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E L E V E N T H
R E P O R T
FROM THE
SELECT COMMITTEE,
APPOINTED TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION
THE STATE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF
JUSTICE IN THE PROVINCES OF
BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA.

Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXXIII.

THE NEW YORK

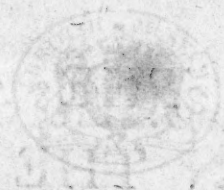
REPORT

FROM THE

SENATE COMMITTEE

ON THE COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN THE PROVISIONS OF



THE CANAL BILL

Printed in the Year 1804

E L E V E N T H
R E P O R T
FROM THE
S E L E C T C O M M I T T E E,

Appointed to take into Consideration the State of the Administration of Justice in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and to report the same, as it shall appear to them, to the House, with their Observations thereupon; and who were instructed to consider how the British Possessions in the East Indies may be held and governed with the greatest Security and Advantage to this Country, and by what Means the Happiness of the Native Inhabitants may be best promoted.

YOUR Committee, in the Course of their Enquiry into the Obedience yielded by the Company's Servants to the Orders of the Court of Directors (the Authority of which Orders had been strengthened by the regulating Act of 1773) could not overlook one of the most essential Objects of that Act, and of those Orders, namely, the taking of *Gifts and Presents*. These pretended Free Gifts from the Natives to the Company's Servants in Power had never been authorized by Law; they are contrary to the Covenants formerly entered into by the President and Council; they are strictly forbidden by the Act of Parliament; and forbidden upon Grounds of the most substantial Policy.

Appendix A.
Gov. General
and Council's
Covenants.

Before the regulating Act of 1773, the Allowances made by the Company to the Presidents of Bengal were abundantly sufficient to guarantee them against any Thing like a Necessity for giving into that pernicious Practice. The Act of Parliament which appointed a Governor General in the Place of a President, as it was extremely particular in enforcing the Prohibition of those Presents, so it was equally careful in making an ample Provision for supporting the Dignity of the Office, in order to remove all Excuse for a corrupt Encrease of its Emoluments.

Vide the
above Ap-
pendix.

Although Evidence on Record, as well as verbal Testimony, has appeared before Your Committee, of Presents to a large Amount having been received by Mr. Hastings, and others, before the Year 1775, they were not able to find distinct Traces of that Practice in him, or any one else, for a few Years.

The Enquiry set on Foot in Bengal, by Order of the Court of Directors, in 1775, with regard to all corrupt Practices, and the Vigour with which they were for some Time pursued, might have given a temporary Check to the Receipt of Presents, or might have produced a more effectual Concealment of them; and afterwards, the Calamities which befel almost all who were concerned in the first Discoveries,

Discoveries, did probably prevent any further Complaint upon the Subject: But, towards the Close of the last Session, Your Committee have received much of new and alarming Information concerning that Abuse.

The first Traces appeared, though faintly and obscurely, in a Letter to the Court of Directors, from the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, written on the 29th of November 1780. It has been stated in a former Report of Your Committee, That on the 26th of June 1780, Mr. Hastings being very earnest in the Prosecution of a particular Operation in the Maratta War, in order to remove Objections to that Measure, which were made on account of the Expence of the Contingencies, he offered to *exonerate* the Company from that "Charge."—Continuing his Minute of Council, he says: "That Sum (a Sum of about £. 23,000) I have already deposited, within a small Amount, in the Hands of the Sub-treasurers; and I *beg* that the Board will *permit* it to be accepted for that "Service." Here he offers in his own Person; he deposits, or pretends that he deposits, in his own Person; and, with the Zeal of a Man eager to pledge his private Fortune in Support of his Measures, he prays that his Offer may be accepted. Not the least Hint that he was delivering back to the Company, Money of their own, which he had secreted from them. Indeed, no Man ever made it a Request, much less earnestly intreated, "begged to be permitted," to pay to any Persons, public or private, Money that was their own.

It appeared to Your Committee, That the Money offered for that Service, which was to forward the Operations of a Detachment under Colonel Camac, in an Expedition against one of the Maratta Chiefs, was not accepted. And Your Committee, having directed Search to be made for any Sums of Money paid into the Treasury by Mr. Hastings for this Service, found that, notwithstanding his Assertion of having deposited "Two Lacks of Rupees, or within a Trifle of that Sum, in the Hands of the Sub-treasurer," no Entry whatsoever of that, or any other Payment by the Governor General, was made in the Treasury Accounts, at or about that Time. This Circumstance appeared very striking to Your Committee, as the Non-appearance in the Company's Books of the Article in Question, must be owing to one or other of these Four Causes:—That the Assertion of Mr. Hastings, of his having paid in near Two Lacks of Rupees, at that Time, was not true; or that the Sub-treasurer may receive great Sums in Deposit; without entering them in the Company's Treasury Accounts; or that the Treasury Books themselves are Records not to be depended on; or, lastly, that faithful Copies of these Books of Accounts are not transmitted to Europe. The Defect of an Entry corresponding with Mr. Hastings's Declaration in Council, can be attributed only to one of these Four Causes; of which the Want of Foundation in his recorded Assertions, though very blameable, is the least alarming.

On the 29th of November following, Mr. Hastings communicated to the Court of Directors some Sort of Notice of this Transaction. In his Letter of that Date he varies, in no small Degree, the Aspect under which the Business appeared in his Minute of Consultation of the 26th of June. In his Letter he says to the Directors, "The Subject is now become obsolete; the fair Hopes which I had built upon the Prosecution of the Maratta War have been blasted by the dreadful Calamities which have befallen your Presidency of Fort Saint George; and changed the Object of our Pursuit, from the *Aggrandizement* of your Power to its Preservation." After thus confessing, or rather boasting, of his Motives to the Maratta War, he proceeds: "My present Reason for reverting to my own Conduct, on the Occasion which I have mentioned" (namely, his offering a Sum of Money for the Company's Service) "is to obviate the false Conclusions, or purposed Misrepresentations, which may be made of it, either as an Artifice of Ostentation, or the Effect of corrupt Influence, by assuring you, that the Money, by whatever Means it came into my Possession, was not my own; that I had myself no Right to it, nor would or could have received it, but for the Occasion which prompted me to avail myself of the accidental Means which were at that Instant afforded me, of accepting and converting it to the Property and Use of the Company: And with this brief Apology I shall dismiss the Subject."

The Apology is brief indeed, considering the Nature of the Transaction; and, what is more material than its Length or its Shortness, it is in all Points unsatisfactory. The Matter becomes, if possible, more obscure by his Explanation. Here was Money received by Mr. Hastings, which, according to his own Judgment, he had no Right to receive: It was Money which "(but for the Occasion that prompted him) he could not have accepted:." It was Money which came into his, and from his into the Company's Hands, by Ways and Means undescribed; and from Persons unnamed; yet, though apprehensive of false Conclusions, and purposed Misrepresentations, he gives his Employers no Insight whatsoever into a Matter which, of all others, stood in the greatest Need of a full and clear Elucidation.

Although he chuses to omit this essential Point, he expresses the most anxious Solicitude to clear himself of the Charges that might be made against him, of the Artifices of Ostentation, and of corrupt Influence. To discover, if possible, the Ground for apprehending such Imputations, Your Committee adverted to the Circumstances in which he stood at the Time:—They found that this Letter was dispatched about the Time that Mr. Francis took his Passage for England; his Fear of Misrepresentation may therefore allude to something which passed in Conversation between him and that Gentleman at the Time the Offer was made.

It was not easy, on the mere Face of his Offer, to give an ill Turn to it. The Act, as it stands on the Minute, is not only disinterested, but generous, and public-spirited. If Mr. Hastings apprehended Misrepresentation from Mr. Francis, or from any other Person, Your Committee conceive that he

did

Appendix B,
N^o 1.

Vide Supplement to the 2^d Report, Page 7.

Appendix B,
N^o 2.

Vide Appendix B, N^o 1.

did not employ proper Means for defeating the ill Designs of his Adversaries. On the contrary, the Course he has taken, in his Letter to the Court of Directors, is calculated to excite Doubts and Suspicions in Minds the most favourably disposed to him. Some Degree of Ostentation is not extremely blameable, at a Time when a Man advances largely from his private Fortune towards the Public Service. It is human Infirmary at the worst, and only detracts something from the Lustre of an Action in itself meritorious. The Kind of Ostentation which is criminal, and criminal only because it is fraudulent, is where a Person makes a Shew of giving, when in Reality he does not give. This Imposition is criminal more or less, according to the Circumstances. But if the Money received to furnish such a pretended Gift, is taken from any Third Person, without Right to take it, a new Guilt, and Guilt of a much worse Quality and Description, is incurred. The Governor General, in order to keep clear of Ostentation, on the 29th of November 1780, declares, That the Sum of Money which he offered on the 26th of the preceding June as his own, was not his own, and that he had no Right to it. Clearing himself of Vanity, he convicts himself of Deceit, and of Injustice.

The other Object of this brief Apology, was to clear himself of *corrupt Influence*. Of all Ostentation he stands completely acquitted in the Month of November, however he might have been faulty in that respect in the Month of June: But, with regard to the other Part of the apprehended Charge, namely, *corrupt Influence*, he gives no satisfactory Solution—a great Sum of Money “not his own”—Money to which “he had no Right”—Money, which came into his Possession “by whatever Means:”—If this be not Money obtained by corrupt Influence, or by something worse, that is, by Violence or Terror, it will be difficult to fix upon Circumstances which can furnish a Presumption of unjustifiable Use of Power and Influence in the Acquisition of Profit. The last Part of the Apology, That he had converted this Money (“which he had no Right to receive”) to the Company’s Use (so far as Your Committee can discover) *does no where appear*. He speaks, in the Minute of the 26th of June, as having *then* actually deposited it for the Company’s Service. In the Letter of November, he says, that he converted it to the Company’s Property: But there is no Trace, in the Company’s Books, of its being ever brought to their Credit in the Expenditure for any specific Service, even if any such Entry and Expenditure could justify him in taking Money which he had, by his own Confession, “no Right to receive.”

Vide Supplement to 2d Report.

The Directors appear to have been deceived by this Representation; and, in their Letter of January 1782, consider the Money as actually paid into their Treasury. Even under their Error, concerning the Application of the Money, they appear rather alarmed than satisfied, with the brief Apology of the Governor General. They consider the whole Proceeding as *extraordinary and mysterious*. They, however, do not condemn it with any remarkable Asperity: After admitting, That he might be induced to a temporary Secrecy, *respecting the Members of the Board*, from a Fear of their resisting the proposed Application, or any Application of this Money, to the Company’s Use; yet they write to the Governor General and Council as follows:—“It does not appear to us, that there could be any real Necessity for delaying to communicate to us immediate Information of the Channel by which the Money came into Mr. Hastings’s Possession, with a complete Illustration of the Cause or Causes of so extraordinary an Event.” And again: “The Means proposed of defraying the extra Expences, are very extraordinary; and the Money, we conceive, must have come into his Hands by an *unusual* Channel: And when more complete Information comes before us, we shall give our Sentiments fully on the Transaction.” And, speaking of this and other Monies under a similar Description, they say: “We shall suspend our Judgment, without approving it in the least Degree, or proceeding to censure our Governor General for this Transaction.” The Expectations entertained by the Directors of a more complete Explanation, were natural, and their Expression tender and temperate. But the more complete Information which they naturally expected, they never have to this Day received.

See Appendix B, No 7.

Mr. Hastings wrote Two more Letters to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, in which he mentions this Transaction. The first dated (as he asserts, and a Mr. Larkins swears) on the 22d of May 1782; the last, which accompanied it, so late as the 16th of December in the same Year. Though so long an Interval lay between the Transaction of the 26th of June 1780, and the Middle of December 1782 (upwards of Two Years) no further Satisfaction is given. He has written, since the Receipt of the above Letter of the Court of Directors (which demanded what they had a Right to demand, a clear Explanation of the Particulars of this Sum of Money, which he had no Right to receive) without giving them any further Satisfaction. Instead of Explanation or Apology, he assumes a Tone of Complaint and Reproach to the Directors—He lays before them a Kind of an Account of Presents received, to the Amount of upwards of £. 200,000, some at a considerable Distance of Time, and which had not been hitherto communicated to the Company.

See Appendix B, No 3, and No 5.

In the Letter which accompanied that very extraordinary Account, which then for the first Time appeared, he discovers no small Solicitude to clear himself from the Imputation of having these Discoveries drawn from him by the Terrors of the Parliamentary Enquiries then on Foot. To remove all Suspicion of such a Motive for making these Discoveries, Mr. Larkins swears, in an Affidavit made before Mr. Justice Hyde, bearing even Date with the Letter which accompanies the Account, that is, of the 16th of December 1782, that this Letter had been written by him on the 22d of May, several Months before it was dispatched. It appears that Mr. Larkins, who makes this voluntary Affidavit, is neither Secretary to the Board, nor Mr. Hastings’s private Secretary, but an Officer of the Treasury of Bengal.

Vide Larkins’s Affidavit, Appendix B, No 5.

Mr. Hastings was conscious, that a Question would inevitably arise, How he came to delay the sending Intelligence of so very interesting a Nature from May to December? He therefore thinks it necessary to account for so suspicious a Circumstance. He tells the Directors, "that the Dispatch of the Lively having been protracted from Time to Time, the accompanying Address, which was originally designed and prepared for that Dispatch, *and no other since occurring*, has, of course, been thus long delayed."

The Governor General's Letter is dated the 22d May, and the Resolution was the last Ship of the Season dispatched for Europe. The public Letters to the Directors are dated the 9th May; but it appears, by the Letter of the Commander of the Ship, that he did not receive his Dispatches from Mr. Loyd, then at Kedjeree, until the 26th May; and also, that the Pilot was not discharged from the Ship until the 11th June. Some of these Presents (now for the first Time acknowledged) had been received Eighteen Months preceding the Date of his Letter—none less than Four Months; so that, in Fact, he might have sent this Account by all the Ships of that Season: But the Governor General chose to write this Letter Thirteen Days after the Determination in Council for the Dispatch of the last Ship.

It does not appear, that he has given any Communication whatsoever, to his Colleagues in Office, of those extraordinary Transactions. Nothing appears on the Records of the Council, of the Receipt of the Presents; nor is the Transmission of this Account mentioned in the General Letter to the Court of Directors, but in a Letter from himself to their Secret Committee, consisting generally of Two Persons, but at most of Three. It is to be observed, that the Governor General states, "That the Dispatch of the Lively had been protracted from Time to Time: That this Delay was of no public Consequence; but that it produced a Situation which, with respect to himself, he regarded as unfortunate, because it exposed him to the meanest Imputations, from the Occasion which the late Parliamentary Enquiries have since furnished; but which were unknown when his Letter was written." If the Governor General thought his Silence exposed him to the *meanest Imputations*, he had the Means in his own Power of avoiding those Imputations: He might have sent this Letter, dated the 22d May, by the Resolution. For we find, that in a Letter from Captain Poynting, of the 26th May, he states it not possible for him to proceed to Sea with the smallest Degree of Safety, without a Supply of Anchors and Cables; and most earnestly requests they may be supplied from Calcutta: And, on the 28th May, we find a Minute from the Secretary of the Council, Mr. Auriol, requesting an Order of Council to the Master Attendant, to furnish a Sloop to carry down those Cables; which Order was accordingly issued on the 30th May. There requires no other Proof, to shew that the Governor General had the Means of sending this Letter Seven Days after he wrote it, instead of delaying it for near Seven Months; and because no Conveyance had offered. Your Committee must also remark, That the Conveyance by Land to Madras was certain; and, whilst such important Operations were carrying on both by Sea and Land upon the Coast, that Dispatches would be sent to the Admiralty, or to the Company, was highly probable.

If the Letter of the 22d May had been found in the List of Packet sent by the Resolution, the Governor General would have established, in a satisfactory Manner, and far beyond the Effect of any Affidavit, that the Letter had been written at the Time of the Date. It appears, that the Resolution, being on her Voyage to England, met with so severe a Gale of Wind, as to be obliged to put back to Bengal, and to unload her Cargo.—This Event makes no Difference in the State of the Transaction. Whatever the Cause of these new Discoveries might have been, at the Time of sending them the Fact of the Parliamentary Enquiry was publicly known.

In the Letter of the above Date Mr. Hastings laments the Mortification of being reduced to take Precautions "to guard his Reputation from Dishonour."—"If I had (says he) *at any Time* possessed that Degree of Confidence from my *immediate* Employers, which they have never withheld from the *meanest* of my Predecessors, I should have disdained to use these Attentions."

Who the *meanest* of Mr. Hastings's Predecessors were, does not appear to Your Committee; nor are they able to discern the Ground of Propriety or Decency for his assuming to himself a Right to call any of them mean Persons. But if such mean Persons have possessed that Degree of Confidence from his immediate Employers, which for so many Years he had not possessed "*at any Time*," Inferences must be drawn from thence very unfavourable to one or the other of the Parties, or perhaps to both. The Attentions which he practises, and disdains, can in this Case be of no Service to himself, his Employers, or the Public: The only Attention at all effectual towards extenuating, or in some Degree attoning for, the Guilt of having taken Money from Individuals illegally, was to be full and fair in his Confession of all the Particulars of his Offence. This might not obtain that Confidence which at no Time he has enjoyed; but still the Company and the Nation might derive essential Benefit from it: The Directors might be able to afford Redress to the Sufferers; and by his laying open the concealed Channels of Abuse, Means might be furnished for the better Discovery, and possibly for the Prevention, or at least for the Restraint, of a Practice of the most dangerous Nature; a Practice, of which the mere Prohibition, without the Means of Detection, must ever prove, as hitherto it had proved, altogether frivolous.

Your Committee considering that so long a Time had elapsed without any of that Information which the Directors expected; and perceiving that this Receipt of Sums of Money, under

Colour

App.N. N° 1.
D°, N. N° 2.
D°, N. N° 3.
D°, N. N° 4.

Vide Appen-
dix, N. N° 2.

Vide same
Appendix.

Colour of Gift, seemed a growing Evil; ordered the Attendance of Mr. Hastings's Agent, Major Scott. They had found, on former Occasions, that this Gentleman was furnished with much more early, and more complete Intelligence of the Company's Affairs in India, than was thought proper for the Court of Directors; they therefore examined him concerning every particular Sum of Money, the Receipt of which Mr. Hastings had confessed in his Account. It was to their Surprise that Mr. Scott professed himself perfectly uninstructed upon almost every Part of the Subject, though the express Object of his Mission to England was to clear up such Matters as might be objected to Mr. Hastings; and for that Purpose he had early qualified himself, by the Production to Your Committee of his Powers of Agency. The Ignorance in which Mr. Hastings has left his Agent was the more striking, because he must have been morally certain, that if his Conduct in these Points should have escaped Animadversion from the Court of Directors, it must become an Object of Parliamentary Enquiry; for, in his Letter of the 15th of December 1782, to the Court of Directors, he expressly mentions his Fears, that those Parliamentary Enquiries might be thought to have extorted from him the Confessions which he had made.

Appendix B,
N^o 10.

Your Committee, however, entering on a more strict Examination concerning the Two Lacks of Rupees which Mr. Hastings declares he had no Right to take, but had taken, from some Person then unknown, Major Scott recollected, that Mr. Hastings had, in a Letter of the 7th of December 1782 (in which he refers to some former Letter) acquainted him with the Name of the Person from whom he had received these Two Lacks of Rupees, mentioned in the Minute of June 1780—It turned out to be the Rajah of Benares, the unfortunate Cheyt Sing.

Vide the
above Appen-
dix.

In the single Instance in which Mr. Scott seemed to possess Intelligence in this Matter, he is preferred to the Court of Directors. Under their Censure, as Mr. Hastings was, and as he felt himself to be, for not informing them of the Channel in which he received that Money, he perseveres obstinately and contemptuously to conceal it from them; though he thought fit to entrust his Agent with the Secret.

Your Committee were extremely struck with this Intelligence. They were totally unacquainted with it, when they presented to the House the Supplement to their Second Report, on the Affairs of Cheyt Sing. A Gift received by Mr. Hastings from the Rajah of Benares gave Rise, in their Minds, to serious Reflections on the Condition of the Princes of India subjected to the British Authority. Mr. Hastings was, at the very Time of his receiving this Gift, in the Course of making, on the Rajah of Benares, a Series of Demands, unfounded and unjustifiable, and constantly growing, in Proportion as they were submitted to. To these Demands the Rajah of Benares, besides his Objections in Point of Right, constantly set up a Plea of Poverty. Presents from Persons who hold up Poverty as a Shield against Extortion, can scarcely, in any Case, be considered as gratuitous, whether the Plea of Poverty be true or false. In this Case, the Presents might have been bestowed, if not with an Assurance, at least with a rational Hope, of some Mitigation in the oppressive Requisitions that were made by Mr. Hastings: For, to give much voluntarily, when it is known that much will be taken away forcibly, is a Thing absurd and impossible. On the other Hand, the Acceptance of that Gift by Mr. Hastings must have pledged a tacit Faith for some Degree of Indulgence towards the Donor: If it was a free Gift, Gratitude, if it was a Bargain, Justice obliged him to it. If, on the other Hand, Mr. Hastings originally destined (as he says he did) this Money, given to himself secretly and for his private Emolument, to the Use of the Company, the Company's Favour, to whom he acted as Trustee, ought to have been purchased by it. In Honour and Justice, he bound and pledged himself for that Power which was to profit by the Gift, and to profit too in the Success of an Expedition which Mr. Hastings thought so necessary to their Aggrandisement. The unhappy Man found his Money accepted, but no Favour acquired, on the Part either of the Company or of Mr. Hastings.

Your Committee have, in another Report, stated to the House, That Mr. Hastings attributed the Extremity of Distress which the Detachments under Colonel Camac had suffered, and the great Desertions which ensued on that Expedition, to the Want of Punctuality of the Rajah in making Payment of One of the Sums which had been extorted from him; and this Want of punctual Payment was afterwards assigned as a principal Reason for the Ruin of this Prince. Your Committee have shewn to the House, by a Comparison of Facts and Dates, that this Charge is wholly without Foundation. But if the Cause of Colonel Camac's Failure had been true, as to the Sum which was the Object of the public Demand, the Failure could not be attributed to the Rajah, when he had on the *Instant* privately furnished at least £.23,000 to Mr. Hastings; that is, furnished the identical Money, which he tells us (but carefully concealing the Name of the Giver) he had from the Beginning destined, as he afterwards publicly offered, for this very Expedition of Colonel Camac's. The Complication of Fraud and Cruelty in the Transaction admits of few Parallels. Mr. Hastings, at the Council Board of Bengal, displays himself as a zealous Servant of the Company, bountifully giving from his own Fortune; and in his Letter to the Directors (as he says himself) as going out of the ordinary Roads for their Advantage; and all this on the Credit of Supplies, derived from the Gift of a Man, whom he treats with the utmost Severity, and whom he accuses, in this Particular, of Disaffection to the Company's Cause and Interests.

Vide Supple-
ment to the 2d
Report.

With £.23,000 of the Rajah's Money in his Pocket, he persecutes him to his Destruction; assigning for a Reason, that his Reliance on the Rajah's Faith, and his Breach of it, were the principal Causes that no other Provision was made for the Detachment, on the specific Expedition to which the Rajah's specific Money was to be applied: The Rajah had given it to be disposed of by Mr.

Vide Appen-
dix B, N^o 1.

Mr. Hastings; and if it was not disposed of in the best Manner for the accomplishing his Objects, the Accuser himself is the Criminal.

To take Money for the Forbearance of a just Demand, would have been corrupt only: But to urge unjust public Demands; to accept private pecuniary Favours in the Course of those Demands; and, on the Pretence of Delay or Refusal, without Mercy to persecute a Benefactor; to refuse to hear his Remonstrances; to arrest him in his Capital, in his Palace, in the Face of all the People;—thus to give Occasion to an Insurrection, and, on Pretext of that Insurrection, to refuse all Treaty or Explanation; to drive him from his Government and his Country; to proscribe him in a general Amnesty; and to send him all over India, a Fugitive to publish the Shame of British Government in all the Nations to whom he successively fled for Refuge;—these are Proceedings to which, for the Honour of human Nature, it is hoped few Parallels are to be found in History; and in which the Illegality and Corruption of the Acts form the smallest Part of the Mischief.

Supplement to
2d Report.

Vide Appen-
dix B, N° 1.

Such is the Account of the First Sum *confessed* to be taken as a Present by Mr. Hastings, since the Year 1775; and such are its Consequences. Mr. Hastings apologizes for this Action, by declaring, “that he would not have received the Money, but for the *Occasion* which prompted him to “avail himself of the accidental Means which were at that Instant afforded him, of accepting and “converting it to the Use of the Company.” By this Account he considers the Act as excusable only by the particular Occasion, by the Temptation of accidental Means, and by the Suggestion of the *Instant*. How far this is the Case, appears by the very next Paragraph of this Letter, in which the Account is given, and in which the Apology is made. If these were his Sentiments in June 1780, they lasted but a very short Time: His accidental Means appear to be growing habitual.

Vide above
Appendix.

To point out in a clear Manner the Spirit of the Second Money Transaction to which your Committee adverted, which is represented by Mr. Hastings as having some “Affinity with the former “*Anecdote*” (for in this light Kind of Phrase he chuses to express himself to his Masters) Your Committee think it necessary to state to the House, that the Business, namely, this Business, which was the Second Object of their Enquiry, appears in Three different Papers, and in Three different Lights: On comparing of these Authorities, in every one of which Mr. Hastings is himself the Voucher, if One of the Three be true, the other Two must necessarily be false.

App. B, N° 8.

App. B, N° 1.

App. B, N° 4.

These Three Authorities, which your Committee has accurately compared, are, First, his Minutes on the Consultations: Secondly, his Letter to the Court of Directors, on the 29th of November 1780: Thirdly, his Account, transmitted on the 16th of December 1782.

App. B, N° 8.

About Eight Months after the First Transaction relative to Cheyt Sing, and which is just reported, that is, on the 5th of January 1781, Mr. Hastings produced a Demand to the Council for Money of his own, expended for the Company's Service. Here was no Occasion for Secrecy. Mr. Francis was on his Passage to Europe; Mr. Wheler was alone left, who no longer dissented from any Thing: Mr. Hastings was in effect himself the whole Council. He declared, that he had disbursed Three Lacks of Rupees, that is, Thirty-four thousand Five hundred Pounds, in Secret Services; which having (he says) “been advanced from *my own private Cash*, I request that the “same may be repaid to me in the following Manner:”—He accordingly desires Three Bonds, for a Lack of Sicca Rupees each, to be given to him in Two of the Company's Subscriptions; One to bear Interest on the 8 per Cent. Loan, the other Two in the 4 per Cent. The Bonds were ante-dated to the Beginning of the preceding October.

Vide above
Appendix.

Appendix B,
N° 9.

On the 9th of the same Month, that is, on the 9th of January 1781, the Three Bonds were accordingly ordered: So far the whole Transaction appears clear, and of a Piece. Private Money is subscribed, and a public Security is taken for it. When the Company's Treasury Accounts are compared with the Proceedings of their Council General, a perfect Correspondence also appears. The Three Bonds are then entered to Mr. Hastings, and he is credited for Principal and Interest on them, in the exact Terms of the Order. So far the Official Accounts; which, because of their perfect Harmony, are considered as clear and consistent Evidence to one Body of Fact.

Appendix B,
N° 1.

The Second Sort of Document relative to these Bonds (though the first in Order of Time) is Mr. Hastings's Letter of the 29th of November 1780. It is written between the Time of the Expenditure of the Money for the Company's Use, and the taking of the Bonds. Here, for the first Time, a very material Difference appears; and the Difference is the more striking, because Mr. Hastings claimed the *whole* Money as his own, and took Bonds for it as such, *after* this Representation. The Letter to the Company discovers, that Part of the Money (the Whole of which he had declared on Record to be his own, and for which he had taken Bonds) was not his, but the Property of his Masters, from whom he had taken the Security. It is no less remarkable, that the Letter, which represents the Money as belonging to the Company, was written about Six Weeks before the Minute of Council, in which he claims that Money as his own. It is this Letter on which Your Committee is to remark.

Vide Appen-
dix B, N° 1.

Mr. Hastings, after giving his Reasons for the Application of the Three Lacks of Rupees, and for his having for some Time concealed the Fact, says: “Two Thirds of that Sum I have raised “*by my own Credit*, and shall charge it in my Official Account; *the other Third* I have supplied “from the Cash in my Hands, belonging to the Honourable Company.”

Vide Appen-
dix B, N° 8.

The House will observe, that, in November, he tells the Directors, That he shall charge only *Two Thirds* in his Official Accounts: In the following January he charges the *Whole*. For the other Third (although he admitted that to belong to the Company) we have seen that he takes a Bond to *himself*.

It is material that he tells the Company, in his Letter, that these Two Lacks of Rupees were raised on his Credit. His Letter to the Council says, that they were advanced from his private Cash. What he raises on his Credit may, on a fair Construction, be considered as his own: But in this too he fails; for it is certain he has never transferred these Bonds to any Creditor; nor has he stated any Sum he has paid, or for which he stands indebted, on that Account, to any specific Person. Indeed, it was out of his Power; for the first Two Thirds of the Money, which he formerly stated as raised upon his Credit, he now confesses to have been from the Beginning the Company's Property; and therefore could not have been raised on his private Credit, or borrowed from any Person whatsoever.

To these Two Accounts, thus essentially varying, he has added a Third, varying at least as essentially from both. In his last, or Third Account, which is a Statement of all the Sums he has received in an extraordinary Manner, and confessed to be the Company's Property, he reverses the Items of his First Account; and, instead of allowing the Company but One Third, and claiming Two Thirds for himself, he enters Two of the Bonds, each for a Lack of Rupees, as belonging to the Company: Of the Third Bond, which appears so distinctly in the Consultations, and in the Treasury Accounts, not one Word is said—Ten thousand Pounds is absorbed, sinks, and disappears at once; and no Explanation whatsoever concerning it is given: Mr. Hastings seems not yet to have decided to whose Account it ought to be placed. In this Manner his Debt to the Company, or the Company's to him, is just what he thinks fit. In a single Article he has varied Three Times. In one Account he states the Whole to be his own: In another he claims Two Thirds: In the last he gives up the Claim of the Two Thirds, and says nothing to the remaining Portion.

To make Amends, however, for the Suppression of this Third Bond, given with the Two others in January 1781, and ante-dated to the Beginning of October, Mr. Hastings, in the above-mentioned general Account, subjoined to his Letter of the 22d May 1782, has brought to the Company's Credit a new Bond.

This Bond is for £. 17,000. It was taken from the Company (and so it appears on their Treasury Accounts) on the 23d of November 1780. He took no Notice of this when, in January following, he called upon his own Council for the Three others. What is more extraordinary, he was equally silent with regard to it when, only Six Days after its Date, he wrote, concerning the Subject of the Three other Bonds, to the Court of Directors: Yet now it comes out, that that Bond also was taken by Mr. Hastings from the Company, for Money which he declares he had received on the Company's Account; and that he entered himself as Creditor, when he ought to have made himself Debtor.

Your Committee examined Major Scott concerning this Money, which Mr. Hastings must have obtained in some clandestine and irregular Mode; but they could obtain no Information of the Persons from whom it was taken, nor of the Occasion or Pretence of taking this large Sum; nor does any Minute of Council appear for its Application to any Service. The Whole of the Transaction (whatever it was) relative to this Bond, is covered with the thickest Obscurity.

Mr. Hastings, to palliate the Blame of his Conduct, declares, that he has not received any Interest on these Bonds; and that he has indorsed them as not belonging to himself, but to the Company. As to the first Part of this Allegation, whether he received the Interest, or let it remain in Arrear, is a Matter of Indifference, as he entitled himself to it; and, so far as the legal Security he has taken goes, he may, whenever he pleases, dispose both of Principal and Interest. What he has indorsed on the Bonds, or when he made the Indorsement, or whether in fact he has made it at all, are Matters known only to himself: For the Bonds must be in his Possession, and are no where by him stated to be given up or cancelled; which is a Thing very remarkable, when he confesses that he had no Right to receive them.

These Bonds make but a Part of the Account of private Receipts of Money by Mr. Hastings, formerly paid into the Treasury as his own Property, and now allowed not to be so. This Account brings into View other very remarkable Matters of a similar Nature and Description.

In the public Records, a Sum of not less than £. 23,871 is set to his Credit as a Deposit for his private Account, paid in by him into the Treasury in Gold, and coined at the Company's Mint. This appears, in the Account furnished to the Directors, under the Date of May 1782, not to be lawfully his Money, and he therefore transfers it to the Company's Credit—it still remains as a Deposit.

That the House may be apprised of the Nature of this Article of Deposit, it may not be improper to state, that the Company receive into their Treasury the Cash of private Persons, placed there as in a Bank. On this no Interest is paid, and the Party depositing has a Right to receive it upon Demand. Under this Head of Account, no public Money is ever entered. Mr. Hastings, neither at making the Deposit as his own, nor at the Time of his Disclosure of the real Proprietor (which he makes to be the Company) has given any Information of the Persons from whom this Money had been received. Mr. Scott was applied to by Your Committee, but could not give any more Satisfaction in this Particular than in those relative to the Bonds.

The Title of the Account of the 22d of May purports, not only that those Sums were paid into the Company's Treasury by Mr. Hastings's Order, but that they were applied to the Company's Service. No Service is specified, directly or by any Reference, to which this great Sum of Money has been applied.

Two extraordinary Articles follow this, in the May Account, amounting to about £. 29,000. These Articles are called Receipts for Durbar Charges. The general Head of Durbar Charges, made by Persons in Office, when analyzed into the Particulars, contains various Expences, including Bounties and Presents made by Government, chiefly in the Foreign Department: But in the last Account he confesses that this Sum also is not his, but the Company's Property; but, as in all the rest so in this,

Appendix B, No 4.
The Gov. General's
Account of Monies re-
ceived, dated 22d May
1782: Also,

Appendix B, No 9.
The Auditor's Ac-
count of Bonds granted
to the Gov. General,

Vide Appendix B,
No 4.

Vide Appendix B,
No 10.

Vide Mr. Hastings's
Account, in
Appendix B, No 4.

Vide Hastings's Ac-
count, dated 22d May
1782, in
Appendix B, No 4.

Vide above Ap-
pendix, and B, No 2.
Vide above
Appendix.

Auditor's Evidence,
Appendix P.

Vide Major Scott's
Evidence in
Appendix B,
No 10.

Vide Appendix B,
No 4.

this, he carefully conceals the Means by which he acquired the Money, the Time of his taking it, and the Persons from whom it was taken. This is the more extraordinary, because, in looking over the Journals and Ledgers of the Treasury, the Presents received, and carried to the Account of the Company (which were generally small and complimentary) were precisely entered, with the Name of the Giver.

Your Committee, on turning to the Account of Durbar Charges, in the Ledger of that Month, find the Sum, as stated in the Account of May 22d, to be indeed paid in; but there is no specific Application whatsoever entered.

The Account of the whole Money thus clandestinely received, as stated on the 22d of May 1782, (and for a great Part of which Mr. Hastings to that Time took Credit for, and for the rest has accounted in an extraordinary Manner as his own) amounts in the Whole to upwards of Ninety-three thousand Pounds Sterling. A vast Sum to be so obtained, and so loosely accounted for! — If the Money taken from the Rajah of Benares be added (as it ought) it will raise the Sum to upwards of £. 116,000: If the £. 11,600 Bond in October be added, it will be upwards of £. 128,000, received in a secret Manner by Mr. Hastings, in about One Year and Five Months. To all these he adds another Sum of One hundred thousand Pounds, received as a Present from the Soubah of Oude. Total upwards of £. 228,000.

Your Committee find, that this last is the only Sum, the Giver of which Mr. Hastings has thought proper to declare. It is to be observed, that he did not receive this £. 100,000 in Money, but in Bills on a great native Money Dealer resident at Benares, and who has also an House at Calcutta; he is called Gopâl Dâs. The Negotiation of these Bills tended to make a Discovery not so difficult as it would have been in other Cases.

With regard to the Application of this last Sum of Money, which is said to be carried to the Durbar Charges of April 1782, Your Committee are not enabled to make any Observations on it, as the Account of that Period has not yet arrived.

Your Committee have, in another Report, remarked fully upon most of the Circumstances of this extraordinary Transaction. Here they only bring so much of these Circumstances again into View, as may serve to throw Light upon the true Nature of the Sums of Money taken by British Subjects in Power, under the Name of *Presents*; and to shew how far they are entitled to that Description, in any Sense which can fairly imply, in the pretended Donors, either Willingness or Ability to give. The Condition of the bountiful Parties who are not yet discovered, may be conjectured from the State of those who have been made known: As far as that State any where appears, their Generosity is found in Proportion, not to the Opulence they possess, or to the Favours they receive, but to the Indigence they feel, and the Insults they are exposed to. The House will particularly attend to the Situation of the principal Giver, the Soubah of Oude.

“When the Knife (says he) had penetrated to the Bone, and I was surrounded with such heavy Distresses that I could no longer live in Expectations, I wrote you an Account of my Difficulties.”

“The Answer which I have received to it is such, that it has given me inexpressible Grief and Affliction. I never had the least Idea or Expectation from you and the Council, that you would ever have given your Orders in so afflicting a Manner, in which you never before wrote, and which I could not have imagined.—As I am resolved to obey your Orders, and Directions of the Council, without any Delay, as long as I live, I have, agreeably to those Orders, delivered up all my private Papers to him (the Resident) that when he shall have examined my Receipts and Expences, he may take whatever remains. As I know it to be my Duty to satisfy you, the Company, and Council, I have not failed to obey in any Instance; but requested of him that it might be done so as not to distress me in my necessary Expences; there being no other Funds but those for the Expences of my Mutseddies, Household Expences, and Servants, &c. He demanded these in such a Manner, that, being remediless, I was obliged to comply with what he required. He has accordingly stopped the Pensions of my old Servants for Thirty Years, whether Sepoys, Mutseddies, or Household Servants, and the Expences of my Family and Kitchen, together with the Jagbiers of my Grandmother, Mother, and Aunts, and of my Brothers and Dependants, which were for their Support. I had raised 1,300 Horse, and Three Battalions of Sepoys, to attend upon me; but, as I have no Resources to support them, I have been obliged to remove the People stationed in the Mahals [Districts] and to send his People [the Resident's People] into the Mahals; so that I have not now one single Servant about me. Should I mention to what further Difficulties I have been reduced, it would lay me open to Contempt.”

In other Parts of this long Remonstrance, as well as in other Remonstrances no less serious, he says, “That it is difficult for him to save himself alive. That in all his Affairs Mr. Hastings had given full Powers to the Gentlemen here (meaning the English Resident and Assistants) who have done whatever they chose, and still continue to do it. I never expected that you would have brought me into such Apprehension, and into so weak a State, without writing to me on any one of those Subjects, since I have not the smallest Connection with any Body, except yourself. I am in such Distress, both Day and Night, that I see not the smallest Prospect of Deliverance from it, since you are so displeased with me as not to honour me with a single Letter.”

In another Remonstrance he thus expresses himself.

“The Affairs of this World are unstable, and soon pass away; it would therefore be incumbent on the English Gentlemen to shew some Friendship for me in my Necessities. I, who have always exerted

Appendix C, No 1.
Gov. General's Letter, dated 20th January 1782.

Vide Supplement to the 2d Select Report.

Appendix C, No 2.
Beng. Persian Correspondence.
Vizier's Letter, received 24th November 1780.

Appendix C, No 3.

“ exerted my very Life in the Service of the English, *assigned over to them all the Resources left in my Country*, stopped my very Household Expences, together with the Jaghiers of my Servants and Dependents, to the Amount of 98,98,375 Rupees. Besides this, as to the Jaghiers of my Grandmother, Mother, and Uncle, which were granted to them for their Support, *agreeable to Engagements*, you are the *Masters*; if the Council have sent Orders for the stopping their Jaghiers also, stop them. I have no Resources left in my Country, and have no Friends by me, being even distressed in my daily Subsistence. I have some Elephants, Horses, and the Houses which I inhabit, if they can be of any Service to my Friends; they are ready. Whenever you can discover any Resources, seize upon them; I shall not interfere to prevent you. In my present Distress for my daily Expences, I was in Hopes that they would have excused some Part of my Debt. Of what Use is it for me to relate my Situation, which is known to the whole World: This much is sufficient.”

The Truth of all these Representations is no where contested by Mr. Hastings. It is indeed admitted in something stronger than Words: For, upon account of the Nabob's Condition, and the no less distressed Condition of his Dominions, he thought it fit to withdraw from him and them a large Body of the Company's Troops, together with all the English of a Civil Description, who were found no less burthenome than the Military. This was done on the declared Inability of the Country any longer to support them; a Country not much inferior to England in Extent and Fertility; and, till lately at least, its Equal in Population and Culture.

It was to a Prince, in a State so far remote from Freedom, Authority, and Opulence; so penetrated with the Treatment he had received, and the Behaviour he had met with from Mr. Hastings; that Mr. Hastings has chosen to attribute a Disposition so very generous and munificent as, of his own free Grace and mere Motion, to make him a Present, at one Donation, of upwards of £. 100,000 Sterling. This vast private Donation was given at the Moment of vast instant Demands, severely exacted on account of the Company, and accumulated on immense Debts to the same Body; and all taken from a ruined Prince, and almost desolated Territory.

Mr. Hastings has had the Firmness, with all possible Ease and apparent Unconcern, to request Permission from the Directors to legalize this forbidden Present for his own Use. This he has had the Courage to do, at a Time when he had abundant Reason to look for, what he has since received, their Censure, for many material Parts of his Conduct towards the People from whose wasted Substance this pretended Free Gift was drawn. He does not pretend that he has Reason to expect the smallest Degree of Partiality, in this or any other Point, from the Court of Directors: For, besides his Complaint first stated, of having never possessed their Confidence, in a late Letter (in which, notwithstanding the Censures of Parliament, he magnifies his own Conduct) he says, that in all the long Period of his Service, “ he has almost unremittedly wanted the Support which all his Predecessors had enjoyed from their Constituents. From mine (says he) I have received *nothing but Reproach, hard Epithets, and Indignities*, instead of Rewards and Encouragement.” It must therefore have been from some other Source of Protection, than that which the Law had placed over him, that he looked for Countenance and Reward, in violating an Act of Parliament, which forbid him from *taking Gifts or Presents, on any Account whatsoever*; much less a Gift of this Magnitude, which, from the Distress of the Giver, must be supposed the Effect of the most cruel Extortion.

The Directors did wrong, in their Orders to appropriate Money, which they must know could not have been acquired by the Consent of the pretended Donor, to their own Use. They acted more properly, in refusing to confirm this Grant to Mr. Hastings, and in chusing rather to refer him to the Law which he had violated, than to his own Sense of what he thought he was entitled to take from the Natives; putting him in Mind that the Regulating Act had expressly declared, “ That no Governor General, or any of the Council, shall, directly or indirectly, accept, receive, or take, of or from any Person or Persons, or on any Account whatsoever, any Present, Gift, Donation, Gratuity, or Reward, pecuniary or otherwise; or any Promise or Engagement for any of the *aforesaid*.” Here is no Reserve for the Case of a Disclosure to the Directors, and for the legalizing the Breach of an Act of Parliament by their subsequent Consent. The Illegality attached to the Action at its very Commencement; and it could never be afterwards legalized: The Directors had no such Power reserved to them. Words cannot be devised of a stronger Import, or studied with more Care: To these Words of the Act, are opposed the Declaration and Conduct of Mr. Hastings; who, in his Letter of January 1782, thinks fit to declare, that “ an Offer of a very considerable Sum of Money was made to him, both on the Part of the Nabob and his Ministers, as a *Present*, which he *accepted without Hesitation*.” The Plea of his pretended Necessity is of no Avail. The Present was not in ready Money, nor, as Your Committee conceive, applicable to his immediate Necessities. Even his Credit was not bettered by Bills at long Periods: He does not pretend that he raised any Money upon them; nor is it conceivable that a Banker at Benares would be more willing to honour the Drafts of so miserable, undone, and dependant a Person, as the Nabob of Oude, than those of the Governor General of Bengal; which might be paid either on the Receipt of the Benares Revenue, or at the Seat of his Power and of the Company's Exchequer. Besides, it is not explicable, upon any Grounds that can be avowed, why the Nabob, who could afford to give these Bills as a *Present* to Mr. Hastings, could not have equally given them in Discharge of the Debt which he owed to the Company. It is indeed very much to be feared, that the People of India find it sometimes turn more to their Account, to give Presents to the English in Authority, than to pay their Debts to the Public; and this is a Matter of a very serious Consideration.

Vide Appendix to the Supplement to the 2d Report, N° 1. Mr. Hastings's Letter to the Council, 29 Nov. 1781. — Also Agreement with the Nabob, N° 1. C, accompanying the above Letter.

Vide Appendix C, N° 1. Gov. General's Letter of 20th January 1782.

Vide Appendix B, N° 6.

Vide Appendix B, N° 7.

Vide Appendix C, N° 1.

Vide Major Scott's Evidence in Appendix B, N° 10.

Vide Appen-
dix B, N° 6.

Vide above
Appendix.

No small Merit is made by Mr. Hastings, and that too in a high and upbraiding Stile, of his having come to a voluntary Discovery of this, and other unlawful Practices of the same Kind. "That honour-
"able Court (says Mr. Hastings, addressing himself to his Masters, in his Letter of December 1782)
"ought to know whether I possess the Integrity and Honour which are the first Requisites of such a
"Station. If I wanted these, they have afforded me too powerful Incentives to suppress the Infor-
"mation which I now convey to them through you; and to appropriate to my own Use the Sums
"which I have already passed to their Credit, by their *unworthy* and, pardon me if I add, *dangerous*
"Reflections, which they have passed upon me for the first Communication of this Kind;" (and he imme-
diately adds, what is singular and striking, and favours of a recriminatory Insinuation) "and your own
"Experience will suggest to you, that there are Persons who would profit by such a Warning." To
what Directors in particular this Imputation of Experience is applied, and what other Persons they
are in whom Experience has shewn a Disposition to profit of such a Warning, is a Matter highly proper
to be enquired into. What Mr. Hastings says further on this Subject is no less worthy of Attention:—
"That he could have concealed these Transactions, if he had a wrong Motive, from theirs and the public
"Eye for ever." It is undoubtedly true, that whether the Observation be applicable to the parti-
cular Case or not, Practices of this corrupt Nature are extremely difficult of Detection any where, but
especially in India: But all Restraint upon that grand fundamental Abuse of Presents is gone for ever,
if the Servants of the Company can derive Safety from a Defiance of the Law, when they can no
longer hope to screen themselves by an Evasion of it. All Hope of Reformation is at an End, if, con-
fiding in the Force of a Faction among Directors or Proprietors, to bear them out, and possibly to
vote them the Fruit of their Crimes as a Reward of their Discovery, they find that their bold Avowal
of their Offences is not only to produce Indemnity, but to be rated for Merit. If once a Presumption
is admitted, that wherever something is divulged nothing is hid, the discovering of one Offence may
become the certain Means of concealing a Multitude of others. The Contrivance is easy and trivial,
and lies open to the meanest Proficient in this Kind of Art: It will not only become an effectual
Cover to such Practices, but will tend infinitely to increase them. In that Case Sums of Money will
be taken for the Purpose of Discovery, and making Merit with the Company; and other Sums will
be taken for the private Advantage of the Receiver.

It must certainly be impossible for the Natives to know what Presents are for one Purpose, or what
for the other. It is not for a Gentū or a Mahometan Land-holder, at the Foot of the remotest Moun-
tains in India, who has no Access to our Records, and knows nothing of our Language, to distinguish
what Lacks of Rupees, which he has given, *eo Nomine*, as a Present to a Company's Servant, are
to be authorized by his Masters in Leadenhall Street as proper and legal, or carried to their public
Account at their Pleasure; and what are laid up for his own Emolument.

The Legislature, in declaring all Presents to be the Property of the Company, could not consider
Corruption, Extortion, and Fraud, as any Part of their Resources. The Property in such Presents
was declared to be theirs, not as a Fund for their Benefit, but in order to found a legal Title to a
Civil Suit. It was declared theirs, to facilitate the Recovery, out of corrupt and oppressive Hands, of
Money illegally taken; but this legal Fiction of Property could not nor ought, by the Legislature, to
be considered in any other Light than as a Trust held by them for those who suffered the Injury.
Upon any other Construction, the Company would have a Right, first, to extract Money from the
Subjects or Dependants of this Kingdom committed to their Care, by Means of particular Conven-
tions, or by Taxes, by Rents, and by Monopolies; and, when they had exhausted every Contrivance of
public Imposition, then they were to be at Liberty to let loose upon the People all their Servants, from
the highest Rank to the lowest, to prey upon them at Pleasure, and to draw, by Personal and Official
Authority, by Influence, Venality, and Terror, whatever was left to them;—and that all this was justi-
fied, provided the Product was paid into the Company's Exchequer.

Act 13 Geo. III.
Cap. 63.

This Prohibition and Permission of Presents, with this Declaration of Property in the Company,
would leave no Property to any Man in India. If, however, it should be thought that this Clause in
the Act should be capable, by Construction and Retrospect, of so legalizing, and thus appropriating
these Presents (which Your Committee conceive impossible) it is absolutely necessary that it should
be very fully explained.

The Provision in the Act was made in favour of the Natives. If such Construction prevails,
the Provision made as their Screen from Oppression, will become the Means of increasing and
aggravating it, without Bounds and beyond Remedy. If Presents, which when they are given
were unlawful, can afterwards be legalized, by an Application of them to the Company's Ser-
vice, no Sufferer can even resort to a remedial Process at Law for his own Relief. The Mo-
ment he attempts to sue, the Money may be paid into the Company's Treasury: It is then law-
fully taken, and the Party is nonsuited.

Vide Mr. Haf-
tings's Letter of
16 December
1782, in
Appendix B,
N° 6.

The Company itself must suffer extremely in the whole Order and Regularity of their public
Accounts, if the Ideas upon which Mr. Hastings justifies the taking of these Presents receives
the smallest Countenance. On his Principles, the same Sum may become private Property or
public, at the Pleasure of the Receiver: It is in his Power, Mr. Hastings says, to conceal it
for ever. He certainly has it in his Power not only to keep it back and bring it forward at his
own Times, but even to shift and reverse the Relations in the Accounts (as Mr. Hastings has
done) in what Manner and Proportion seems good to him, and to make himself alternately
Debtor or Creditor for the same Sums.

Of this Irregularity Mr. Hastings himself appears in some Degree sensible. He conceives it
possible,

possible, that his Transactions of this Nature may, to the Court of Directors, seem unsatisfactory. He, however, puts it hypothetically:—"If to you (says he) who are accustomed to view Business in an official and regular Light, they should appear unprecedented, if not improper." He just conceives it possible, that in an official Money Transaction the Directors may expect a Proceeding official and regular. In what other Lights than those which are official and regular, Matters of public Account ought to be regarded by those who have the Charge of them, either in Bengal or in England, does not appear to Your Committee. Any other is certainly "unprecedented and improper;" and can only serve to cover Fraud both in the Receipt and in the Expenditure. The Acquisition of 58,000 Rupees, or near £.6,000, which appears in the Sort of *unofficial and irregular Account* that he furnishes of his Presents, in his Letter of May 1782, must appear extraordinary indeed, to those who expect from Men in Office something official and something regular. "This Sum (says he) I received while I was on my Journey to Benares." He tells it with the same careless Indifference, as if Things of this Kind were found by Accident on the high Road.

Vide Appendix B, N° 6.

Vide Appendix B, N° 3.
D°.

Mr. Hastings did not, indeed he could not, doubt, that this unprecedented and improper Account would produce much Discussion. He says: "Why these Sums were taken by me; why they were (except the Second) quietly transferred to the Company's Account; why Bonds were taken for the First, and not for the rest; might, were this Matter to be exposed to the View of the Public, furnish a Variety of Conjectures."

D°.

This Matter has appeared, and has furnished, as it ought to do, something more serious than Conjectures. It would in any other Case be supposed, that Mr. Hastings, expecting such Enquiries, and considering that the Questions are (even as they are imperfectly stated by himself) far from frivolous, would condescend to give some Information upon them: But the Conclusion of a Sentence so importantly begun, and which leads to such Expectations, is, "that to these Conjectures it would be of little Use to reply."—This is all he says to public Conjecture.

To the Court of Directors he is very little more complaisant, and not at all more satisfactory; he states merely as a Supposition, their Enquiry concerning Matters of which he positively knew that they had called for an Explanation. He knew it, because he presumed to censure them for doing so. To the Hypothesis of a further Enquiry he gives a conjectural Answer, of such a Kind, as probably, in an Account of a doubtful Transaction, and to a Superior, was never done before.

"Were your Honourable Court to question me upon these Points, I would answer, that the Sums were taken for the Company's Benefit, at Times in which the Company very much stood in Need of them; that I either chose to conceal the first Receipts from public Curiosity, by receiving Bonds for the Amount; or possibly acted without any studied Design which my Memory could at this Distance of Time verify."

Vide above Appendix.

He here professes not to be certain of the Motives by which he was himself actuated in so extraordinary a Concealment, and in the Use of such extraordinary Means to effect it: And, as if the Acts in Question were those of an absolute Stranger, and not his own, he gives various loose Conjectures concerning the Motive to them. He even supposes, in taking Presents contrary to Law, and in taking Bonds for them as his own, contrary to what he admits to be Truth and Fact, that he might have acted without any distinct Motive at all, or at least such as his Memory could reach at that Distance of Time. That immense Distance, in the Faintness of which his Recollection is so completely lost as to set him guessing at his Motives for his own Conduct, was from the Fifteenth of January 1781, when the Bonds at his own Request were given, to the Date of this Letter, which is the 22d of May 1782; that is to say, about One Year and Four Months.

As to the other Sums, for which no Bond was taken, the Ground for the Difference in his Explanation is still more extraordinary: He says, "I did not think it worth my Care to observe the same Means with the rest." The rest of these Sums, which were not worth his Care, are stated in his Account to be greater than those he was so solicitous (for some Reason which he cannot guess) to cover under Bonds: These Sums amount to near £.53,000; whereas the others did not much exceed £.40,000. For these Actions, attended with these Explanations, he ventures to appeal to their (the Directors) Breasts for a candid Interpretation; and that, "he assumes the Freedom to add, that he thinks himself on such a Subject, and on such an Occasion, entitled to it:" And then, as if he had performed some laudable Exploit, in the accompanying Letter he glories in the Integrity of his Conduct; and, anticipating his Triumph over Injustice, and the Applauses which, at a future Time, he seems confident he shall receive, says he, "The Applause of my own Breast is my surest Reward. Your Applause, and that of my Country, is my next Wish in Life." He declares in that very Letter, that he had not at any Time possessed the Confidence with them, which they never withheld from the meanest of his Predecessors. With Wishes so near his Heart perpetually disappointed; and, instead of Applauses (as he tells us) receiving nothing but Reproaches and disgraceful Epithets; his steady Continuance for so many Years in their Service, in a Place obnoxious in the highest Degree to Suspicion and Censure, is a Thing altogether singular.

D°.

D°.

Vide Appendix B, N° 6.

It appears very necessary to Your Committee, to observe upon the great leading Principles which Mr. Hastings assumes, to justify the irregular taking of these vast Sums of Money, and all the irregular Means he had employed to cover the greater Part of it. These Principles are the more necessary to be enquired into; because, if admitted, they will serve to justify every Species of improper Conduct. His Words are, "That the Sources from which these Reliefs to the Public Service

D°.

D

"have

" have come, would never have yielded them to the Company *publicly*; and that the Exigencies of their Service (Exigencies created by the Exposition of their Affairs, and Faction in their divided Councils) required those Supplies."

Vide Appendix B, N^o 10.

As to the first of these extraordinary Positions, Your Committee cannot conceive what Motive could actuate any Native of India, dependent on the Company, in assisting them privately, and in refusing to assist them publicly. If the Transaction was fair and honest, every Native must have been desirous of making Merit with the great governing Power. If he gave his Money as a free Gift, he might value himself upon very honourable and very acceptable Service: If he lent it on the Company's Bonds, it would still have been of Service, and he might also receive Eight per Cent. for his Money. No Native could (without some interested View) give to the Governor General what he would refuse to the Company, as a Grant, or even as a Loan. It is plain, that the Powers of Government must, in some Way or other, be understood by the Natives to be at Sale. The Governor General says, that he took the Money with an original Destination to the Purposes to which, he asserts, he has since applied it. But this original Destination was in his own Mind only, not declared, nor by him pretended to be declared, to the Party who gave the Presents, and who could perceive nothing in it but Money paid to the Supreme Magistrate for his private Emolument. All that the Natives could possibly perceive in such a Transaction, must be highly dishonourable to the Company's Government; for they must conceive, when they gave Money to Mr. Hastings, that they bought from Mr. Hastings, either what was their own Right; or something that was not so; or, that they redeemed themselves from some Acts of Rigour inflicted, threatened, or apprehended. If, in the first Case, Mr. Hastings gave them the Object for which they bargained, his Act, however proper, was corrupt; if he did not, it was both corrupt and fraudulent: If the Money was extorted by Force or Threats, it was oppressive and tyrannical. The very Nature of such Transactions has a Tendency to teach the Natives to pay a corrupt Court to the Servants of the Company; and they must thereby be rendered less willing, or less able, or perhaps both, to fulfil their Engagements to the State. Mr. Scott's Evidence asserts, that they would rather give to Mr. Hastings, than lend to the Company. It is very probable; but it is a Demonstration of their Opinion of his Power and Corruption; and of the weak and precarious State of the Company's Authority.

The second Principle assumed by Mr. Hastings for his Justification; namely, That factious Opposition, and a divided Government, might create Exigencies requiring such Supplies, is full as dangerous as the first: For if, in the Divisions which must arise in all Councils, One Member of Government, when he thinks others factiously disposed, shall be entitled to take Money privately from the Subject for the Purposes of his Politics, and thereby to dispense with an Act of Parliament, Pretences for that End cannot be wanting. A Dispute may always be raised in Council, in order to cover Oppression and Peculation elsewhere. But these Principles of Mr. Hastings tend entirely to destroy the Character and Functions of a Council, and to vest them in One of the dissentient Members. The Law had placed the Sense of the Whole in the Majority; and it is not a Thing to be suffered, that any of the Members should privately raise Money, for the avowed Purpose of defeating that Sense, or for promoting Designs that are contrary to it: A more alarming Assumption of Power in an individual Member of any deliberative or executive Body, cannot be imagined. Mr. Hastings had no Right, in order to clear himself of Peculation, to criminate the Majority with Faction. No Member of any Body, out-voted on a Question, has, or can have a Right to direct any Part of his public Conduct by that Principle. The Members of the Council had a common Superior, to whom they might appeal in their mutual Charges of Faction—they did so frequently; and the Imputation of Faction has almost always been laid on Mr. Hastings himself.

Vide Appendix O.

Papers respecting the Ranny of Burdwan. Papers respecting the Ranny of Ambon. Papers respecting the Ranny of Rajeshahy.

Appendix D.

But there were Periods, very distinguished Periods too, in the Records of the Company, in which the clandestine taking of Money could not be supported even by this Pretence. Mr. Hastings has been charged with various Acts of Peculation, perpetrated at a Time he could not excuse himself by the Plea of any public Purpose to be carried on, or of any Faction in Council by which it was traversed. It may be necessary here to recall to the Recollection of the House, that on the Cry which prevailed, of the ill Practices of the Company's Servants in India (which general Cry in a great Measure produced the regulating Act of 1773) the Court of Directors, in their Instructions of the 29th of March 1774, gave it as an Injunction to the Council General, that " they immediately cause the *strictest* Enquiry to be made into *all* Oppressions which may have been committed, either against Natives or Europeans, and into *all* Abuses which may have prevailed in the Collection of the Revenues, or any Part of the Civil Government of the Presidency; and that you communicate to us *all* Information which you may be able to obtain relative thereto, or any Embezzlement or Dissipation of the Company's Money."

In this Enquiry, by far the most important Abuse which appeared, on any of the above Heads, was that which was charged relative to the Sale in Gross, by Mr. Hastings, of nothing less than the whole Authority of the Country Government, in the Disposal of the Guardianship of the Nabob of Bengal.

The present Nabob, Mobareck ul Doulah, was a Minor when he succeeded to the Title and Office of Subadar of the Three Provinces, in 1770. Although in a State approaching to Subjection, still his Rank and Character were important. Much was necessarily to depend upon a Person, who was to preserve the Moderation of a Sovereign, not supported by intrinsic Power; and yet to maintain

tain the Dignity necessary to carry on the Representation of political Government, as well as the Substance of the whole criminal Justice of a great Country. A good Education, conformably to the Maxims of his Religion, and the Manners of his People, was necessary, to enable him to fill that delicate Place with Reputation, either to the Mahometan Government or to ours. He had still to manage a Revenue not inconsiderable, which remained as the sole Resource for the languishing Dignity of Persons anyway distinguished in Rank among Mussulmen, who were all attached and clung to him. These Considerations rendered it necessary to put his Person and Affairs into proper Hands. They ought to have been Men who were able, by the Gravity of their Rank and Character, to preserve his Morals from the Contagion of low and vicious Company; Men who, by their Integrity and Firmness, might be enabled to resist in some Degree the Rapacity of Europeans; as well as to secure the remaining Fragments of his Property from the Attempts of the Natives themselves, who must lie under strong Temptation of taking their Share in the last Pillage of a decaying House.

The Directors were fully impressed with the Necessity of such an Arrangement: Your Committee find that, on the 26th of August 1771, they gave Instructions to the President and Council to appoint "a Minister to transact the political Affairs of the Circar [Government]; and to select for that Purpose some Person well qualified for the Affairs of Government, to be the Minister of the Government, and Guardian of the Nabob's Minority."

Appendix E.

The Order was so distinct as not to admit of a Mistake; it was (for its Matter) provident and well considered; and the Trust which devolved on Mr. Hastings was of such a Nature as might well stimulate a Man sensible to Reputation to fulfil it in a Manner agreeably to the Directions he had received, and not only above just Cause of Exception, but out of the Reach of Suspicion and Malice. In that Situation, it was natural to suppose, he would cast his Eyes upon Men of the first Repute and Consideration, among the Mussulmen of high Rank.

Mr. Hastings, instead of directing his Eyes to the Durbar, employed his Researches in the Seraglio. In the inmost Recesses of that Place he discovered a Woman, secluded from the Intercourse, and shut up from the Eyes of Men, whom he found to correspond with the Orders he had received from the Directors, as a Person well "qualified for the Affairs of Government, fit to be a Minister of Government, and the Guardian of the Nabob's Minority." This Woman he solemnly invests with these Functions: He appoints Rajah Gourdas, whom some Time after he himself qualified with a Description of a young Man of mean Abilities, to be her Duan or Steward of the Household. The rest of the Arrangement was correspondent to this Disposition of the principal Offices.

Vide Minute from the Majority, addressed to the Court of Directors, dated 15th September 1775, in Appendix E.

It seems not to have been lawful or warrantable in Mr. Hastings to set aside the Arrangement positively prescribed by the Court of Directors, which evidently pointed to a Man, not to any Woman whatever. As a Woman confined in the Female Apartment, the Lady he appointed could not be competent to hold, or qualified to exercise, any active Employment; she stood in need of Guardians for herself, and had not the Ability for the Guardianship of a Person circumstanced as the Soubah was. General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, declare, in their Minute, "That they believe there never was an Instance in India of such a Trust so disposed of." Mr. Hastings has produced no Precedent in Answer to this Objection.

Vide the Majority's Minute, 15th September 1775, in Appendix E.

It will be proper to state to the House the Situation and Circumstances of the Women principally concerned, who were in the Seraglio of Jaffier Ali Khan at his Death. The first of these was called Munny Begum, a Person originally born of poor and obscure Parents, who delivered her over to the Conductress of a Company of dancing Girls; in which Profession, being called to exhibit at a Festival, where the late Nabob took a Liking to her, and, after some Cohabitation, she obtained such Influence over him, that he took her for one of his Wives, (and she seems to have been the Favourite) put her at the Head of his Haram; and having a Son by her, this Son succeeded to his Authority and Estate; Munny Begum, the Mother, being by his Will a Devisee of considerable Sums of Money, and other Effects, on which he left a Charge, which has since been applied to the Service of the East India Company. The Son of this Lady dying; and a Son by another Wife succeeding, and dying also, the present Nabob, Mobareck ul Dowlah, Son by a third Wife, succeeded. This Woman was then alive, and in the Seraglio.

It was Munny Begum that Mr. Hastings chose, and not the natural Mother of the Nabob. Whether, having chosen a Woman in Defiance of the Company's Orders, and in passing by the natural Parent of the minor Prince, he was influenced by Respect for the Disposition made by the deceased Nabob during his Life, or by other Motives, the House will determine, upon a View of the Facts which follow. It will be Matter of Enquiry, when the Question is stated upon the Appointment of a Step-Mother, in Exclusion of the Parent, whether the Usage of the East constantly authorizes the Continuance of that same Distribution of Rank and Power, which was settled in the Seraglio during the Life of a deceased Prince, and which was found so settled at his Death, and afterwards, to the Exclusion of the Mother of the Successor. In case of Female Guardianship, her Claim seems to be a Right of Nature; and which nothing but a very clear positive Law will (if that can) authorize the Departure from. The History of Munny Begum is stated on the Records of the Council General, and no Attempt made by Mr. Hastings to controvert the Truth of it.

Vide Minute of the Majority, dated 15th Sept. 1775, in Appendix E.

That was charged by the Majority of Council to have happened, which might be expected inevitably to happen: The Care of the Nabob's Education was grossly neglected, and his Fortune as grossly mismanaged and embezzled. What Connection this Waste and Embezzlement had with the subsequent Events, the House will judge.

Vide Mr. Goring's Letter, dated 17 May 1775, in Secret Conf. 23 May 1775, in Appendix E.

On

Vide Sec. Conf.
2d May 1775, in
Appendix E.

Do; also Sec.
Conf. 5 May, in
Appendix E.

Vide Sec. Conf.
9 May 1775, in
Appendix E.

Vide Appen-
dix E.

Vide Sec. Conf.
23d May 1775, in
Appendix E.

On the 2d of May 1775, Mr. James Grant, Accountant to the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad, produced to the Governor General and Council certain Persian Papers, which stated Nine Lacks of Rupees (upwards of Ninety thousand Pounds Sterling) received by Munny Begum, on her Appointment to the Management of the Nabob's Household, over and above the Balance due at that Time, and not accounted for by her. These, Grant had received from Nuned Roy, who had been a Writer in the Begum's Treasury Office. Both Mr. Grant and Nuned Roy were called before the Board, and examined respecting the Authenticity of the Papers. Among other Circumstances, tending to establish the Credit of these Papers, it appears, that Mr. Grant offered to make Oath, that the chief Eunuch of the Begum had come to him, on Purpose to prevail on him not to send the Papers; and had declared, *that the Accounts were not to be disputed.*

On the 9th of May it was resolved, by a Majority of the Board, against the Opinion and solemn Protest of the Governor General, that a Gentleman should be sent up to the City of Moorshedabad, to demand of Munny Begum the Accounts of the Nizamut and Household, from April 1764 to the latest Period to which they could be closed, and to divest the Begum of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob; and Mr. Charles Goring was appointed for this Purpose.

The preceding Facts are stated to the House, not as the Foundation of an Enquiry into the Conduct of the Begum, but as they lead to, and are therefore necessary to explain, by what Means a Discovery was made of a Sum of Money given by her to Mr. Hastings.

Mr. Goring's First Letter from the City, dated 17th May 1775, mentions, among other Particulars, the young Nabob's Joy at being delivered out of the Hands of Munny Begum; of the mean and indigent State of Confinement in which he was kept by her; of the Distress of his Mother; and that he had told Mr. Goring, that the "Begum's Eunuch had instructed the Servants not to suffer him to learn any Thing, by which he might make himself acquainted with Business." And he adds, "Indeed I believe there is great Truth in it, as his Excellency seems to be ignorant of almost every Thing a Man of his Rank ought to know; not from a Want of Understanding, but of being properly educated."

On the 21st of May Mr. Goring transmitted to the Governor General and Council, an Account of Sums given by the Begum, under her Seal, delivered to Mr. Goring by the Nabob, in her Apartments. The Account is as follows:

MEMORANDUM of Disbursements to English Gentlemen, from the Nabob's Sircar, in the Bengal Year 1179.

Seal of Munny Begum,
Mother of the Nabob
Nudjful Dowla, de-
ceased.

To the Governor, Mr. Hastings, for an Entertainment	—	1,50,000
To Mr. Middleton, on account of an Agreement entered into by Baboo Begum	—	1,50,000
	Rupees —	3,00,000

When this Paper was delivered, the Governor General moved, That Mr. Goring might be asked, *How he came by it? and, on what Account this partial Selection was made by him?* Also, That the Begum should be desired to explain the Sum laid to his Charge; and that he should ask the Nabob or the Begum, their Reasons for delivering this separate Account.

Appendix E.
Cont. 25th May.

The Substance of the Governor's Proposal was agreed to:

Mr. Goring's Answer to this Requisition of the Board is as follows:

Vide Sec. Conf.
8th June 1775,
Mr. Goring's
Letter of 3d
June; in
Appendix E.

"In Compliance with your Orders, to explain the Delivery of the Paper, containing an Account of Three Lacks of Rupees, I am to inform you, it took its Rise from a Message sent me by the Begum, requesting I would interest myself with the Nabob, to have Akbar Ally Khân released to her for a few Hours, having something of Importance to communicate to me, on which she wished to consult him. Thinking the Service might be benefited by it, I accordingly desired the Nabob would be pleased to deliver him to my Charge, engaging to return him the same Night; which I did.—I heard no more till next Day, when the Begum requested to see his Excellency and myself, desiring Akbar Ally might attend.

"On our first Meeting, she entered into a long Detail of her Administration, endeavouring to represent it in the fairest Light; at last she came to the Point, and told me, my urgent and repeated Remonstrances to her, to be informed how the Balance arose, of which I was to enquire, induced her from Memory to say what she had herself given; then mentioning the Sum of a Lack and a Half to the Governor, to feast him whilst he staid there; and a Lack and a Half to Mr. Middleton, by the Hands of Baboo Begum. As I looked on this no more than a Matter of Conversation, I arose to depart, but was detained, by the Begum's requesting the Nabob to come to her—A Scene of Weeping and Complaint then began, which made me still more impatient to be gone; and I repeatedly sent to his Excellency for that Purpose: He at last came out, and delivered

" delivered me the Paper I sent you, declaring it was given him by the Begum to be delivered
" me."

Munny Begum also wrote a Letter to General Clavering, in which she directly asserts the same.

" Mr. Goring has pressed me on the Subject of the Balances; in Answer to which, I informed
" him, that all the Particulars being on Record, would in the Course of the Enquiry appear from
" the Papers. He accordingly received from the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, a List of Three
" Lacks of Rupees given to the Governor and Mr. Middleton. I now send you inclosed a List of
" the Dates when it was presented, and through whose Means, which you will receive."

Vide Munny
Begum's Letter
of 3d June, on
Sec. Conf. of
8th June 1775,
in
Appendix E.

The Governor General then desired that the following Questions might be proposed to the Begum,
by Mr. Martin, then Resident at the Durbar.

1st. Was any Application made to you for the Account which you have delivered of Three
Lacks of Rupees, said to have been paid to the Governor and Mr. Middleton, or did you deliver
the Account of your own free Will, and unsolicited?

Vide the above
Secret Consulta-
tions.

2d. In what Manner was the Application made to you; and by whom?

3d. On what Account was the Sum of One and Half Lacks given to the Governor General,
which you have laid to his Account? Was it in consequence of any Requisition from him, or of any
previous Agreement, or of any established Usage?

The Governor General objected strongly to Mr. Goring's being present when the Questions were put
to the Begum; but it was insisted on by the Majority, and it was resolved accordingly, that he ought
to be present. The Reasons on both Sides will best appear by the Copy of the Debate, inserted in
the Appendix.

Do, in
Appendix E.

The Begum's Answer to the preceding Questions, addressed to the Governor General and Council,
where it touched the Substance, was as follows:

" The Case is this: Mr. Goring, on his Arrival here, seized all the Papers, and secured them under
" his Seal; and all the Mutsuddies [Clerks or Accountants] attended him, and explained to him all
" the Particulars of them. Mr. Goring enquired of me concerning the Arrears due to the Sepoys, &c.
" observing that the Nizamut and Bhela Money [Nabob's Allowance] was received from the Com-
" pany, from whence then could the Balance arise?—I made Answer, That the Sum was not ade-
" quate to the Expences.—Mr. Goring then asked, What are those Expences which exceed the Sum
" received from the Company? I replied, *All the Particulars will be found in the Papers.* The Affair
" of the Three Lacks of Rupees, on Account of Entertainment for the Governor and Mr. Middleton,
" has been, I am told, related to you by Rajah Gourdas; besides which, there are many other Ex-
" pences, which will appear from the Papers. As the Custom of Entertainment is of long standing,
" and accordingly every Governor of Calcutta, who came to Moorshedabad, received a daily Sum
" of Two thousand Rupees for Entertainment, which was in fact instead of Provisions; and the
" Lack and an Half of Rupees laid to Mr. Middleton's Charge, was a *Present on Account of an*
" *Agreement entered into by the Bhow Begum.* I therefore affixed my Seal to the Account, and for-
" warded it to Mr. Goring, by Means of the Nabob."

Vide Sec. Conf.
24th July 1775,
in
Appendix E.

In this Answer, the Accounts given to Mr. Goring she asserts to be genuine. They are ex-
plained, in all the Particulars, by all the Secretaries and Clerks in Office. They are secured un-
der Mr. Goring's Seal. To them she refers for every Thing; to them she refers for the Three
Lacks of Rupees given to Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton. It is impossible to combine together
a clearer Body of Proof, composed of Record of Office, and verbal Testimony, mutually support-
ing and illustrating each other.

The House will observe, that the Receipt of the Money is indirectly admitted by One of the
Governor's own Questions to Munny Begum.

If the Money was not received, it would have been absurd to ask *on what Account it was given?*
Both the Question and the Answer relate to some established Usage, the Appeal to which, might
possibly be used to justify the Acceptance of the Money, if it was accepted; but would be super-
fluous, and no way applicable to the Charge, if the Money was never given.

On this Point, Your Committee will only add, that in all the Controversy between Mr. Hast-
ings and the Majority of the Council, he *no where denies the Receipt of this Money.*—In his
Letter to the Court of Directors, of the 31st of July 1775, he says, That the Begum was com-
pelled, by the ill Treatment of One of her Servants, which he calls a *Species of Torture*, to deliver
the Paper to Mr. Goring; but he no where affirms, that the Contents of the Paper were
false.

Vide Appen-
dix E.

On this Conduct, the Majority remark, "We confess it appears very extraordinary, that Mr.
Hastings should employ so much Time and Labour to shew, that the Discoveries against him
have been obtained by improper Means, but that he should take no Step whatsoever to *invalidate*
" *the Truth of them.* He does not deny the Receipt of the Money; the Begum's Answers to the
Questions put to her at his own Desire, make it impossible that he should deny it. It seems, he
has formed some Plan of Defence against this and similar Charges, which he thinks will avail him
in a Court of Justice, and which it would be imprudent in him to anticipate at this Time. If he
has not received the Money, we see no Reason for such a guarded and cautious Method of proceed-
ing. An innocent Man would take a shorter and easier Course. He would voluntarily excul-
pate himself by his Oath."

Vide Minute of
the Majority, on
Sec. Conf. 25th
Jan. 1776, in
Appendix E.

Your Committee entertain Doubts whether the Refusal to exculpate by Oath, can be used as a
Circumstance to infer any Presumption of Guilt. But where the Charge is direct, specific, circum-
stantial,

stantial, supported by Papers, and verbal Testimony made before his lawful Superiors, to whom he was accountable, by Persons competent to charge; if innocent, he was obliged at least to oppose to it a clear and formal Denial of the Fact, and to make a Demand for Enquiry. But if he does not deny the Fact, and eludes Enquiry, just Presumptions will be raised against him.

Your Committee, willing to go to the Bottom of a Mode of Corruption, deep and dangerous in the Act and the Example, being informed that Mr. Goring was in London, resolved to examine him upon the Subject. Mr. Goring not only agreed with all the foregoing Particulars, but even produced to Your Committee, what he declared to be the original Persian Papers in his Hands, delivered from behind the Curtain through the Nabob himself; who having Privilege, as a Son-in-Law, to enter the Women's Apartment, received them from Munny Begum as authentic; the Woman all the while lamenting the Loss of her Power, with many Tears and much Vociferation. She appears to have been induced to make Discovery of the above Practices, in order to clear herself of the notorious Embezzlement of the Nabob's Effects.

Appendix F.
Mr. Goring's
Evidence.

Appendix G,
No 1.

Major Scott's
Evidence.

Appendix H,
Mr. Baber's
Evidence.

Appendix G,
No 2.

Your Committee examining Mr. Scott and Mr. Baber on this Subject, they also produced a Persian Paper, which Mr. Baber said he had received from the Hands of a Servant of Munny Begum; and along with it a Paper, purporting to be a Translation into English of the Persian Original. In the Paper given as the Translation, Munny Begum is made to alledge many Matters of Hardship and Cruelty against Mr. Goring, and an Attempt to compel her to make out a false Account; but does not at all deny the giving the Money—very far from it. She is made to assert, indeed, "That Mr. Goring desired her to put down Three Lacks of Rupees, as divided between Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton. I begged to be excused; observing to him, that this Money had neither been tendered or *accepted* with any criminal or improper View." After some lively Expressions, in the European Manner, she says, "That it had been customary to furnish a Table for the Governor and his Attendants, during their Stay at Court. With respect to the Sum mentioned to Mr. Middleton, it was a *free Gift* from my own *privy Purse*. *Purburam* replied, He understood this Money to be paid to these Gentlemen, as a Gratuity for *secret Services*; and as such he should assuredly represent it." Here the Payments to Mr. Hastings are fully admitted, and excused as agreeable to Usage, and for keeping a Table. The Present to Mr. Middleton is justified as a free Gift. The Paper produced by Mr. Scott is not referred to by Your Committee as of any Weight, but to shew that it does not prove what it is produced to prove.

Your Committee, on reading the Paper delivered in by Mr. Scott as a Translation, perceive it to be written in a Style which they conceived was little to be expected in a faithful Translation from a Persian Original, being full of quaint Terms and idiomatic Phrases, which strongly bespeak English Habits in the Way of Thinking, and of English Peculiarities and Affectations in the Expression. Struck with these strong internal Marks of a suspicious Piece, they turned to the Persian Manuscript produced by Mr. Scott and Mr. Baber, and comparing it with Mr. Goring's Papers, they found the latter carefully sealed upon every Leaf; as they believe is the Practice universal in all authentic Pieces. They found on the former no Seal or Signature whatsoever, either at the Top or Bottom of the Scroll. This Circumstance of a Want of Signature, not only takes away all Authority from the Piece as Evidence, but strongly confirmed the Suspicions entertained by Your Committee, on reading the Translation, of unwarrantable Practices in the whole Conduct of this Business, even if the Translation should be found substantially to agree with the Original, such an Original as it is. The Persian Roll is in the Custody of the Clerk of Your Committee, for further Examination.

Vide Appen-
dixes G and
H.

Mr. Baber and Mr. Scott being examined on these material Defects in the Authentication of a Paper produced by them as authentic, could give no Sort of Account how it happened to be without a Signature; nor did Mr. Baber explain how he came to accept, and use it in that Condition.

On the Whole, Your Committee conceive, that all the Parts of the Transaction, as they appear in the Company's Records, are consistent, and mutually throw Light on each other.

The Court of Directors order the President and Council to appoint a *Minister* to transact the political Affairs of the Government, and to *select*, for that Purpose, some Person well qualified for the Affairs of Government, and to be the *Minister of Government*. Mr. Hastings selects for the Minister, so described, and so qualified, a Woman locked up in a Seraglio. He is ordered to appoint a Guardian to the Nabob's Minority. Mr. Hastings passes by his natural Parent, and appoints another Woman.—These Acts would, of themselves, have been liable to Suspicion; but a great Deficiency or Embezzlement soon appears in this Woman's Account. To exculpate herself, she voluntarily declares, that she gave a considerable Sum to Mr. Hastings;—who never once denies the Receipt. The Account given by the principal living Witness of the Transaction, in his Evidence, is perfectly coherent and consistent with the recorded Part. The original Accounts, alledged to be delivered by the Lady in question, were produced by him, properly sealed and authenticated. Nothing is opposed to all this, but a Paper without Signature, and therefore of no Authority, attended with a Translation of a very extraordinary Appearance; and this Paper, in apologizing for it, confirms the Facts beyond a Doubt.

Vide Mr. Gor-
ing's Evidence in
Appendix F.

Finally, Your Committee examined the principal living Witness of the Transaction, and find his Evidence consistent with the Record. Your Committee received the original Accounts, alledged to be delivered by the Lady in question, properly sealed and authenticated; and find opposed to them, nothing but a Paper without Signature, and therefore of no Authority, attended with a Translation of a very extraordinary Appearance.

In Europe, the Directors ordered Opinions to be taken on a Prosecution; they received One doubtful, and Three positively for it.

They write, in their Letter of 5th February 1777, Paragraphs 32 and 33: "Although it is rather our Wish to prevent Evils in future than to enter into a severe Retrospection of the past; and, where Facts are doubtful, or attended with alleviating Circumstances, to proceed with Lenity, rather than to prosecute with Rigour; yet some of the Cases are so flagrantly corrupt, and others attended with Circumstances so oppressive to the Inhabitants, that it would be unjust to suffer the Delinquents to go unpunished. The principal Facts have been communicated to our * Solicitor, whose Report, confirmed by our Standing Counsel, we send you by the present Conveyance; authorising you, at the same Time, to take such Steps as shall appear proper to be pursued.

"If we find it necessary, we shall return you the original Covenants of such of our Servants as remain in India, and have been anyways concerned in the undue Receipt of Money, in order to enable you to recover the same for the Use of the Company, by a Suit or Suits at Law, to be instituted in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal."

Your Committee do not find that the Covenants have been sent, or that any Prosecution has been begun.

A vast Scene of further Peculation and Corruption, as well in this Business as in several other Instances, appears in the Evidence of the Rajah Nundcomar. That Evidence, and all the Proceedings relating to it, are entered in the Appendix. It was the last Evidence of the Kind. The Informant was hanged. An Attempt was made by Mr. Hastings to indict him for a Conspiracy: This failing of Effect, another Prosecutor appeared, for an Offence not connected with these Charges. Nundcomar, the Object of that Charge, was executed at the very Crisis of the Enquiry, for an Offence of another Nature, not capital by the Laws of the Country. As long as it appeared safe, several Charges were made (which are inserted at large in the Appendix); and Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barwell seemed apprehensive of many more. General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, declared, in a Minute entered on the Consultations of the 5th May 1775, that, "in the late Proceedings of the Revenue Board, it will appear that there is no Species of Peculation from which the Honourable Governor General has thought proper to abstain." A Charge of Offences of so heinous a Nature, so very extensive, so very deliberate, made on Record by Persons of great Weight, appointed by Act of Parliament his Associates in the highest Trust; a Charge made at his own Board, to his own Face, and transmitted to their common Superiors, to whom they were jointly and severally accountable;—this was not a Thing to be passed over by Mr. Hastings; still less ought it to have perished in other Hands. It ought to have been brought to an immediate and strict Discussion. General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, ought to have been punished for a groundless Accusation, if such it had been. If the Accusation were founded, Mr. Hastings was very unfit for the high Office of Governor General, or for any Office.

After this comprehensive Account, by his Colleagues, of the Governor General's Conduct, these Gentlemen proceeded to the Particulars; and they produced the Case of a corrupt Bargain of Mr. Hastings, concerning the Disposition of Office. This Transaction is here stated by Your Committee in a very concise Manner, being on this Occasion merely intended to point out to the House the absolute Necessity which, in their Opinion, exists, for another Sort of Enquiry into the Corruptions of Men in Power in India, than hitherto has been pursued. The Proceedings may be found at large in the Appendix.

A Complaint was made that Mr. Hastings had sold the Office of Phouzedar of Hughly, to a Person called Khân Jehan Khân, on a corrupt Agreement; which was, that from his Emoluments of 72,000 Rupees a Year, he was to pay to the Governor General 36,000 Rupees annually; and to his Banyan, Cantû Babû, 4,000 more. The Complainant offers to pay to the Company the 40,000 Rupees which were corruptly paid to these Gentlemen, and to content himself with the Allowance of 32,000.—Mr. Hastings was, if on any Occasion of his Life, strongly called upon to bring this Matter to the most distinct Issue: And Mr. Barwell, who supported his Administration, and as such, ought to have been tender for his Honour, was bound to help him to get to the Bottom of it, if his Enemies should be ungenerous enough to countenance such an Accusation, without permitting it to be detected and exposed. But the Course they held was directly contrary. They began by an Objection to receive the Complaint, in which they obstinately persevered, as far as their Power went. Mr. Barwell was of Opinion, that the Company's Instructions to enquire into Peculation, were intended for the public Interests; that it could not forward the public Interests to enter into these Enquiries; and that "he never would be a Channel of aspersing any Character, while it cannot conduce to the Good of Government."—Here was a new Mode of Reasoning found out by Mr. Barwell, which might subject all Enquiry into Peculation, to the Discretion of the very Persons charged with it. By that Reasoning, all Orders of his Superiors were at his Mercy; and he actually undertook to set aside those Commands, which by an express Act of Parliament he was bound to obey, on his Opinion of what would, or would not, conduce to the Good of Government. On his Principles, he either totally annihilates the Authority of the Act of Parliament, or he entertains so extravagant a Supposition, as that the Court of Directors possessed a more absolute Authority, when their Orders were not intended for the public Good, than when they were.

* Relative to Salt Farms, Charges of the Ranny of Burdwan, and the Charges of Nundcomar and Munny Begum.

Vide Appendix to the 9th Report, No 111, A. Appendix G, No 3.

Appendix I.

Vide Governor General's Letter of 16 May 1775, in Appendix I.

Vide Appendix K.

Vide Sec. Conf. 30 March 1775, in Appendix K.

D^o.

Vide Sec. Conf.
30 March
1775, in
Appendix K.

General Clavering was of a different Opinion: He thought, "he should be wanting to the Legislature, and to the Court of Directors, if he was not to receive the Complaints of the Inhabitants, when properly authenticated, and to prefer them to the Board for Investigation, as the only Means by which these Grievances can be redressed, and the Company informed of the Conduct of their Servants."

To these Sentiments Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis adhered. Mr. Hastings thought it more safe, on Principles similar to those assumed by Mr. Barwell, to refuse to hear the Charge; but he reserved his Remarks on this Transaction, because they will be equally applicable to *many others which, in the Course of this Business, are likely to be brought before the Board*. There appeared therefore to him, a Probability that the Charge about the corrupt Bargain was no more than the Commencement of a whole Class of such Accusations; since he was of Opinion (and what is very extraordinary, previous to any Examination) that the same Remarks would be applicable to several of those which were to follow. He must suppose this Class of Charges very uniform, as well as very extensive.

D°. The Majority, however, pressed their Point; and, notwithstanding his Opposition to all Enquiry, as he was supported only by Mr. Barwell, the Question for it was carried. He was then desired to name a Day for the Appearance of the Accuser, and the Institution of the Enquiry. Though baffled in his Attempt to stop the Enquiry in the first Stage, Mr. Hastings made a second Stand: He seems here to have recollected something inherent in his own Office, that put the Matter more in his Power than at first he had imagined; for he speaks in a positive and commanding Tone: "I will not
D°. (says his Minute) name a Day for Mir Zin ul ab Dien to appear before the Board; nor will I suffer him to appear before the Board."

The Question for the Enquiry had been carried. It was declared fit to enquire: But there was, according to him, a Power which might prevent the Appearance of Witnesses. On the general Policy of obstructing such Enquiries, Mr. Francis, on a Motion to that Effect, made a sound Remark, which cannot fail of giving Rise to very serious Thoughts: "That, supposing it agreed
D°. among ourselves, that the Board shall not hear any Charges or Complaints against a Member of it, a Case or Cases may hereafter happen, in which, by a reciprocal Complaisance to each other, our respective Misconduct may be effectually screened from Enquiry; and the Company, whose Interest is concerned, or the Parties who may have Reason to complain of any one Member individually, may be left without Remedy."

Mr. Barwell was not of the Opinion of that Gentleman, nor of the Maker of the Motion, General Clavering, nor of Mr. Monson who supported it. He entertains Sentiments, with regard to the Orders of the Directors in this Particular, perfectly correspondent with those which he had given against the original Enquiry. He says, "Though it may in some little Degree save the Governor General
D°. from personal Insult—where there is no judicial Power lodged, that of Inquisition can never answer any good Purpose." This is Doctrine of a most extraordinary Nature and Tendency; and, as Your Committee conceive, contrary to every sound Principle to be observed in the Constitution of Judicatures and Inquisitions. The Power of Inquisition ought rather to be wholly separated from the judicial, the former being a previous Step to the latter, which requires other Rules and Methods; and ought not (if possible) to be lodged in the same Hands. The rest of his Minute (contained in the Appendix) is filled with a Censure on the native Inhabitants; with Reflections on the ill Consequences which would arise from an Attention to their Complaints; and with an Assertion of the Authority of the Supreme Court, as superseding the Necessity and Propriety of such Enquiries in Council. With regard to his Principles relative to the Natives and their Complaints, if they are admitted, they are of a Tendency to cut off the very Principle of Redress. The Existence of the Supreme Court, as a Means of Relief to the Natives under all Oppressions, is held out to qualify a Refusal to hear in the Council. On the same Pretence, Mr. Hastings holds up the Authority of the same Tribunal. But this, and other Proceedings, shew abundantly of what Efficacy that Court has been for the Relief of the unhappy People of Bengal. A Person in delegated Authority, refuses a Satisfaction to his Superiors, throwing himself on a Court of Justice, and supposes that nothing but what judicially appears against him, is a fit Subject of Enquiry. But even in this Mr. Hastings fails in his Application of his Principle; for the Majority of the Council were undoubtedly competent to order a Prosecution against him in the Supreme Court, which they had no Ground for without a previous Enquiry. But their Enquiry had other Objects. No private Accuser might choose to appear. The Party who was the Subject of the Peculation might be (as here is stated) the Accomplice in it. No popular Action, or popular Suit, was provided by the Charter under whose Authority the Court was instituted. In any Event, a Suit might fail in the Court, for the Punishment of an Actor in an Abuse, for Want of the strictest legal Proof, which might yet furnish Matter for the Correction of the Abuse, and even Reasons strong enough, not only to justify, but to require the Directors instantly to address for the Removal of a Governor General. The Opposition of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Barwell proved as ineffectual in this Stage as the former; and a Day was named by the Majority for the Attendance of the Party.

Vide Sec. Conf.
31 March
1775, in
Appendix K.

The Day following this Deliberation, on the assembling of the Council, the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, said, "He would not sit to be confronted with such Accusers, nor to suffer a judicial Enquiry into his Conduct, at the Board of which he is the President." As on the former Occasions, he declares the Board dissolved. As on former Occasions, the Majority did not admit his Claim to this Power; they proceeded, in his Absence, to examine the Accuser and Witnesses. Their Proceedings are in Appendix K.

It is remarkable, that during this Transaction, Khân Jehan Khân, the Party with whom the corrupt Agreement was made, declined an Attendance, under Excuses which the Majority thought Pretences for Delay, though they used no compulsory Methods towards his Appearance; at length, however, he did appear, and then a Step was taken by Mr. Hastings of a very extraordinary Nature, after the Steps which he had taken before, and the Declarations with which those Steps had been accompanied. Mr. Hastings, who had absolutely refused to be present in the foregoing Part of the Proceeding, appeared with Khân Jehan Khân. And now the Affair took another Turn; other Obstructions were raised. General Clavering said, that the Informations hitherto taken had proceeded upon Oath. Khân Jehan Khân had previously declared to General Clavering his Readiness to be so examined; but, when called upon by the Board, he changed his Mind, and alledged a Delicacy, relative to his Rank, with regard to the Oath. In this Scruple he was strongly supported by Mr. Hastings. He and Mr. Barwell went further; they contended, that the Council had no Right to administer an Oath. They must have been very clear in that Opinion, when they resisted the Examination on Oath of the very Person who, if he could safely swear to Mr. Hastings's Innocence, owed it as a Debt to his Patron not to refuse it; and of the Payment of this Debt, it was extraordinary in the Patron not only to enforce, but to support the absolute Refusal.

Although the Majority did not acquiesce in this Doctrine, they appeared to have Doubts of the Prudence of enforcing it by violent Means; but, construing his Refusal into a Disposition to screen the Peculations of the Governor General, they treated him as guilty of a Contempt of their Board, dismissed him from the Service, and recommended another (not the Accuser) to his Office.

The Reasons on both Sides appear in the Appendix. Mr. Hastings accuses them bitterly of Injustice to himself, in considering the Refusal of this Person to swear, as a Charge proved. How far they did so, and under what Qualifications, will appear by Reference to the Papers in the Appendix. But Mr. Hastings "thanks God that they are not his Judges." His great Hold, and not without Reason, is the Supreme Court: And he "blesses the Wisdom of Parliament, that constituted a Court of Judicature at so seasonable a Time, to check the Despotism of the new Council." It was thought in England, that the Court had other Objects than the Protection of the Governor General against the Examinations of those sent out with Instructions to enquire into the Peculations of Men in Power.

Though Mr. Hastings did at that Time, and avowedly did, every Thing to prevent any Enquiry that was instituted merely for the Information of the Court of Directors, yet he did not feel himself thoroughly satisfied with his own Proceedings. It was evident, that to them his and Mr. Barwell's Reasonings would not appear very respectful or satisfactory; he therefore promises to give them full Satisfaction at some future Time. In his Letter of the 14th of September 1775, he reiterates a former Declaration, and assures them of his Resolution to this Purpose in the strongest Terms. "I now again recur to the Declaration which I have before made, That it is my fixed Determination to carry literally into Execution, and most fully and liberally explain, every Circumstance of my Conduct on the Points upon which I have been injuriously arraigned; and to afford you the clearest Conviction of my own Integrity, and of the Propriety of my Motives for my declining a present Defence of it."

These Motives, as far as they can be discovered, were the Violence of his Adversaries, the interested Character and Views of the Accuser, and the Danger of a Prosecution in the Supreme Court, which made it prudent to reserve his Defence. These Arguments are applicable to any Charge. Notwithstanding these Reasons, it is plain by the above Letter, that he thought himself bound, at some Time or other, to give Satisfaction to his Masters: Till he should do this, in his own Opinion, he remained in an unpleasant Situation. But he bore his Misfortune, it seems, patiently; with a Confidence in their Justice for his future Relief. He says, "whatever Evil may fill the long Interval which may precede it."—That Interval he has taken Care to make long enough; for near Eight Years are now elapsed, and he has not yet taken the smallest Step towards giving to the Court of Directors any Explanation whatever; much less that full and liberal Explanation which he had so repeatedly and solemnly promised.

It is to be observed, that though Mr. Hastings talks in these Letters much of his Integrity, and of the Purity of his Motives, and of full Explanations, he no where denies the Fact of this corrupt Traffic of Office. Though he had adjourned his Defence, with so much Pain to himself, to so very long a Day, he was not so inattentive to the Ease of Khân Jehan Khân as he has shewn himself to his own. He had been accused of corruptly reserving to himself a Part of the Emoluments of this Man's Office: It was a delicate Business to handle, whilst his Defence stood adjourned; yet, in a very short Time after a Majority came into his Hands, he turned out the Person appointed by General Clavering, &c. and replaced the very Man with whom he stood accused of the corrupt Bargain: What was worse, he had been charged with originally turning out another, to make Room for this Man. The Whole is put in strong Terms by the then Majority of the Council; where, after charging him with every Species of Peculation, they add, "We believe, the Proofs of his appropriating Four Parts in Seven of the Salary with which the Company is charged, for the Phoufdar of Hughley, are such as, whether sufficient or not to convict him in a Court of Justice, will not leave the Shadow of a Doubt concerning his Guilt in the Mind of any unprejudiced Person.—The Salary is 72,000 Rupees a Year: The Governor takes 36,000, and allows Cantoo Baboo Four thousand more, for the Trouble he submits to in conducting the Negotiation with the Phoufdar. This also is the common Subject of Conversation and Derision through the whole Settlement.—It is

Sec. Conf. 4th April 1775, in Appendix K.

Sec. Conf. 19th May 1775, in the above Appendix.

D°.

D°.

D°.

Letter from the Governor General, dated 20th May, entered on Sec. Conf. 14th Sept. 1775, in Appendix K. b.

D°.

Vide Appendix K. a.

Appendix K. b.

Vide Sec. Conf. 8 Nov. 1776, in Appendix K.

Vide Sec. Conf. 5 May 1775, in Appendix K.

"our firm Opinion and Belief, that the late Phousdar of Hughley, a Relation of Mahomed Reza Cawn, was turned out of this Office, merely because his Terms were not so favourable as those which the Honourable Governor General has obtained from the present Phousdar."

"The Honourable Governor General is pleased to assert, with a confidential Spirit peculiar to himself, that his Measures hitherto stand unimpeached, except by us. We know not how this Assertion is to be made good, unless *the most daring and flagrant Prostitution in every Branch* be deemed an Honour to his Administration."

The whole Style and Tenor of these Accusations, as well as the Nature of them, rendered Mr. Hastings's first postponing, and afterwards totally declining, all Denial, or even Defence or Explanation, very extraordinary. No Governor ought to hear in Silence such Charges; and no Court of Directors ought to have slept upon them.

Appendix L. The Court of Directors were not wholly inattentive to this Business. They condemned his Act as it deserved, and they went into the Business of his legal Right to dissolve the Council. Their Opinions seemed against it, and they give precise Orders against the Use of any such Power in future.

Appendix M. On consulting Mr. Sayer, the Company's Counsel, he was of a different Opinion, with regard to the legal Right; but he thought, very properly, that the Use of a Right, and the Manner and Purposes for which it was used, ought not to have been separated. What he thought on this Occasion, appears in his Opinion, transmitted by the Court of Directors to Mr. Hastings and the Council General; "but it was as great a *Crime* to dissolve the Council upon *base and sinister Motives*, as it would be to assume the Power of dissolving, if he had it not. I believe he is *the first Governor that ever* dissolved a Council enquiring into his Behaviour, when he was innocent. Before he could summon Three Councils and dissolve them, he had Time fully to consider what would be the Result of such Conduct, *to convince every Body, beyond a Doubt, of his conscious Guilt.*"

It was a Matter but of small Consolation to Mr. Hastings, during the painful Interval he describes, to find that the Company's learned Counsel admitted that he had legal Powers, of which he made an Use that raised an universal Presumption of his Guilt.

Other Counsel did not think so favourably of the Powers themselves. But this Matter was of less Consequence, because a great Difference of Opinion may arise concerning the Extent of Official Powers, even among Men professionally educated; (as in this Case such a Difference did arise) and well-intentioned Men may take either Part. But the Use that was made of it, in systematical Contradiction to the Company's Orders, has been stated in the Ninth Report, as well as in many of the others made by Two of Your Committees,

A P P E N D I X
TO THE
ELEVENTH REPORT
FROM THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
ON
I N D I A A F F A I R S.

1783.

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APPENDIX
TO THE
ELEVENTH REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
ON
INDIAN AFFAIRS

1783

A P P E N D I X.

A.

COVENANT of Mr. Warren Hastings, of Council at Fort Saint George (as to Presents.)

THIS Indenture, made the Tenth Day of February, in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-nine, between Warren Hastings, of London, Merchant, of the One Part, and the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the other Part: Whereas the said Warren Hastings is now employed in the Service of the said United Company, as One of their Council and Covenanted Servants, at their chief Settlement of Fort Saint George, on the Coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies: Now this Indenture witnesseth, and the said Warren Hastings, in Compliance with a Resolution of a General Court of the said United Company, and for and in Consideration of what he is or shall be entitled to receive from the said Company, in respect of his said Service, or in respect of any other Station, Capacity, or Employment, in which the said Warren Hastings may hereafter be retained or employed by the said United Company, or their Court of Directors, doth hereby for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, That he the said Warren Hastings shall not nor will, at any Time or Times hereafter, during his being employed in the said Company's Service, in any Station or Capacity whatsoever, either by himself, or by any other Person or Persons whomsoever, in Trust for him or for his Use, directly or indirectly accept, take, or receive, or agree to accept, take, or receive, any Gift or Grant of Lands, or Rents or Revenues issuing out of Lands, or any Territorial Possession, Jurisdiction, Dominion, Power, or Authority whatsoever, from any of the Indian Princes, Sovereigns, Subahs, or Nabobs, or any of their Ministers, Servants, or Agents, for any Service or Services, or upon any Account or Pretence whatsoever, without the Licence or Consent of the Court of Directors for the Time being of the said United Company, signified under their Hands; nor shall or will, at any Time or Times hereafter, during his being employed in the said United Company's Service in any Station or Capacity whatsoever, either by himself, or any other Person or Persons whomsoever in Trust for him or for his Use, directly or indirectly accept, take, or receive, or agree to accept, take, or receive, any Gift, Reward, Gratuity, Allowance, Donation, or Compensation, in Money, Effects, Jewels, or otherwise howsoever, from any of the Indian Princes, Sovereigns, Subahs, or Nabobs, or any of their Ministers, Servants, or Agents, exceeding the Value of Four thousand Rupees, for any Service or Services performed or to be performed, by the said Warren Hastings, in India, or upon any other Account or Pretence whatsoever, without the like Licence or Consent of the said Court of Directors of the said United Company, signified as aforesaid; nor any such Reward, Gratuity, Allowance, Donation, or Compensation, exceeding the Value of One thousand Rupees, and under the Value of Four thousand Rupees, without the Licence or Consent of the President and Council, for the Time being, of the Presidency or Settlement where the said Warren Hastings shall be employed. And that he the said Warren Hastings shall and will convey, assign, and make over, to the said United Company, for their sole and proper Use and Benefit, all and every such Gifts or Grants of Lands, or Rents or Revenues issuing out of Lands, or any such Territorial Possession, Jurisdiction, Dominion, Power, or Authority whatsoever; and also account for and pay to the said United Company, for their sole and proper Use and Benefit, all and every such Gifts, Rewards, Gratuities, Allowances, Donations, or Compensations whatsoever, which, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents, shall come to the Hands, Possession, or Power of the said Warren Hastings, or any other Person

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A P P E N D I X A.

Person or Persons in Trust for him, or for his Use as aforesaid. In witness whereof, to One Part of this Indenture the said Warren Hastings hath set his Hand and Seal; and to the other Part thereof the said United Company have caused their Common Seal to be affixed, the Day and Year above written.

Warren Hastings. (L. S.)

Sealed and delivered (being first duly stamped) in the Presence of

R^d Holt,
Tho^s Pike.

I do acknowledge to have read the within-mentioned Covenants before I executed the same.

Warren Hastings.

Witness,

R^d Holt.

Factors, 1770.

THIS Indenture, made the _____ Day of _____ in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-two, and in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, of the One Part, and Warren Hastings of the other Part: Whereas the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies have (upon the special Request and Entreaty of the said Warren Hastings, and upon the Conditions and Agreements hereinafter contained, on the Part of the said Warren Hastings to be performed) received and entertained him the said Warren Hastings into their Service, as their

to serve them

for the Term of _____ Years, and to be employed in all or any of the Traffic or Merchandizes, Businesses and Affairs, in any Place or Places whatsoever, between the Cape of Good Hope and the Streights of Magellan, as the said Company, or their Court of Directors for the Time being, or any Thirteen or more of them, or any by them authorized, shall appoint, at and for the Wages or Sum of _____ Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain, by the Year, to commence from the Time of _____

Now this Indenture witnesseth, that the said Warren Hastings, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, doth hereby covenant and agree, to and with the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and their Successors, in Manner and Form following, (that is to say) That he the said Warren Hastings, for and during, and unto the full End and Expiration of _____ Years, shall and will, faithfully, honestly, diligently, and carefully, serve the said Company at such Place and Places, and in all and every such Affairs and Business whatsoever of the said Company, as the said Warren Hastings shall be employed in: And shall also, from Time to Time, and at all Times, observe, keep, and fulfil all and every the Orders of the said Company, and of the said Court of Directors, made and to be made for the Government of their Factories and Settlements, Officers, Agents, or Servants Abroad: And shall and will also observe, keep, and fulfil all such Orders, Instructions, and Directions, which he shall herewith, or hereafter receive, under the Seal of the said Company, or from the said Court of Directors of the said Company for the Time being, or any Thirteen or more of them, or from their President and Council, at the respective Settlement where the said Warren Hastings shall reside or be employed, or from any Persons authorized thereunto by such Directors; and shall and will, to the utmost of his Power and Skill, resist and withstand all and every such Person or Persons as shall break, or endeavour to break, the said Orders, Instructions, or Directions, or any of them: And the said Warren Hastings doth hereby, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant and agree, to and with the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, that he will not do, attempt, or practise, nor shall wittingly or willingly permit or suffer any other Person or Persons whatsoever to do, attempt, or practise, any Matter or Thing whatsoever, to the Hindrance or Hurt, Prejudice, Damage, or Defrauding, of the said Company, or their Successors, or of their Servants, or any of them, or of the said Company's Goods, Merchandizes, Trade, or Traffic, or any of them, or any Part thereof; but shall, as much as in him lieth, prevent and defeat the same: And the said Warren Hastings doth hereby, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant and agree, to and with the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, that he the said Warren Hastings shall and will, from Time to Time, and at all Times from henceforth, give Notice and Intelligence, with all convenient Speed, unto the said Court of Directors for the Time being, of all and every the Deceits, Wrongs, Abuses, Breach of Orders, Inconveniencies, and Hindrances, which he the said Warren Hastings shall know, understand, hear, or suspect to be done, practised, offered, or intended, against the said Company or their Successors, or their Goods or Trade, or any of them, or against any Person or Persons by them or by the said Court of Directors employed, or in their Service, in any Place or Places, together with the Names of those Persons by whom the same shall be so offered, practised, or intended: And the said Warren Hastings doth hereby, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators,

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Administrators, covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, that he will not engage or employ the Stock of the said Company, or any Part thereof, or make use of the Credit of the said Company, in any other Kind, Way, or Manner, howsoever, than for the Affairs of the said Company, and as by the major Part of the Court of Directors of the said Company for the Time being, under their Hands, or under the Common Seal of the said Company, or by their said President and Council, shall be ordered and directed. And that he the said Warren Hastings shall and will, at all Times, keep and conceal the said Company's Secrets, and every Matter and Thing committed to him as such by the said Court of Directors, or their Agents, Factors, Officers, and Servants, or any of them: And also, That he the said Warren Hastings shall and will, from Time to Time, and at all Times from henceforth, during his said Employment, keep, or cause to be kept, a true and particular Journal or Day Book, of all Passages and Proceedings relating to the Affairs of the said Company, and also Books of Accounts, in which Journal, Day Book, and Books of Accounts, he shall daily, duly, truly, and fully enter, or cause to be entered, the Accounts of all and every particular Buying, Selling, Receipts, Payments, Barterings, and all other Transactions and Occurrences relating to his Trust, during the Time he shall continue in the said United Company's Service and Employment: And the said Warren Hastings doth hereby, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, that he will not place, or consent to the placing to the said Company's Account, nor otherwise charge the said Company, with any more or greater Sums than he shall really, and in good Faith, pay for all or any Goods, Merchandizes, or Effects, which he shall buy, or cause, procure, or consent to be bought, for or on Account of the said Company: And that he the said Warren Hastings shall and will bring to the Account of the said Company, in the Books of the said Company, the full Rates and Prices for which he shall sell, or cause to be sold, any of the said Company's Goods, Merchandizes, or Effects. And further, that he the said Warren Hastings will not, directly or indirectly, take, accept, or receive, or agree to take, accept, or receive, any Gift, Reward, Gratuity, Allowance, Compensation, Sum or Sums of Money whatsoever, from any Person or Persons, of whom he the said Warren Hastings shall, by himself, or any Agent for him, buy or barter any Goods, Merchandizes, Treasure, or Effects, for or upon Account of the said Company: And further, that he will not take, accept, or receive, or agree to take, accept, or receive, any Gift, Reward, Gratuity, Allowance, Compensation, Sum or Sums of Money whatsoever, from any Person or Persons to whom the said Warren Hastings shall, by himself, or any Agent for him, sell or barter any Goods, Merchandizes, Treasure, or Effects, of or belonging to, or for or upon Account of the said Company: and moreover, that he the said Warren Hastings, his Executors or Administrators, shall produce and deliver the said Books, together with all Waste-Books, Pocket-Books, Diaries, Memorials, and other Writings and Papers whatsoever, wherein he the said Warren Hastings shall make, or cause to be made, any Entries, or set down any Matter or Thing touching or concerning the said Company's Affairs, or any of them, or anyway relating thereunto (although the same may or shall be intermixed with his own, or others Concerns) unto the said Court of Directors of the said Company for the Time being, or to such Person or Persons as shall by Letter or Order, under the Hands of Thirteen or more of the said Court of Directors, or under the Seal of the said Company, be authorized and appointed to demand and receive the same; and shall and will, if required, make Oath to the Truth of such Books, Diaries, Memorials, Writings, and Papers, and that the same contain the Whole of his Transactions, and that they have not been defaced, obliterated, or altered: And further, That he the said Warren Hastings shall and will well and truly deliver and pay unto the said United Company, or their Successors, all and every such Monies, Goods, Merchandizes, and Things whatsoever, as by the Foot of his Account, or otherwise, shall be due from him, or remain in his Hands and Possession, and for which he ought to be chargeable or answerable in any Manner or wise: And also, That he the said Warren Hastings shall and will (before he shall leave the said Company's Factories or Settlements) pay and discharge all and every such Sum or Sums of Money as he shall justly owe or be indebted to any of the Black Merchants or Natives of the Country where he the said Warren Hastings shall be, together with such other Sums as he shall owe Abroad to any other Merchants or Persons not being Subjects of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, or His Successors; and that he the said Warren Hastings shall and will, from Time to Time, when and as often as he shall be thereunto required by the said Company, or their Successors, or by the President, Agent, or Chief and Council of the Place where the said Warren Hastings shall be, remove to any such other Factories as such President, Agent, or Chief and Council, shall so direct and require: And also, That he the said Warren Hastings shall, at all Times, during the Time of his Service aforesaid, faithfully and diligently demean himself as a good, honest, and faithful Servant towards the said Company, and their Successors, and those by them authorized: And, upon Condition that the said Warren Hastings shall in all Things perform his Covenants and Agreements with the said Company herein contained, and to encourage him so to do, it is further covenanted and agreed, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Warren Hastings, and the said Company doth accordingly license the said Warren Hastings, during the said Years, commencing as aforesaid, freely to trade and traffick, for his own Account only, from Port to Port in India, or elsewhere within the Limits aforesaid, but not to or from any Place without the same, without any Lett, Hindrance, or Interruption, from them the said Company, their Successors or Assigns, so as the said Trade and Traffic, so to be carried on and driven in India, or elsewhere within the Limits aforesaid, or any Part thereof, be subject to such Rules, Regulations, and Limitations, as the

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said Company, or the Court of Directors for the Time being of the said Company, have already directed, or shall from Time to Time hereafter direct and appoint, and be not to the Hurt or Prejudice of the said Company and their Successors, or of their Trade or Commerce, and so as whatever is to be traded for by the said Warren Hastings, by virtue of this Agreement, be particularly entered in Books of the said Company, to be kept for that Purpose in all the Factories of the said Company respectively, in the East Indies, or elsewhere within the Limits aforesaid, where such Trade shall be driven: But in case the said Warren Hastings shall waste or make use of the said Company's Treasure, or shall become indebted to the said Company, then, and in such Case, it is hereby further covenanted and agreed, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, That he the said Warren Hastings shall not be entitled to any of the Payments, Advantages, and Benefits, hereby otherwise intended him: But contrarywise, for and towards Satisfaction for what shall be due from him to the said Company, and for and towards Reparation of the Damages done to the said Company, it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons thereunto authorized and appointed, by Writing under the Hands of Thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the said Company for the Time being, or under the Seal of the said Company, and to and for any President, Agent, or Chief and Council, of any Place or Factory of or belonging to the said Company, to seize, or cause the Goods and Chattels of him the said Warren Hastings to be seized and detained, until Satisfaction is made: And forasmuch as Complaints have been made to the said United Company, that several of the said Company's Presidents and Chiefs of their Factories, and several of such Persons as are of their Councils in their Factories Abroad, or some of them, as also their Factors, Agents, and Servants, have committed very heinous and grievous Offences in such Factories of the said Company, and elsewhere in the East Indies, and other Places within the said Company's Limits of Trade, by unjustly menacing, imprisoning, assaulting, abusing, and evil-treating the Natives and Black Merchants, and others with whom the said Company have had Dealings or Correspondence, and by such Means, and other Violences, Abuses, and Injuries, have extorted and forced great Sums of Money, and other valuable Effects, from such injured Persons, who, by Reason of the great Distance from this Kingdom, and the wholesome Laws thereof, and by Reason that the said Company have not been enabled to obtain and render Satisfaction for such Injuries and Misdemeanors, are, and have been remediless; now it is hereby agreed, by and between the said Parties to these Presents, and the said Warren Hastings doth hereby, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant and agree, to and with the said United Company, that in case any Sum or Sums of Money, Goods or Chattels whatsoever, shall, at any Time or Times hereafter, be extorted, forced, or taken, by him the said Warren Hastings (either separately, or jointly with others) from any Person or Persons whatsoever, within the said Company's Limits of Trade, by the Means or Use of Imprisonments, Assaults, Violences, Menaces, or other Force or Compulsion whatsoever, then, and as often as any such Offence or Offences shall be committed, it shall and may be lawful to and for every Person or Persons injured thereby, to make and send over Complaints and Attestations thereof in Writing, to the Court of Directors of the said Company for the Time being; and that upon the Receipt of such Complaints, and Attestations, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court of Directors of the said Company for the Time being, to enquire into the Truth of the said Complaints, by all such Ways and Means as they shall think just and equitable, and thereupon to hear the Matter of the said Complaint or Complaints, and thereupon finally to judge and determine the same, and to award Satisfaction and Reparation to be made by the said Warren Hastings to the said Company, for the Benefit of such injured Persons. And the said Warren Hastings doth hereby, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant and agree, to and with the said United Company, well and truly to pay to the said Company, at such Time or Times as shall be limited by the said Court of Directors (or the major Part of them) for that Purpose, all and every such Sum and Sums of Money as shall be so awarded by the said Court of Directors for the Time being (or the major Part of them then assembled) to be paid as aforesaid; but in Trust nevertheless, and to the Intent, that the said Company may and do render and pay over the Monies received or recovered by them, to the Parties injured or defrauded, which the said Company accordingly hereby agree and covenant to do: And the said Warren Hastings doth furthermore, for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant and agree, to and with the said United Company, to pay and satisfy to the said Company, for their own Use and Benefit, all such Damages as they shall have sustained by Reason or Means of any such Offence or Offences as aforesaid: And forasmuch as it frequently happens, that the President and Council, Agent and Council, Chief and Council, and several other subordinate Officers of several of the said Company's Factories Abroad, have, by mutual Influences on each other, settled, stated, and adjusted amongst themselves, their own Accounts with the said Company, in order, as far as they could, to bar and preclude the said Company from reviewing, altering, amending, correcting, or contesting the same; now it is hereby further declared, That all and every such Account and Accounts, so at any Time stated, balanced, signed, or adjusted, by, between, or amongst such Presidents and Councils, or Agents and Councils, or Chiefs and Councils, or other subordinate Officers, or any of them, and the said Warren Hastings, are hereby agreed to be, and shall at all Times hereafter be taken and esteemed to be, open Accounts, formed and prepared only for the Inspection, Perusal, and Approbation or Correction of the said Company, and shall not, in any Sort or Kind, or in any Article thereof, bind or conclude the said Company: And the said Warren Hastings doth for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, covenant and agree, to and with the said United Company, That he the said Warren Hastings will not, at any Time dur-

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ing his Residence in the East Indies, or within the said Company's Limits, directly or indirectly, trade, correspond, traffic, deal with or for, or be in anywise aiding, assisting, or employed as Agent or Factor, by or for any Foreign Company trading in or to the East Indies, or any Person or Persons whatsoever, who do or shall, during the Continuance of these Presents, traffic, adventure, or trade to, in, or from the East Indies, or elsewhere, within the Limits of the said Company's Trade, by, or under or by virtue of, any Foreign Commission, Licence, or Authority whatsoever; nor shall or will, by himself or in Conjunction with any Person or Persons whatsoever, directly or indirectly carry on, or use or be concerned in, any Sort of Trade, Traffic, or Merchandize, either from Europe to the East Indies, or to any Place within the said Company's Limits, between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straights of Magellan, or from the East Indies, or from any Place within the said Company's Limits, to Europe, or to or from any Place whatsoever, although not within the said Company's Limits of Trade, save and except for and on Account of the said Company; nor shall carry on, use, or be concerned in, any Trade or Traffic whatsoever, but such as is expressly allowed by and according to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents: And that he the said Warren Hastings, his Executors or Administrators, shall and will pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Company, as and by way of stated Damages, double the Value of all and every the Goods and Merchandizes traded for, bartered, by the said Warren Hastings, his Agent or Agents, contrary to the true Meaning of these Presents: Provided nevertheless, That if the said Warren Hastings shall first voluntarily and freely make a Discovery, unto the said Company's Court of Directors, of any Trade or Traffic carried on by him or his Agents, contrary to the true Meaning of these Presents, and of all and every the Persons therein concerned, then and in such Case the said Company do hereby agree to accept the single Value, instead of the double Value, of the said Goods and Merchandizes which shall be traded with, in, for, or bartered or trafficked for, contrary to the true Meaning of these Presents, as aforesaid; and in order to a Discovery of, and a Satisfaction for such illicit Trade as aforesaid, it is hereby agreed, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said United Company, and their Successors, to file any Bill or Bills of Complaint or Discovery, in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery or Court of Exchequer, against him the said Warren Hastings, his Executors and Administrators, whereunto the said Warren Hastings doth hereby agree, that neither he nor they shall or will demur, or plead in Bar of the Discovery or Relief sought by such Bill or Bills, that thereby he or they is, are, may, or shall become liable to any Penalty or Forfeiture, by Force of any Law or Statute, Bond, Covenant, or Agreement, or otherwise howsoever, but shall make and put in a full and perfect Answer and Answers to all the Parts thereof, and shall not, in such Answer and Answers, insist upon any Penalty, Forfeiture, Law or Statute, Bond, Covenant or Agreement, or alledge any Matter whatsoever, whereby to prevent, bar, or preclude the said Company from the Discovery or Relief sought or to be sought by such Bill or Bills as aforesaid; but then, and in such Case, the said United Company do hereby consent to wave and disclaim all and all Manner of Penalties and Forfeitures, that shall or may, in any Kind or Degree whatsoever, accrue or incur to them, upon or by Reason of any Discovery or Disclosure arising by the said Answer or Answers of the said Warren Hastings, his Executors or Administrators; and the said United Company, for themselves and their Successors, do agree to accept, and the said Warren Hastings doth for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, agree to account for, and pay, or cause to be paid, to or to the Use of the said Company, or their Successors, as and for a full, stated, and adjusted Compensation and Satisfaction for the Damages sustained by the said Company, upon Account of the said illicit Trade, the Sum of Fifty Pounds for every One hundred Pounds Value, of all and every the Goods and Merchandizes traded or trafficked with or for, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning hereof, and also of the Produce of the said illicit Trade: Provided always, and it is hereby expressly covenanted, declared, and agreed, between the Parties to these Presents, and it is the true Intent and Meaning thereof, That in case the said Warren Hastings shall make Default in any of the Covenants hereinbefore contained, or shall embezzle any of the said Company's Money, Goods, or Effects, or be guilty of any Breach of Trust towards the said Company, or shall be concerned in buying, bartering, selling, or disposing of any Artillery, Ordinance, Musquets, Fire Arms, Ammunition, or Warlike Stores, to or for the Use of any Prince, Nabob, or Country Power in India, or of the Natives there, without the express Licence of the said Company, or their Court of Directors for the Time being, or a Majority of them, or of the said Company's President and Council, at the respective Settlement where such buying, bartering, or selling shall be; or in case the said Warren Hastings shall at any Time, during the Continuance of these Presents, without the like Licence and Authority as aforesaid, hold Correspondence with any Prince, Nabob, or Country Power in India, or any of their Ministers, or shall supply, lend to, or procure, for the Use of any Foreign Company trading in or to India, or any Person or Persons trading under the Licence or Authority of such Foreign Company, any Money, at Respondentia, or any other Security, Loan, or Engagement whatsoever; that then, and in each and every of the said Cases, it shall be lawful for the said Company, and their said Court of Directors for the Time being, or the Majority of them, or the President and Council at the respective Settlement where the said Warren Hastings shall be resident or employed, and they are hereby respectively declared to have full Power and Authority for that Purpose, to suspend or wholly dismiss the said Warren Hastings from the said Company's Service and Employment; the said Warren Hastings having first had Notice given him of such his Offence or Default, and a reasonable Time allowed him to make his Defence against the same, and having been convicted thereof: And it is hereby further expressly covenanted and agreed, by and between the said

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said Company and the said Warren Hastings, that in case of such Dismission as aforesaid, or in case the said Warren Hastings shall, during the Continuance of these Presents, be minded to quit or resign the said Company's Service, and such Resignation shall be accepted and agreed to by the said Company, or their Court of Directors, or their President and Council, at such Settlement where the said Warren Hastings shall reside or be employed, that then, and in either of the said Cases of Dismission from, or voluntary Resignation of the said Service, it shall not be lawful for the said Warren Hastings to enter into any new or fresh Engagements, or Concerns whatsoever, in the Way of Trade or Merchandize, but he shall wholly forbear and be prohibited therefrom; but nevertheless, the said Warren Hastings shall, in any or either of the said Cases, be at Liberty and have Power and Authority to sell and dispose of his Merchandizes and Effects, which he shall have on Hand, or which shall be then fairly and truly belonging to him, and to collect and get in such outstanding Debts as shall be then due and owing to him, in Trade or otherwise: And for the more effectually carrying the said last-mentioned Covenant and Agreement into Execution, it is hereby declared to be the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents; and the said Warren Hastings doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, that in case of such Dismission from, or quitting and resigning the said Company's Service and Employment, he the said Warren Hastings shall and will, within One Year after the same shall happen, or by the first Passage that can be obtained after the Expiration of the said One Year, transport himself, together with his Family, to Great Britain, in such Ship employed by the said Company, as shall be appointed for that Purpose by the said Company, or by their Court of Directors, or their President and Council as aforesaid; and shall not nor will, upon any Account or Pretence whatsoever, stay or continue any longer in the East Indies; and moreover, in case the said Warren Hastings shall make Default in the said last-mentioned Covenant, the said Warren Hastings doth hereby consent and agree with the said United Company, that, from and immediately after such Default, it shall and may be lawful for the said Company, or their Court of Directors, or their President and Council at the said Settlement where the said Warren Hastings shall reside or be, to cause the said Warren Hastings to be apprehended and detained, and to put him and his Family on board any Ship employed by the said Company, for the Purpose of being transported to Great Britain; so nevertheless that no unnecessary Delay be sought, nor any fit Occasion or Opportunity lost in so doing: And further, in case of such apprehending, putting on board, and transporting, the said Warren Hastings and his Family, in Manner aforesaid, the said Warren Hastings doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said United Company, that he the said Warren Hastings, his Executors or Administrators, shall not nor will commence, sue, or prosecute the said Company, or their Court of Directors, or any of their Presidents and Council, Commanders or Officers of any such Ship, or any other Person employed in any of the Matters aforesaid, in or by any Action, Suit, or other Prosecution, Civil or Criminal, in respect of such apprehending and detaining him the said Warren Hastings, or of putting on board and transporting him the said Warren Hastings, and his Family, to Great Britain, in Manner aforesaid; and in case any such Action, Suit, or Prosecution, shall be commenced, sued, or prosecuted, for any of the Matters aforesaid, the said Warren Hastings doth hereby covenant and agree, to and with the said Company, that the General Issue may be pleaded; and that this present Indenture, or any other Special Matter, may be given in Evidence by any of the Defendants in any such Suit, Action, or Prosecution: Provided always, and lastly it is hereby covenanted, concluded and agreed, by and between the said Parties hereto, and it is their true Intent and Meaning, That if the said Warren Hastings shall continue in the said Company's Service after the Expiration of the said Term of Years, that such Continuance shall be upon the same Terms, Conditions, and Agreements, as are hereinbefore made and agreed upon, for the said Term of Years; save and except, that if the said Warren Hastings shall rise to any superior Place or Office than what he is hereby employed in or appointed for, that then he the said Warren Hastings, performing the Covenants aforesaid, shall have and receive such Wages as are usually paid to Officers in the like advanced Stations, Places, or Employments. In Witness whereof the said United Company have to One Part of these Indentures set their Common Seal; and the said Warren Hastings hath to the other Part of the said Indentures set his Hand and Seal, the Day and Year first above written.

Sealed and delivered (being stamped
according to Act of Parliament)
in the Presence of us,

John Stewart,
John Belli.

Warren Hastings.

L. S.

I do acknowledge to have read the within
Covenants, before I executed the same.

Warren Hastings.

Witness

John Stewart.

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APPENDIX B, N° I.

COPY of a Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable United East India Company.

Honourable Sirs, Fort William, 29th November, 1780.
 YOU will be informed, by our Consultations of the 26th of June, of a very unusual Tender which was made by me to the Board on that Day, for the Purpose of indemnifying the Company for the extraordinary Expence which might be incurred by supplying the Detachment under the Command of Major Camac, in the Invasion of the Maratta Dominions which lay beyond the District of Gohed, and drawing the Attention of Mahdajee Sindia, to whom that Country immediately appertained, from General Goddard; while his was employed in the Reduction of Bassein, and in securing the Conquests made by your Arms in Guzerat.—I was desirous to remove the only Objection which has been or could be ostensibly made to the Measure, which I had very much at Heart, as may be easily conceived from the Means which I took to effect it. For the Reasons at large which induced me to propose that Diversion, it will be sufficient to refer to my Minute, recommending it, and to the Letters received from General Goddard, near the same Period of Time. The Subject is now become obsolete, and all the fair Hopes which I had built upon the Prosecution of the Maratta War, of its Termination in a speedy, honourable, and advantageous Peace, have been blasted by the dreadful Calamities which have befallen your Arms, in the Dependencies of your Presidency of Fort Saint George; and changed the Object of our Pursuit, from the Aggrandizement of your Power to its Preservation. My present Reasons for reverting to my own Conduct on the Occasion which I have mentioned, is to obviate the false Conclusions, or purposed Misrepresentations, which may be made of it, either as an Artifice of Ostentation, or as the Effect of corrupt Influence, by assuring you, that the Money, *by whatever Means it came into your Possession*, was not my own; that I had myself no Right to it, nor would or could have received it, but for the Occasion which prompted me to avail myself of the accidental Means which were at that Instant afforded me, of accepting and converting it to the Property and Use of the Company: And with this brief Apology I shall dismiss the Subject.

Something of Affinity to this Anecdote may appear in the first Aspect of *another* Transaction, which I shall proceed to relate, and of which it is more immediately my Duty to inform you:—You will have been advised, by repeated Addresses of this Government, of the Arrival of an Army at Cuttac, under the Command of Chimnaje Boosla, the Second Son of Moodajee Boosla, the Rajah of Berar.

The Origin and Destination of this Force have been largely explained and detailed in the Correspondence of the Government of Berar, and in various Parts of our Consultations. The minute Relation of these would exceed the Bounds of a Letter; I shall therefore confine myself to the principal Fact:—About the Middle of the last Year, a Plan of Confederacy was formed by the Nabob Nizam Ally Cawn, by which it was proposed, that while the Army of the Marattas, under the Command of Mahdajee Sindia and Tuckoojee Hoolkar, was employed to check the Operations of General Goddard in the West of India, Hyder Ally Cawn should invade the Carnatic; Moodajee Boosla, the Provinces of Bengal; and he himself the Sircars of Rajamundry and Chicacole.

The Government of Berar was required to accept the Part assigned it in this Combination; and to march a large Body of Troops immediately into Bengal. To enforce the Request on the Part of the ruling Member of the Maratta State, Menaces of instant Hostility, by the combined Forces, were added, by Mahdajee Sindia, Tuckoojee Hoolkar, and Nizam Ally Cawn, in Letters written by them to Moodajee Boosla, on the Occasion. He was not in a State to sustain the Brunt of so formidable a League; and ostensibly yielded. Such at least was the Turn which he gave to his Acquiescence in his Letters to me; and his subsequent Conduct has justified his Professions. I was early and progressively acquainted by him with the Requisition, and with the Measures which were intended to be taken, and which were taken by him upon it. The Army professedly destined for Bengal marched on the Dufferra of the last Year, corresponding with the 7th of October. Instead of taking the direct Course to Behar, which has been prescribed, it proceeded, by varied Deviations and studied Delays, to Cuttac, where it arrived late in May last, having performed a practicable Journey of Three Months in Seven; and concluded it at the instant Commencement of the Rains, which of course would preclude its Operations, and afford the Government of Berar a further Interval of Five Months to provide for the Part which it would then be compelled to chuse. In the mean Time Letters were continually written, by the Rajah and his Minister, to this Government, explanatory of their Situation and Motives; proposing their Mediation and Guarantee for a Peace and Alliance with the Peshwa; and professing, without Solicitation on our Part, the most friendly Disposition towards us, and the most determined Resolution to maintain it.

A P P E N D I X B, N^o 1.

Conformably to these Assurances, and the Acceptance of a Proposal made by Moodajee Boosla, to depute his Minister to Bengal, for the Purpose of negotiating and concluding the proposed Treaty of Peace, Application had been made to the Peshwa, for Credentials to the same Effect.—In the mean Time the fatal News arrived of the Defeat of your Army at Conjeveram. It now became necessary that every other Object should give Place, or be made subservient, to the Preservation of the Carnatic; nor would the Measures requisite for that End admit an Instant of Delay. Peace with the Marattas was the first Object; to conciliate their Alliance, and that of every other Power in natural Enmity with Hyder Ally, the next.—Instant Measures were taken (as our general Advices will inform you) to secure both these Points, and to employ the Government of Berar as the Channel and Instrument of accomplishing them. Its Army still lay on our Borders, and in Distress for a long Arrear of Pay; not less occasioned by the Want of pecuniary Funds, than a Stoppage of Communication. An Application had been made to us for a Supply of Money; and the Sum specified for the complete Relief of the Army was Sixteen Lacks. We had neither Money to spare, nor, in the apparent State of that Government in its Relation to ours, would it have been either prudent, or consistent with our public Credit, to have afforded it. It was, nevertheless, my decided Opinion, that some Aid should be given; not less as a necessary Relief, than as an Indication of Confidence, and a Return for the many Instances of substantial Kindness which we had, within the Course of the last Two Years, experienced from the Government of Berar. I had an Assurance that such a Proposal would receive the Acquiescence of the Board; but I knew that it would not pass without Opposition, and it would have become public, which might have defeated its Purpose. Convinced of the Necessity of the Expedient, and assured of the Sincerity of the Government of Berar, from Evidences of stronger Proof to me than I could make them appear to the other Members of the Board, I resolved to adopt it, and take the entire Responsibility of it upon myself. In this Mode, a less considerable Sum would suffice: I accordingly caused Three Lacks of Rupees to be delivered to the Minister of the Rajah of Berar resident in Calcutta: He has transmitted it to Cuttac.—Two Thirds of this Sum I have raised by my own Credit, and shall charge it in my official Accounts: The other Third I have supplied from the Cash in my Hands, belonging to the Honourable Company. I have given due Notice to Moodajee Boosla of this Transaction, and explained it to have been a private Act of my own, unknown to the other Members of the Council. I have given him Expectations of the Remainder of the Amount required for the Arrears of his Army, proportioned to the Extent to which he may put it in my Power to propose it as a public Gratuity, by his effectual Orders for the Recall of these Troops, or for their Junction with ours.

I hope I shall receive your Approbation of what I have done for your Service, and your Indulgence for the Length of this Narrative, which I could not comprize within a narrower Compass.

I have the Honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most faithful, obedient,

and humble Servant,

Warren Hastings,

A P P E N D I X B, N° 2, 3.

A P P E N D I X B, N° 2.

An ACCOUNT of Money paid into the Company's Treasury by the Governor General, since the Year 1773.

May 1774 to April 1775.	For Interest Bonds	—	—	CR°. 2,175*	
	For Bills of Exchange on the Court	—	—	1,43,937	
	For Money refunded by Order of Court, Account General Coote's Commission	—	—	8,418	CR°. 1,54,530
	• { Received 19th May, Cancelled 30th July, 1774.				
1775 — 1776.	For Bills of Exchange on the Court	—	—	—	1,80,480
1776 — 1777.	D° D° D°	—	—	—	1,96,800
1777 — 1778.	D° D° D°	—	—	—	1,08,000
1778 — 1779.	D° D° D°	—	—	—	1,43,000
1779 — 1780.	D° D° D°	—	—	—	1,21,600
1780 — 1781.	For Bills of Exchange	—	—	CR°. 43,000	
	For Deposits	—	—	2,38,715	
	For Interest Bonds, at 8 per Cent.	—	—	4,75,600	
	For D°, 4 per Cent.	—	—	1,66,000	
	For Durbar Charges	—	—	2,32,000	
					11,55,315
May 1782.	For Interest Bonds	—	—	—	35,000
				CR°. 20,94,725	

East India House,
11th June 1783.

(Errors excepted.)
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N D I X B, N° 3.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Fort William, 22d May 1782.

Honourable Sirs,

In a Letter which I have had the Honour to address you in Duplicate, and of which a Triplicate accompanies this, dated 20th January 1782, I informed you that I had received the Offer of a Sum of Money from the Nabob Vizier and his Ministers, to the nominal Amount of Ten Lacks of Lucknow Siccas; and that Bills on the House of Gopaul Dofs had been actually given me for the Amount, which I had accepted for the Use of the Honourable Company; and I promised to account with you for the same as soon as it should be in my Power, after the whole Sum had come into my Possession. This Promise I now perform; and, deeming it consistent with the Spirit of it, I have added such other Sums as have been occasionally converted to the Company's Property through my Means, and in consequence of the like original Destination. Of the Second of these you have been already advised, in a Letter which I had the Honour to address the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 29th November 1780. Both this and the Third Article were paid immediately to the Treasury, by my Order to the Sub-Treasurer to receive them on the Company's Account, but never passed through my Hands. The Three Sums, for which Bonds were granted, were in like Manner paid to the Company's Treasury, without passing through my Hands; but their Appropriation was not specified. The Sum of 58,000 Current Rupees was received while I was on my Journey to Benares, and applied as expressed in the Account.

As to the Manner in which these Sums have been expended, the Reference which I have made of it, in the accompanying Account, to the several Accounts in which they are credited, renders any other Specification of it unnecessary; besides that those Accounts either have or will have received a much stronger Authentication than any that I could give to mine.

Why these Sums were taken by me; why they were, except the Second, quietly transferred to the

A P P E N D I X B, N° 3, 4.

the Company's Use; why Bonds were taken for the First, and not for the rest; might, were this Matter to be exposed to the View of the Public, furnish a Variety of Conjectures, to which it would be of little Use to reply. Were your Honourable Court to question me upon these Points, I would answer, That the Sums were taken for the Company's Benefit, at Times in which the Company very much needed them; that I either chose to conceal the first Receipts from public Curiosity, by receiving Bonds for the Amount; or possibly acted without any studied Design which my Memory could at this Distance of Time verify; and that I did not think it worth my Care to observe the same Means with the rest. I trust, Honourable Sirs, to your Breasts for a candid Interpretation of my Actions, and assume the Freedom to add, that I think myself, on such a Subject, and on such an Occasion, entitled to it.

I have the Honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your most faithful, most obedient,
and most humble Servant,
Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X B, N° 4.

An ACCOUNT of Sums received on the Account of the Honourable Company, by the Governor General, or paid to their Treasury by his Order, and applied to their Service.

1780. October.	The following Sums were paid into the Treasury, and Bonds granted for the same, in the Name of the Governor General, in whose Possession the Bonds remain, with a Declaration upon each, endorsed and signed by him, that he has no Claim on the Company for the Amount either of Principal or Interest, no Part of the latter having been received:	
	One Bond, dated the 1st October 1780, N° 1539, 1,16,000 — —	
	One — 2 — — N° 1540, 1,16,000 — —	
	One — 23 November, N° 1354, 1,74,000 — —	
		4,06,000 — —
November.	Paid into the Treasury, and carried to the Governor General's Credit in the 12th Page of the Deposites Journal of 1780-81, Mohrs of Sorts which had been coined in the Mint, and produced, as per 358 and 359 Pages of the Company's General Journal of 1780-81, Gold Mohrs 12,861 12 11, or Calcutta Siccas — — — 2,05,788 14 9 Batta 16 per Cent. — 32,926 3 6	2,38,715 2 3
1781. 30 April.	Paid into the Treasury, and credited in the 637th Page of the Company's General Journal, as Money received from the Governor General, on Account of Durbar Charges — — — Sicca Rup' 2,00,000 — — Batta 16 per Cent. — 32,000 — —	2,32,000 — —
August.	Received in Cash, and employed in defraying my public Disbursements, and credited in the Governor General's Account of Durbar Charges for April 1782 — — — Produce of the Sum mentioned in the Governor General's Letter to the Honourable Secret Committee, dated 20th January 1782, and credited in the Governor General's Account of Durbar Charges for April 1782 — — —	58,000 — —
		10,30,275 1 3
	Current Rupees — —	19,64,990 3 6

Fort William,
22d May 1782.

(Errors excepted.)

Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X B, N° 5, 6.

A P P E N D I X B, N° 5.

I William Larkins do make Oath, and say, That the Letter and Account to which this Affidavit is affixed, were written by me, at the Request of the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, on the 22d May 1782, from rough Drafts written by himself in my Presence: That the Cover of the Letter was sealed up by him in my Presence, and was then intended to have been transmitted to England by the Lively, when that Vessel was first ordered for Dispatch; and that it has remained closed until this Day, when it was opened, for the express Purpose of being accompanied by this Affidavit.

Calcutta,
16th December 1782:

So help me God.

William Larkins.

Sworn this 16th Day of December 1782, before me,

J. Hyde.

A P P E N D I X B, N° 6.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors:

Fort William, 16 December 1782:

Honourable Sirs,

THE Dispatch of the Lively having been protracted, by various Causes, from Time to Time, the accompanying Address, which was originally designed and prepared for that Dispatch (no other Conveyance since occurring) has of course been thus long detained. The Delay is of no public Consequence; but it has produced a Situation which, with respect to myself, I regard as unfortunate, because it exposes me to the meanest Imputation, from the Occasion which the late Parliamentary Enquiries have since furnished, but which were unknown when my Letter was written, and written in the necessary Consequence of a Promise, made to that Effect in a former Letter to your Honourable Committee, dated 20th January last. However, to preclude the Possibility of such Reflections from affecting me, I have desired Mr. Larkins, who was privy to the whole Transaction, to affix to the Letter his Affidavit of the Date in which it was written. I own I feel most sensibly the Mortification of being reduced to the Necessity of using such Precautions, to guard my Reputation from Dishonour.—If I had, at any Time, possessed that Degree of Confidence from my immediate Employers, which they never withheld from the meanest of my Predecessors, I should have disdained to use these Attentions: How I have drawn on me a different Treatment I know not; it is sufficient that I have not merited it: And in the Course of a Service of Thirty-two Years, and Ten of these employed in maintaining the Powers and discharging the Duties of the first Office of the British Government in India, that Honourable Court ought to know whether I possess the Integrity and Honour which are the first Requisites of such a Station. If I wanted these, they have afforded me but too powerful Incentives to suppress the Information which I now convey to them through you; and to appropriate to my own Use the Sums which I have already passed to their Credit, by the unworthy, and, pardon me if I add dangerous, Reflections which they have passed upon me, for the first Communication of this Kind; and your own Experience will suggest to you, that there are Persons who would profit by such a Warning.

Upon the Whole of these Transactions, which to you, who are accustomed to view Business in an official and regular Light, may appear unprecedented, if not improper, I have but a few short Remarks to suggest to your Consideration.

If I appear in any unfavourable Light by these Transactions, I resign the common and legal Security of those who commit Crimes or Errors. I am ready to answer every particular Question that may be put against myself, upon Honour or upon Oath.

The Sources from which these Reliefs to the public Service have come, would never have yielded them to the Company publicly; and the Exigencies of your Service (Exigencies created by the Exposition of your Affairs, and Faction in your Councils) required those Supplies.

I could have concealed them, had I had a wrong Motive, from yours and the public Eye for ever; and I know that the Difficulties to which a Spirit of Injustice may subject me, for my Candour and Avowal, are greater than any possible Inconvenience that could have attended the Concealment, except the Dissatisfaction of my own Mind. These Difficulties are but a few of those which I have suffered in your Service. The Applause of my own Breast is my surest Reward, and was the Support of my Mind in meeting them: Your Applause, and that of my Country, are my next Wish in Life.

I have the Honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most faithful, most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

Warren Hastings.

APPENDIX B, N° 7, 8.

APPENDIX B, N° 7.

EXTRACT of the Company's General Letter to Bengal; dated the 25th January 1782.

Par. 127. **W**E have received a Letter from our Governor General, dated the 29th of November 1780, relative to an unusual Tender and Advance of Money, made by him to the Council, as entered on your Consultation of the 26th of June, for the Purpose of indemnifying the Company from the extraordinary Charge which might be incurred by supplying the Detachment under the Command of Major Camac, in the Invasion of the Maratta Dominions which lay beyond the District of Gohud; and thereby drawing the Attention of Mhadjee Scindia (to whom the Country appertained) from General Goddard, while the General was employed in the Reduction of Bassein, and in securing the Conquests made in the Guzerat Country; and also respecting the Sum of Three Lacks of Rupees, advanced by the Governor General for the Use of the Army under the Command of Chimnaje Boosla, without the Authority or Knowledge of the Council; with the Reasons for taking these extraordinary Steps, under the Circumstances stated in his Letter.

128. In regard to the first of these Transactions, we readily conceive, that in the then State of the Council, the Governor General might be induced to temporary Secrecy respecting the Members of the Board, not only because he might be apprehensive of Opposition to the proposed Application of the Money; but, perhaps, because Doubts might have arisen concerning the Propriety of appropriating it to the Company's Use, on any Account: But it does *not appear to us*, that there could be any real Necessity for delaying to communicate to us immediate Information of the Channel by which the Money came into his Possession, with a complete Illustration of the Cause or Causes of so extraordinary an Event.

129. Circumstanced as Affairs were at the Moment, it appears, that the Governor General had the Measure much at Heart, and judged it absolutely necessary. The Means proposed of defraying the extra Expence were very extraordinary; and the Money, as we conceive, must have come into his Hands by an unusual Channel: And when more complete Information comes before us, we shall give our Sentiments fully upon the whole Transaction.

130. In regard to the Application of the Company's Money to the Army of Chimnaje Boosla, by the sole Authority of the Governor General, he knew that it was entirely at his own Risk, and he has taken the Responsibility upon himself; nothing but the most urgent Necessity could warrant the Measure; nor can any Thing short of full Proof of such Necessity, and of the Propriety and Utility of the extraordinary Step taken on the Occasion, entitle the Governor General to the Approbation of the Court of Directors: And therefore, as in the former Instance relative to the Sum advanced and paid into our Treasury, we must also, for the present, *suspend* our Judgment respecting the Money sent to the Berar Army; without approving it in the least Degree, or proceeding to censure our Governor General for this Transaction.

APPENDIX B, N° 8.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 9th January 1781.

THE following Letter from the Governor General having been circulated, and the Request therein made complied with, an Order on the Treasury passed accordingly.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Having had Occasion to disburse the Sum of Three Lacks of Sicca Rupees, on Account of Secret Services, which having been advanced from my own private Cash, I request that the same may be repaid to me, in the following Manner:—A Bond to be granted me, upon the Terms of the second Loan; bearing Date from the 1st October, for One Lack of Sicca Rupees: A Bond to be granted me, upon the Terms of the first Loan; bearing Date from the 1st October, for One Lack of Sicca Rupees: A Bond to be granted me, upon the Terms of the first Loan; bearing Date from the 2d October, for One Lack of Sicca Rupees.

Fort William,
5th January 1781.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X, B, N° 9, 10.

A P P E N D I X B, N° 9.

An ACCOUNT of Bonds granted to the Governor General, from 1st January 1779 to 31st May 1782, with Interest paid or credited thereon.

When paid into the Treasury.	Sum.	Date of Bond.	Rate of Interest.
	CR.		
23d November 1780 — —	1,74,000	23d November 1780 — —	a 8 per Cent.
15th December — —	69,600	15th December — —	D°.
15th January 1781 — —	1,16,000	1st October 1780 — —	D°.
D° — — —	1,16,000	2d D° — —	D°.
D° — — —	1,16,000	1st D° — —	4 per Cent.
17th March — —	50,000	17th March 1781 — —	D°.
8th May 1782 — —	20,000	15th September 1781 — —	8 per Cent.
D° — — —	15,000	8th December 1781 — —	D°.
	CR. 6,76,600		

There does not appear to have been any Interest paid on the above Bonds to 31st May 1782, the last Accounts received. In the Interest Books 1780-81, the last received, the Governor General has Credit for Interest on the first Six to April 1781, to the Amount of CR. 21,964. 12. 8.

East India House,
5th June 1783.

(Errors excepted.)
John Annis,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N D I X B, N° 10.

Before the Select Committee

MAJOR JOHN SCOTT attending, according to Order, was asked, Whether he has received any Elucidation from Mr. Hastings, concerning the Sums of Money, which he says, in his Letter of the 22d of May 1782, he has credited the Company? to which he said, He has a Letter from Mr. Hastings, in which he mentions, that he has sent a Letter to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, mentioning the Sums which he had received and paid into their Treasury; and desiring him (the Witness) provided it should be misrepresented to the Public, to publish the Letters. Mr. Hastings did not send him a Copy of the Letters; but, he said, he supposed he should get them at the India House.—Being asked, Whether he has told him from whom he received the Three Lacks of Sicca Rupees, for which he applied for the Company's Bonds, in his Letter of the 5th of January 1781? he said, No.—Being asked, Whether he, as Agent to Mr. Hastings, has any Explanation to give relative to the Manner of Acquisition of these Three Lacks of Rupees, or any Circumstance concerning that Matter? he said, No, he has not.—Being asked, Whether he has any Explanation to give to the Committee, relative to the 2,38,715 Rupees, which the Governor General paid in Gold into the Company's Deposit in November 1780, and which was carried to his Credit? he said, No, he has not.—Being asked, Whether he knows any Thing of the Receipt of this Money, or from whom it was received? he said, No, he does not.—Being asked, If he knows from whom Mr. Hastings received Money on Account of Durbar Charges, for which he was credited on the 30th April 1781, for 2,32,000 Rupees? he said, No.—Being asked, If he knows any Thing of a further Sum of 58,000 Rupees, entered under the Name of Durbar Charges, and carried to the same Credit in April 1782? he said, No.—Being asked, Whether he has ever shewn any Letters, since the Receipt of the last Advices, explaining the Receipt of those Sums, and from whom received? he said, No; he had a long Letter from Mr. Hastings, which he has shewn to several Gentlemen; but there is no Mention of the Receipt of any of these Sums in it: He has shewn the Copies of the Governor General's Letters to the Secret Committee, which he obtained from the India House.—Being asked, Whether he has received, from the Governor General, or any official Person acting under his Orders, any other Elucidation upon this Subject? He said, No, he has not.—Being asked, Whether he has got from Mr. Hastings any Explanation of the Present of 10,30,275 Rupees, which is mentioned in the Governor General's Letter to the Secret Committee of the 20th of January 1782? he said, Nothing but a Copy of that Letter, which he received by the Nancy, from

from the Governor General.—Being asked, Whether he did not receive an original Letter from the Governor General to the Secret Committee, requesting their Permission to accept these Ten Lacks? he said, Yes, and delivered it to Sir Henry Fletcher.—Being asked, Whether, when the Governor General sent so important a Letter, and which was not entered upon the Minutes of the Council in India, he sent him any Explanation concerning it, or any Instructions relative to it? he said, He had no Instructions, but only to deliver it; which he did immediately.—Being asked, Whether, after the Delivery of that Packet, he found any Thing in any Letter from Mr. Hastings, instructing him how to proceed in the Delivery of those Letters, or to act in any Circumstances concerning them? he said, No discretionary Power of any Kind, but to deliver them immediately. Being asked, Whether Mr. Hastings assigned any Reason for sending his Letter of the 20th of January 1782, to the Secret Committee through him, instead of sending it in the Packet, directed in the usual Manner? he said, No, he did not: The Letter is dated from Patna.—Being asked, Whether the Governor General being at Patna, would make any Difference as to the Letter, whether it was transmitted through the Council General, or immediately through him? he said, No, he does not think it would.—Being asked, Whether the Receipt of this Present of Ten Lacks of Rupees appears upon the Consultations in India? He said, Not that he knows of, not having perused the Consultations.—Being asked, Whether he has received any Letter from the Governor General, in which Mention is made of any Present received by him from Cheyt Sing, late Rajah of Benares? he said, There is a Paragraph in a Letter from Mr. Hastings to him, dated the 7th of December 1782, in which he mentions having received Two Lacks of Rupees from Cheyt Sing; which is as follows:

“ You may recollect Two Lacks of Rupees that I received from Cheyt Sing, which was appointed to defray the Charges of Major Camac’s Detachment; the Court of Directors expressed a Disapprobation of this, and charged me with a Neglect, for not telling them from whom I obtained the Money.”

Being asked, Whether Mr. Hastings assigns his Reasons for not mentioning to the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee, his having received that Sum of Money from the Rajah of Benares? he said, No.—Being asked, At what Time did the Governor General receive these Two Lacks of Rupees from Cheyt Sing, Rajah of Benares? he said, He really does not know; but he should suppose it to be previous to the 26th of June 1780, because the Court of Directors appear to have censured Mr. Hastings, for not having told them from whom he received the Two Lacks of Rupees, which he had offered to pay for the extra Expences of Colonel Camac’s Detachment.—Being asked, As Mr. Hastings was sensible that he laid under the Displeasure of the Court of Directors, for not telling them from whom he received that Money, what Reason did he give for communicating to him that which he had persevered in not communicating it to the Court of Directors, although called upon by them for that Information? he said, He has not given any Reason to him; but he thinks, he tells the Court of Directors, that he is ready to answer any Question that can be put to him, either upon Honour or upon Oath.—Being asked, Whether the Court of Directors did not ask of the Governor General this very Question? he said, He does not know, he never saw the Paragraph that they sent out.—Being asked, Whether Mr. Hastings paid the Two Lacks of Rupees which he received from the Rajah of Benares, into the Company’s Treasury? he said, He does not know.—Being asked, Whether it appears on the Company’s Records, that he had received this Present from the Rajah of Benares? he said, Not that he knows of; he believes not.—Being asked, Whether he has told him, that this was the only Sum of Money that he had received from the Rajah of Benares as a Present, at that or any other Time? he said, No.—Being asked, Whether Mr. Hastings has informed him what his Reasons were, at the Time of his offering to defray the Expences of Lieutenant Colonel Camac’s Detachment from the Present which he had received from the Rajah of Benares, to state in his Minute, that he would take that Expence upon himself? he said, No.—Being asked, Whether he conceived that the Rajah of Benares would have refused Aid to the Company, and yet give it as a Present to the Governor General? he said, Yes, he thinks he would: He might be induced, perhaps, to suppose that Mr. Hastings, from a pecuniary Consideration to himself, might relax in his Demands for the Company; though he has not the smallest Reason to believe Mr. Hastings ever gave him Cause to suppose it.—Being asked, Whether he conceives that if the Governor General had desired Cheyt Sing to lend the Company Two Lacks of Rupees, or even a much larger Sum, upon their Bond, that he would have denied such a Request? he said, He thinks he would have evaded it, by pleading Poverty.—Being asked, If he thinks that the Company’s Influence over him was so little, or their Credit so bad, that he would have hazarded the Displeasure of the Council General, rather than lend them Money upon a Security for Repayment? he said, Yes, he thinks he would; and because he has heard Lieutenant Colonel Upton, and many other Officers, complain of the Disaffection of Cheyt Sing’s People, and his own Unwillingness to oblige the Company.—Being asked, If Poverty was to be pleaded as an Excuse, whether that might not have been pleaded with more Propriety, when a Present was to be made to the Governor General, than when a Loan was to be made to the Company, which was to be repaid? he said, Yes, it might; but he looks upon the Present to have been voluntary on the Part of Cheyt Sing: He thinks if Mr. Hastings had asked Cheyt Sing to give him Two Lacks of Rupees, he would have pleaded Poverty.—Being asked, If he considers the Present made by Cheyt Sing to the Governor General, as made to him or to the Company? he said, He considers it as made to the Governor General; but he thinks it became the Property of the Company the Moment he received

M. N. 36.

Benares 35.

Ab. N. 14

A P P E N D I X C, N° 1, 2.

it.—Being asked, If the Money so given to the Governor General became the Property of the Company, why did Mr. Hastings demand Five Lacks more for the Use of the Company, as an extraordinary Aid that Year from the Rajah? he said, It did not appear to Cheyt Sing that it was to be the Property of the Company; he thinks it was the Pressure of the Company's Affairs that made him accept those Two Lacks of Rupees, and enforce the Payment of the Five Lacks during the War.—Being asked, If he conceives that any Power in India, over whom the British Influence extends, would rather give Two Lacks of Rupees to the first Officer of the Government there, than lend it to the Company upon their Bond? he said, He thinks they would; such are the Prejudices of the People.

A P P E N D I X C, N° 1.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Patna, 20th January 1782.

Honourable Sirs,

WHILE the Nabob Vizier was at Chunar, an Offer of a very considerable Sum of Money was made to me, both on his Part and that of his Ministers, as a Present to myself: I accepted it without Hesitation, and gladly, being entirely destitute both of Means and Credit, whether for your Service or the Relief of my own Necessities. This Donation was not made in Specie, but in Bills, which have been in Part only and tardily realized, being drawn on the House of Gopaul Doss, who was at the Time a Prisoner in the Hands of Cheit Sing. The Remainder is in course of Payment, and I make no Doubt of its being paid. What I have received has been laid out on the public Service; the rest shall be applied to the same Account: The nominal Sum is Ten Lacks of Rupees, of the Currency of Oude. As soon as the Whole is completed, I will transmit to you a faithful Account of it, resigning the Disposal of it entirely to the Pleasure of your Honourable Court: If you shall adjudge the Deposit to me, I shall consider it as the most honourable Approbation and Reward of my Labour; and I wish to owe my Fortune to your Bounty.

I am now in the 50th Year of my Life. I have passed Thirty-one Years in the Service of the Company, and the greatest Part of that Time in Employments of the highest Trust. My Conscience allows me boldly to claim the Merit of Zeal and Integrity; nor has Fortune been unpropitious to their Exertions. To these Qualities I bound my Pretensions. I shall not repine, if you shall deem otherwise of my Services; nor ought your Decision, however it may disappoint my Hope of a Retreat adequate to the Consequence and Elevation of the Office which I now possess, to lessen my Gratitude for having been so long permitted to hold it; since it has at least enabled me to lay up a Provision, with which I can be contented in a more humble Station.

I have the Honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,
Your most faithful, most obedient,
and most humble Servant,
Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X C, N° 2.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Persian Correspondence received, for the Year 1780, relative to the Vizier.

From the Nabob Vizier:—Received 24th February 1780.

I Have received your Letter, and understand the Contents. I cannot describe the Solidity of your Friendship and Brotherly Affection, which subsisted between you and my late Father. From the Friendship of the Company he received numberless Advantages; and I, notwithstanding I was left an Orphan, from your Favour and that of the Company, was perfectly at Ease, being satisfied that every Thing would be well; and that I should continue in the same Security that I was during my Father's Life-time from your Protection.

I accordingly, from the Day of his Death, have never omitted to cultivate your Favour, and the Protection of the Company; and whatever was the Desire and Directions of the Council at that Time, I have

A P P E N D I X C, N^o 2.

I have ever since conformed to and obeyed with Readiness. Thanks be given to God, that I have never, as yet, been backward in performing the Will of the English Company, of the Council, and of you; and have always been, from my Heart, ready to obey them; and have never given you any Trouble from my Difficulties or Wishes. This I have done, simply from my own Knowledge of your Favour towards me, and from my being certain that you would learn the Particulars of my Distresses and Difficulties from other Quarters, and would then shew your Friendship and Good-will in whatever was for my Advantage.—But, when the Knife had penetrated to the Bone, and I was surrounded with such heavy Distresses, that I could no longer live in Expectations, I then wrote an Account of my Difficulties.

The Answer which I have received to it is such, that it has given me inexpressible Grief and Affliction. I never had the least Idea or Expectation, from you and the Council, that you would ever have given your Orders in so afflicting a Manner, in which you never before wrote, and which I could not have imagined.—As I am resolved to obey your Orders, and Directions of the Council, without any Delay, as long as I live, I have, agreeably to those Orders, delivered up all my private Papers to him [the Resident] that when he shall have examined my Receipts and Expences, he may take whatever remains. As I know it to be my Duty to satisfy you, the Company, and Council, I have not failed to obey in any Instance; but requested of him that it might be done so as not to distress me in my necessary Expences; there being no other Funds but those for the Expences of my Mutseddies, Household Expences, and Servants, &c. He demanded these in such a Manner, that, being remediless, I was obliged to comply with what he required. He has accordingly stopped the Pensions of my old Servants for Thirty Years, whether Sepoys, Mutseddies, or Household Servants, and the Expences of my Family and Kitchen, together with the Jaghires of my Grandmother, Mother, and Aunts, and of my Brothers and Dependants, which were for their Support. I had raised 1500 Horse, and 3 Battalions of Sepoys, to attend upon me; but, as I have no Resources to support them, I have been obliged to remove the People stationed in the Mahals [Districts] and to send his [the Resident's] People into the Mahals; so that I have not now one single Servant about me. Should I mention what further Difficulties I have been reduced to, it would lay me open to Contempt. Although I have willingly assented to this, which brings such Distress on me, and have in a Manner altogether ruined myself, yet I failed not to do it, for this Reason, because it was for your Satisfaction, and that of the Council; and I am patient, and even thankful, in this Condition; but I cannot imagine from what Cause you have conceived Displeasure against me. From the Commencement of my Administration, in every Circumstance, I received Strength and Security from your Favour, and that of the Council; and in every Instance you and the Council have shewn your Friendship and Affection for me; but at present, that you have sent these Orders, I am greatly perplexed.

Sir, I was in Hopes, from your Friendship, that if (which God forbid) any Displeasure should arise in your Mind, you would have first given me your Advice on it, in such a Manner as is usual to Persons of Distinction; and when I should have learnt it, were it true, I should be the more abashed by it; and having explained and reconciled it to you, whatever might be your Wish, and that of the Council, which might have been for my Advantage, it should be complied with; or, if it had been false, I should have written so to you, that it might be explained to you fully. At present, assenting to every Thing which is required of me, I have executed your Orders; but am in Hopes of your Favour, that I may, some Time or other, have a Meeting with you, in which I may make known to you all my Distresses, and after that perform whatever may be your Will.—I shall not trouble you with long Accounts of my Losses respecting my Affairs; for all my Concerns and Dignity depend on you and the Council; and you will perform every Thing which is for my Advantage and Interest, for the Honour and Credit of the Company, and of you.—This is not delayed by my Requests. As you and my Father were like Brothers, I am in the same Degree as your Nephew: I am therefore confident, that you will direct whatever may appear to you adviseable for me. I am only wishing for a Meeting with you; and I hope, from your Friendship, that whatever you may determine upon for this Business, or whatever Place you can come to from Calcutta, you will inform me of it; or, should you have no Leisure for it, I will repair to Calcutta. It is necessary you write all these Circumstances to me.—Sir, if from your Friendship you should write your Assent to this, it is well, I will come with great Satisfaction and Pleasure; and, although you should forbid my Coming, I will not put it off, but shall be the more desirous of it, since I have not One single Person near me who could make much Preparations necessary for the Journey, not even One Attendant: I shall, however, travel alone to your Quarter with great Pleasure; my Situation absolutely requires it, as I cannot at present remain here by any Means. If I have once an Interview with you, I shall have my Heart at Ease; after that, whatever your Orders and those of the Council may be, they shall be obeyed. At present, it is difficult for me to support myself alive; by the Blessing of God you, who are prudent, can remove my Grievs, and are favourably inclined to me; and will perceive, that when I am reduced to that State, that all my Servants are dismissed, and my Household Expences, and even my Kitchen, stopped, how can I support it, or remain alive?—I am ready and resolved to preserve the Friendship and Good-will of you and the Council to the utmost of my Life and Property; and have continually obeyed whatever has been your Orders and those of the Council. What the People of Distinction of every Nation desire, that their Name, Honour, and a Sufficiency for their unavoidable Expences may be preserved to them, I have no other Wish. If (which God forbid) this should not take place, it will be difficult for me to live one Instant.

I am therefore hopeful, that you will favour me with an Answer to this Letter, agreeable to my Request

A P P E N D I X C, N° 2, 3.

Request. My sole Strength and Security is from your Favour and that of the Council.—Further Particulars will be made known to you by Rajah Govind Ram.

From the Nabob Vizier :—Received 16th March 1780.

I before this represented to you the Particulars of my Situation, and my Desire of an Interview with you : I am now anxiously expecting your Answer. At present I have written to Rajah Govind Ram every Thing which the General, from his noble Disposition, said to me ; and what I said in Answer, with Directions to make them all known to you ; which he doubtless has done. He has now told me, that he has Occasion for the new Brigade and my Household Guard, to send them across the Jumna : I do not know whether this has been demanded of me by your Directions, or from himself. You have given full Powers to the Gentlemen *here in all my Affairs ; who have done whatever they chose, and still continue to do it.* I never expected that you would have brought me into such Apprehensions, and so weak a State, *without even writing to me on any of these Subjects,* since I have not the smallest Connection with any Body, except yourself. I have no Doubt that the March of the new Brigade is in consequence of your Orders ; but I know nothing of the Intention of it. What further may be demanded of me, who am *now left without any Authority ;* or what I can say, in case of any Demand being made, I know not. Whatever you will write to me I will conform to. If I am left at rest till the Arrival of your Directions, I will then act agreeable to them ; but should any Thing be begun in the meanwhile, I have no Power to oppose ; and will then inform you of what shall have taken Place.—I am in such Distress, both Day and Night, that I see not the smallest Prospect of Deliverance from it, since you are so displeased with me as *not to honour me with a single Letter.*

A P P E N D I X C, N° 3.

COPY of a Letter from his Highness to Mr. Purling, in Answer to his Letter respecting the Tunkahs for the Company's Money, dated the 16th of Rubbee-assanee.—Delivered for Translation the 15th May 1780.

I Have received your Letter, in which you inform me, that, in the Month of Maug, you wrote to the Gentlemen of the Council all the Particulars of my excessive Expences, and Want of Resources in my Country ; that you have accordingly received this Answer from them :—That the whole Balance of last Year must be paid ; and that the Council will not diminish One Rupee of the Assignment, settled at 1,06,62,315 Rupees ; and that, according to an Account you enclosed me, a Balance of 1,36,62,188 Rupees is also due, for which I must give Assignments. Sir, I who, to the utmost of my Power, have avoided at all Times shewing the smallest Negligence in executing the Injunctions of the Gentlemen, out of my Regard to the Friendship of the Company, gave you complete Information on the State of my Country, and its Resources ; delaying even my necessary Expences for my own Support, and stopping from the Jaghiers of my Servants and Dependants, in all, about 98,98,375 Rupees ; and afterwards, 7,63,685 Rupees from the Jaghiers of my Grandmother, Mother, my Uncle, the Nabob Khan Khanan Bahadre Salar Jung, and of the Family and Dependants of my deceased Uncle, Isteekar ul Dowlah Mirza Ally Khan Bahadre, which had been granted them for their Subsistence ; I thus raised the Sum of 1,06,62,000 Rupees. All those Persons have Obligations of mine in their Possession.

I put a Stop to my own necessary Expences, and delivered the Amount of them to the Assignments for the Company's Tunkahs, with this View, that the Gentlemen of the Council might take Compassion on my Situation ; and at first I excused myself from touching the Jaghiers of my Mother, &c. ; but at present the Gentlemen, notwithstanding all my Distresses which I have made known to them, write, that they will not admit of the smallest Deduction in the Assignment of 1,06,62,000 Rupees ; and that the Balance of 1,36,62,188 Rupees must be discharged immediately. You know what I have frequently written to you respecting the Sum of 1,06,62,000 Rupees, that if the Gentlemen will enquire into it, they will not find so large a Balance to be due by the Accounts.—Whatever may appear from the Accounts, I am ready to discharge : At present, the Assignments are demanded of me.

The Affairs of this World are unstable, and soon pass away ; it would therefore be incumbent on the English Gentlemen to shew some Friendship for me in my Necessities. *I, who have always exerted my very Life in the Service of the English, assigned over to them all the Resources left in my Country ; stopped my very Household Expences, together with the Jaghiers of my Servants and Dependants, to the Amount of 98,98,375 Rupees.* Besides this, as to the Jaghiers of my Grandmother, Mother, and Uncle, which were granted to them for their Support, agreeable to Engagements, you are the Masters ; if the Council have sent Orders for the stopping their Jaghiers also, stop them. I have no Resources left in my Country, and have no Funds by me, being even distressed in my daily

A P P E N D I X C, N° 3.—D, E.

daily Subsistence. I have some Elephants, Horses, and the Houses which I inhabit, if they can be of any Service to my Friends, they are ready. Wherever you can discover any Resources, seize upon them; I shall not interfere to prevent you. In my present Distress for my daily Expences, I was in Hopes that they would have excused some Part of my Debt; and in the Midst of them, I receive this Order from the Council: However, what comes from a Friend is always acceptable. Of what Use is it for me to relate my Situation, which is known to the whole World? this much is sufficient.

A P P E N D I X D.

a 6ⁿ 3 { **EXTRACT** of the General Instructions to the Governor General and Council of Bengal; dated 29th March, 1774.

Par. 35. **WE** direct that you immediately cause the strictest Enquiry to be made into all Oppressions which may have been committed, either against the Natives or Europeans; and into all Abuses that may have prevailed in the Collection of the Revenues, or any Part of the Civil Government of the Presidency; and that you communicate to us all Information which you may be able to obtain relative thereto; or to any Dissipation or Embezzlement of the Company's Money: And that you, as soon as possible, form such Regulations as shall seem most effectual for the Remedy thereof, and for regulating the Police of the Country; paying the greatest Attention therein to the Protection and Welfare of the Natives, and to His Majesty's European Subjects, as well as to the Interest of the Company.

A P P E N D I X E.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO MUNNY BEGUM.

a 6ⁿ 22 { Extract of General Letter to Bengal; dated 28th August 1771.

Par. 24. **THOUGH** we have not a Doubt but that, by the Exertion of your Abilities, and the Care and Assiduity of our Servants, in the Superintendency of the Revenues, the Collections will be conducted with more Advantage to the Company and Ease to the Natives, than by Means of a Naib Duan, we are fully sensible of the Expediency of supporting some ostensible Minister, in the Company's Interest, at the Nabob's Court, to transact the political Affairs of the Circar, and interpose between the Company and the Subjects of any European Power, in all Cases wherein they may thwart our Interest, or encroach on our Authority. And as Mahomed Reza Cawn can no longer be considered by us as One to whom such a Power can safely be committed, we trust to your local Knowledge the Selection of some Person well qualified for the Affairs of Government, and of whose Attachment to the Company you shall be well assured: Such Person you will recommend to the Nabob to succeed Mahomed Reza as Minister of the Government, and Guardian of the Nabob's Minority; and we persuade ourselves, that the Nabob will pay such Regard to your Recommendation, as to invest him with the necessary Power and Authority.

25. As the Advantages which the Company may receive from the Appointment of such Minister will depend on his Readiness to promote our Views and advance our Interest, we are willing to allow him so liberal a Gratification, as may excite his Zeal and ensure his Attachment to the Company. We therefore empower you to grant to the Person whom you shall think worthy this Trust, an annual Allowance not exceeding Three Lacks of Rupees, which we consider not only as a munificent Reward for any Services he shall render the Company, but sufficient to enable him to support his Station with suitable Rank and Dignity. And here we must add, that in the Choice you shall make of a Person to be the active Minister of the Nabob's Government, we hope and trust, that you will shew yourselves worthy of the Confidence we have placed in you, by being

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ing actuated therein by no other Motives than those of the public Good, and the Safety and Interest of the Company.

26. As the Disbursements of the Sums allotted to the Nabob, for the Maintenance of his Household and Family, and the Support of his Dignity, will pass through the Hands of the Minister who shall be selected by you, conformable to our preceding Orders, we expect that you will require such Minister to deliver annually to your Board a regular and exact Account of the Application of the several Sums paid by the Company to the Nabob. This you will strictly examine; and we trust that you will not suffer any Part of the Nabob's Stipend to be appropriated to the Minister's own Use, or wasted among the unnecessary Dependants of the Court; but that the whole Amount be applied to the Purposes for which it was assigned by us.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations; dated the 17th April 1775.

Mr. Francis proposes, That the Resident of the Durbar be directed to communicate to the Board, from Time to Time, a regular Account of every Transaction that may occur at the Nabob's Court, and which he may think necessary for our Information: That he should inform us regularly to what Days the Allowances paid by him to the Nabob, or Pensions to the Begum and other Persons, are paid up: That he do report to us any Observations which he may be able to make, of the Age, Character, and Disposition of the young Nabob; the Views and Conduct of the Begum, and of their principal Officers and Servants; and an Account of the Persons who have had Access to the Begum, and the Nature of their Business: That we particularly wish to know whether the young Nabob be capable of taking upon himself the Management of his Revenue, and the Direction of his Affairs; and that he do inform both the Nabob and Begum, that whatever Applications they may have to make to this Government, should be made through him, or directly to the Governor General; and that the Governor General will, in consequence, inform them of our Determination, unless in such Cases where the Board may think fit to give him (the Resident) any particular Instructions on the Subject of such Applications.

That in general, he be very attentive to any secret Negotiations which he may discover to be carrying on at the Nabob's Court; and inform us immediately of the Nature and Object of them, and by whom they are conducted.

Agreed, That this Minute lie for Consideration.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations; the 27th April 1775.

The Board, taking into Consideration the Minute delivered in to the Board by Mr. Francis, in Consultation 17th Instant;

Agreed, That the following Orders and Instructions be sent to the Resident at the Durbar.

To Mr. W. B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,

We direct, That you communicate to us, from Time to Time, all such Occurrences at the Court of the Nabob, as you may think worthy of our Information; and that you also regularly advise us on the following Heads.

1st. To what Days the Stipends and Pensions to the Nabob, the Begum, &c. are paid up, and whenever any Payments are made by you on these Accounts.

2d. To report to us any Observations which you may be able to make on the Age, Character, and Disposition, of the young Nabob.

3d. To make known to us the Views and Conduct of the Begum, and the principal Officers and Servants of the Nizamut.

4th. An Account of the Persons who have had Access to the Begum, and the Nature of their Business.

We are also very desirous to know, whether the young Nabob be yet capable of taking upon himself the Management of his Revenues, and the Direction of his Affairs.

We desire you will inform both the Nabob and the Begum, that whatever Application they may have Occasion to make to this Government, may be either transmitted through you, or made directly to the Governor General, who will communicate them to us; and inform them of our Determination, except in such Cases as we may think fit to give you particular Instructions respecting the Subject of them.

Before we conclude these Instructions, we must recommend it to you to be very attentive to any secret Negotiations which you may suspect or discover to be carrying on at the Nabob's Court, and to inform us immediately of the Nature and Object of them, and by whom they are conducted.

Fort William,
27th April 1775.

We are, &c.
(Signed)

A P P E N D I X E.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 2d May 1775.

General Clavering.—I acquainted the Board that Mr. James Grant, Accountant, at Moorshedabad, came to me this Morning, and informed me, that a Person, who had been employed as a Writer in the Nabob's Household, and who had been dismissed about Seven Months ago, had brought to him the Accounts of the Household for Eight Years past—that they have appeared to him of so great Importance to the Company's Interest, that he thought it his Duty to bring the Person to Calcutta with him, to deposit them in the Hands of Government.

Ordered, That Mr. James Grant be sent for, and directed to bring the Accounts of the Nabob's Household that are in his Possession.

Mr. Grant appearing before the Board, informs them, That he has brought the Person named Nuned Roy with him to Calcutta, from whom he received the Papers in question;—that the Man now attends the Board with them, and is ready to produce them to the Board.

Mr. Grant is desired to inform the Board, Whether he has examined these Papers? He answers as follows:

As these Papers do not relate to my Department of Accountant to the Provincial Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, without special Orders it does not become me to interfere or to translate them: What I know relating to them is from the ipse dixit of the Person who gave them to me.

Q. What has he acquainted you concerning them?

A. I beg Leave to observe, that as the Person is now present, and possessed of these Papers, it would be much more satisfactory to me, if I might be permitted to have him called upon, to relate what he knows respecting them, and what he has related to me.

Q. What Object or Point do you propose to be obtained by the producing the Papers in question?

A. When these Papers were brought to me, I consulted a Mohire with respect to their being after a true Serishta; who informed me, that those Papers were not to be disputed: And, as the Person who brought them to me, informed me, that by these Papers there appeared a Balance of Nine Lacks Sixty thousand and odd Rupees, due from the Begum's Account, a Sum of Money due for Arrears of the Nizamut on her Appointment, when Mahomed Reza Cawn was recalled; I considered it an Object of too great Importance to the Company, as a Servant of theirs, not to put them in the immediate Channel of Inspection.—I mean, by the Word Serishta, after the Form of Office.

Q. Has any Application been made to you, by any Body, to obtain these Papers from you, by any Promise of a Gratuity to you?

A. No: But when the Begum received Intelligence that Nuned Roy was in my Service, she requested that he might be sent to her, as a Mohabder of her's, in order to settle Accounts. He informs me, on going there, that large Offers were made to him, if he would put her in Possession of the Papers, and quit my Service. What these Offers were, I request he may be called upon to answer himself.

Q. You mention Balances paid to the Begum on Account of the Nizamut: Do you mean the Three Offices conjointly, or the single Office called the Nizamut?

A. Having had no Authority myself to inspect these Papers, and as it is from the Papers alone that this Question can be resolved, I cannot take upon me to answer it.

Mr. Grant is desired to explain his Meaning, not what is on the Papers.

Mr. Grant answers, My Meaning is, that I was informed so by Nuned Roy, who is present to answer the Question.

Nuned Roy is called in, and questioned as follows:

Q. Have you any Papers in your Possession, belonging to the Nizamut, Bhelah, and Consumame?

A. Only the Nizamut; neither the Bhelah nor Consumame.

Q. Where are they?

Nuned Roy delivers in sundry Ferds, or Sheets of Paper.

Q. This is the Goshwara, or abstract Account: What are the other Papers in your Hand?

A. Account of Particulars.

Q. Are these all the Papers of the Nizamut in your Possession?

A. No, I have other Papers; these are only the Particulars of the Abstracts I gave in first.

Nuned Roy is desired to bring the rest, and replies, They are of no Use at present; when it becomes requisite I will give them.

Q. What are these Papers which you have delivered in; and what Discoveries or Information do they contain?

A. The Accounts will speak for themselves.

Q. For what Purpose have you delivered these Papers, or did you deliver them, to Mr. Grant?—This Question is asked, that the Board may know on what Grounds they shall take the Trouble to examine them.

A. I was Mr. Grant's Servant, and obeyed whatever he ordered me.

General

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A P P E N D I X, E.

General Clavering.—I beg to ask Mr. Grant, whether he did not inform me, this Morning, that, from the Accounts in Nuned Roy's Possession, it would appear that Munny Begum, on her Appointment to the Management of the Nabob's Household, had received Nine Lacks of Rupees, on Account of the Nizamut, above what was actually due on the Balance of that Account.

Mr. Grant replies, It does so by the Accounts now on the Table.

Mr. Grant requests Nuned Roy may be asked, What the other Accounts contain which are in his Possession?

A. Nuned Roy answers, They are different Accounts.—Being ordered to deliver them in to the Board, he answers, I will bring them To-morrow; it was not necessary to bring them at present; if it had been, I would have brought them.

The Governor General.—Will these Papers shew whether the Begum has received more from the Company, on Account of the Nabob's Household, than was due, and to what Amount?

A. If you will inspect the Papers, they will answer.

General Clavering.—Are the Papers you withhold necessary to illustrate the Papers you have produced?—This Question is explained to him in the following Words by the Governor General:

Have the Papers in your Possession any Connection with these.

A. They have no Connection.

Mr. Grant observes, that these Accounts allude to this particular Circumstance: The others, he is informed by Nuned Roy, are for Eight Years past.

Q. Were these among the Accounts which were examined at the Time I was at Moorshedabad in 1772; and when the Nabob's Accounts were all supposed to be under Examination?

A. Yes, these were amongst them; and Roy Sabins Roy explained the Abstract of the Arrears of Pay due to the Army, to the Governor.

Q. How do you know that Sabins Roy explained the Account to me?

A. Mr. Anderson was ordered to translate them. I was with Sabins Roy when they were translated.

General Clavering's Question to Nuned Roy.

Q. Has any Proposition been made to you, on the Part of the Begum, to obtain the Papers from you?

A. When Mr. Grant sent the Abstract Papers to the Begum, it was for this, To know if the Difference that had been received from the Company could be proved; and if not, to desire that an Answer might be given accordingly. Next Morning afterwards, Akbar Ally Khan came to Mr. Grant, and applied to him for the Papers and Nuned Roy; and spoke at the same Time to the following Effect: That the Nabob's House was a great one, every Gentleman has sheltered himself under it; do you also, and return these Papers.

Mr. Francis's Question to Mr. Grant.

Q. Has this Transaction been communicated, by you or Nuned Roy, to Mr. Martin, or Mr. Baber?

A. Not by me.

Q. Do you know whether they are acquainted with it?

A. I have Reason to think they have Information that this Person has such Papers, or some Papers of the Household, because Mr. Martin wrote to me to send this Man to the Begum, on her particular and very earnest Application. He had Orders to attend whenever called upon.

Colonel Monson's Question to Mr. Grant.

Q. Did ever any Person apply to you for these Papers in Behalf of the Begum?

A. I will answer this Question, if it is required, upon Oath:—Akbar Ally Khan, the head Eunuch of the Begum, came to my House; informed me, that he had heard I had such Papers; asked me what my Intentions were regarding them. I shewed him the Papers, and told him it was my firm Resolution to proceed to the Presidency, and lay them before the Governor and Council. I likewise asked him the Cause of his Visit to me, and what he had to apprehend from my having any Papers belonging to his House, if his Accounts were properly settled: I likewise asked him, if he was acquainted with the fallacious Statement prepared, by which Nine Lacks and odd thousand Rupees were made appear to be due for Arrears, over and above the Sum actually due and disbursed by these Accounts. He answered, the Accounts were not to be disputed; requested Leave to acquaint the Begum that he had seen them; and added, that they might be altered; and if this Enquiry should be defeated or fruitless, what it would avail me in the End; mentioned the Begum's Friendship and Regard for me, and endeavoured to prevail on me to send them. I told him I was firmly resolved, and he retired.

Mr. Grant withdraws.

Ordered, That these Persian Papers be put into the Hands of Mr. Grant and Mr. Johnson, to translate and arrange.

A P P E N D I X E.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 5th May 1775.

Ordered, That Mr. James Grant be required to attend the Board.

Mr. Grant attending accordingly, is called, and the following Questions are put to him by the Board.

Q. How long will it take you to translate the Persian Accounts of the Nabob's Household, which have been delivered in to the Board?

A. I will answer To-morrow.

Mr. Grant begs Leave to present the following Translation of a Muchulca, taken from Nuned Roy, regarding those Accounts, to the Board.

I Nuned Roy, Servant of Mr. James Grant, do declare and write, in order to prove the Company's Loss, of which I have a thorough Knowledge, from the Accounts of the Nabob's Saristah and the Begum's, by Reason of my having been Naib Daroga of the Treasury, and from the Papers and Accounts of which I was possessed, and delivered myself in Council, as well as from the following Circumstances which I now relate.

After the Imprisonment of Mahomed Reza Cawn, the Governor General repaired from Calcutta to Cossimbuzar, where he lived about Two Months, when the Begum's Appointment became the Subject of Treaty, through Akbar Ally Cawn; and Rajah Gourdas's Dewannyship was taken into Consideration. On the 17th of Jemaduluful, in the 14th Year of Shaw Allum, they were both appointed; after they were exalted, the Arrears due to the Servants of the Household, &c. through Rajah Gourdas, was brought on; when the Accounts were ordered to be prepared and laid before the Governor: Subinse Roy, the Dewanny Sherishtedar, prepared the Accounts of the Arrears due to the Servants, and laid them before the Governor at Cossimbuzar; and I understood, from Subinse Roy's Mouth, that the Governor desired Mr. Middleton to get the Papers translated, who entrusted them, for that Purpose, with Mr. Anderson. Davee Purfand, a Mhorun of the Dewanny Serishtah, carried the said Papers to Mr. Anderson at Mooteyjill, where they were translated. After they were translated, the Governor observed, That Mahomed Reza Cawn had received all that was due to him, and that no Balance remained. On this Report, all the Servants of the Nabob began to riot and rebel, and seated themselves at his House; and said, When you will pay us our Arrears up we will quit your House. These Circumstances were related by Akbar Ally Cawn, and the Nabob, to the Governor; who, on hearing this Account, ordered Two Companies of Sepoys to be stationed at the Nabob's House, in order to guard it, and ordered that all the Servants should be immediately dismissed; giving himself an Aumeen on his own Part, and directing another to be given by Mr. Middleton on his Part. The Two Aumeens and Rajah Gourdas are directed to examine the Accounts of the Arrears due, and produce a List of the dismissed Servants, who were all to receive what was due to them. In the Morning, Kishen Kunt and Sateram waited on the Begum, and sent for Akbar Ally Cawn and Rajah Gourdas; and, being together, sealed up all the Accounts of the Nabob's Sircar, on which there were three Seals, Rajah Gourdas's, Kishen Kunt's, and Sateram's. After they were sealed, the Two Dewans appointed Nyanfook and Bowanny Perfand Metre, Aumeens, the former on the Part of the Governor, and the latter on the Part of Mr. Middleton.

Both of them established Cutcherries of their own in the Bailah Cutcherry, and the Servants Discharges, agreeable to the Governor's Orders, were prepared. Rajah Gourdas (directed by the Governor) obtained the Nabob's Signature to them, and not One of the old Servants were retained. The Date of their Dismission was the End of Jumadulufal, and the 14th Year of this Reign.

On the Third Day both the Aumeens, and Subinse Roy, presented the List of the dismissed, and opened the Accounts which were sealed up; the Aumeens demanded the Accounts of every Serishtedar strictly and peremptorily, and the abstract Account laid before the Governor for the Balance due for Arrears, amounting to Sicca Rupees 20,25,052. 6. 9. and taken from the Dewanny Serishtedars.

From the First of Jumaduffani, in the 14th Year of this Reign, to the End of Rajib, in the 16th Year of this Reign, which is two Years and One Month, the Aumeens were employed in this Business.

Questions to Mr. Grant.

Q. Why were these Accounts sent to Ackbar Ally Cawn?

A. I only sent Three Leaves of the Goshwara, to know whether the Accounts which were given to me were fallacious or not.

Q. What Answer did you get?

A. His Answer is recorded.

Q. Can you recollect the Substance of the Accounts, what is the Object, or what is it to prove?

A. Here is another Muchulca from Nuned Roy, which will answer this Question.

I Nuned Roy, a Servant of Mr. James Grant, do declare and write with my Hand to the following Purpose:

That on the First of Rajib, in the 14th Year of the Reign of Shaw Allum, Mahomed Roy, Son of Roy Jugget Chund, was exalted to the Station of Darogah of the Disbursements of the Nabob's Treasury, and I appointed his Deputy, and attended Night and Day to the Business of the Treasury-Office.

A P P E N D I X E.

On the First of Shabaun, in the Sixteenth Year of his Majesty's Reign, Akbar Ally Cawn, for no Crime or Fault, dismissed me from my Naibship and Employ. I then remained a Month with Roy Jugget Chund, at Sydabad, and Five Months in my own House, without Business or Occupation; when, being reduced to the utmost Distress, on the 29th Jogun 1181, I obtained an Introduction to Mr. James Grant, and made known my Desire of Employment, and was received into his Service. I therefore regarded him as my Master; and understanding he was the Company's Accountant, I shewed him some Papers which I was possessed of: Mr. Grant desired an Explanation of them; after which he took them into his own Possession, and observed, That the Company appeared to be great Losers thereby; and that he would never return them, but carry them himself to Calcutta, and present them to the Governor General and Council, who would not confirm the Company's Loss. Moreover, when Akbar Ally Cawn heard that I was a Servant of Mr. James Grant's, he made a prodigious Disturbance and Tumult; and complained to Mr. Martin, representing that Nuned Roy was a Mohufabudar of the Nabob's House, and was now become a Servant of Mr. James Grant's, therefore would not be responsible as such to the Nabob. Mr. Martin, agreeable to the Begum and Akbar Ally Cawn's Representations, wrote a Chit to Mr. Grant, who (according to the Spirit thereof) taxed me with being a Mohufabudar of the Nabob's Sircars.—I replied, It was never known in Bengal or Indostan, even as a Custom, that the Derogah himself was Mohufabudar, and referred to his own Enquiry, Whether the Naib by any Means could be made responsible. However, Mr. Grant ordered me to attend as such, answer for myself, and return again. I therefore, agreeable to his Directions, attended. Bancheram and Rawung-husing were present: I was called to him, when he spoke in my Ear, saying that I was Naib Darogah of the Treasury; and desired that I would give him an Account of Sums Rajah Gourdas had received from the Sepoy Officers, and that I would procure the Papers I had given Mr. Grant, and give them to him; for which he would give me 15,000 Rupees, an Establishment of 200 Rupees per Month, and also give me an important Employment; and for which I was to quit Mr. Grant's Service, and not to go to Moortegill. Agreeably to Akbar Ally Cawn's Desire, an Abstract of the Accounts was copied, and sent to him, to know if they were true or false, and he was informed of Mr. Grant's Intention to go to Calcutta in a few Days; when he shortly waited on Mr. Grant, and endeavoured, by Representations of the Begum's Friendship, and many Professions, to detain him: But on being asked, if the Accounts were right, and replying in the affirmative, Mr. Grant declared his determined Resolution, and dismissed him.

Mr. Grant observes, That if these Circumstances are all true, which the Governor General has admitted to be generally so, excepting the Dismission of the Whole of the Servants, and some other immaterial Circumstances, I venture to say, that from the Accounts in my Possession, and the other corroborating Circumstances, the Sum of Nine Lack Sixty-seven Thousand Rupees and odd, could be proved to be due from the Household, on Account the Advance of 20,25,052 Rupees paid for Arrears; if Authority is granted to demand the Barrants or Vouchers of the Payments signed by the Duan Officers and Aumeens; to summon the Aumeens and receive their Accounts; to receive the Accounts translated by Mr. Anderson; and obtain the Accounts from the different Sheristadars, or Officers of the Household; and likewise to have the said Nuned Roy authorized to assist in bringing these Matters to Light, which are all explained in the Accounts received, and acknowledged to be indisputable by Akbar Ally Cawn.

Mr. Grant is directed to send a Translation of the Abstract, or Goshwara, as soon as possible.—Mr. Grant withdraws.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 9th May 1775.

Read the following Letter and Enclosures from Mr. Grant.

Sir,

I am to request you will lay before the Board the accompanying Accounts, which are Translations of the Goshwara of the Persian Accounts transmitted to Mr. R. Johnson and myself, with the Board's Directions, which we have minutely attended to.

I am further to request you will please to represent the Necessity for my receiving Orders to return to my Station; as the Business of my Office, where I have no Assistant, is fallen much behind-hand.

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

I am, &c.
(Signed) James Grant.

Ordered, That Messrs. Grant and Johnson be desired to attend the Board immediately; and that the Accounts sent in with the above Letter be entered after the Consultation.

A P P E N D I X E.

An ABSTRACT WAUSSIL BACKY; or, an ACCOUNT, shewing the Demand, Disbursements, and Balance, of the Nabob's Household Nizamut Expences, from the 1st of Suffer 6 to the End of Jummadulvul 14, or from the Middle of April 1764 to the Middle of August 1772, being for Eight Years and Four Months.

Amount due, or Demand, from the Middle of April 1764 to the Middle of July 1772 —	1,37,14,427 — 6		
Amount due, or Demand, for the following Month, being to the Middle of August 1772 —	1,54,991 13 —		
Total Demand for Eight Years and Four Months —		1,38,69,418 13 6	
Deduct a Dustout of Abaub Nizerannah and Ekrozah, being Entrance Fees not retained —	2,94,588 4 9		
Deduct for Shimshy Courry, or 11 Days Pay, exacted Yearly —	2,56,189 3 6		
		5,50,777 8 3	
Arcot Rupees —	1,33,18,641 5 3		
Deduct Batta, to reduce them to Sura's —	10,02,445 1 3		
Balance or Demand for 8 Years and 4 Months —			1,23,16,196 4 —
Particulars of the Balance.			
Amount due for 8 Years and 3 Months —		1,31,63,649 8 3	
Deduct Batta —		9,92,758 3 6	
			1,21,70,891 4 9
Amount due for One Month, or from 15th July to 16th August 1772 —		1,54,991 13 —	
Deduct Batta —		9,686 13 9	
			1,45,304 15 3
The Amount disbursed by Ahmud Ally Cawn, Bucksly, from his Office Account Swar —	25,62,965 12 —		
D ^o by Bucksly Mirza Abdul Nuffeir, from his Office —	3,77,130 13 —		
		29,40,096 9 —	
Top Canah, or Burgondofs, and Peons, &c. —		9,77,825 10 —	
Tazier —		1,042 14 6	
Shugid Pailhah —		52,85,981 — —	
Sepoys —		9,00,143 9 1	
Noahra, or Boats —		1,61,501 — 9	
Dewanny —		57,259 5 3	
			1,03,23,850 1 —
Balance due to the Servants, as per above Statement —			19,92,346 3 —
Particulars of the Balance.			
For 8 Years and 3 Months —	18,79,747 7 6		
From the Middle of July to the Middle of August 1772, or for Jumadulvul —		1,45,304 15 3	
Add a further Claim of a Tuncau granted in favour of the Sepoys of Renagur, &c. on that District —			37,111 7 9
			20,29,457 10 9
Deduct for a Dustoon on accepting the Vouchers deposited under the Nabob's Signature, &c. —		40 10 —	
Deduct for Balawasing Jemmadat (who was dismissed for a Crime) his Arrears —		4,364 10 —	
			4,405 4 —
Balance or Amount demanded for Arrears due —			20,25,052 6 9
Particulars.			
From the 1st Suffir 6 to the 15th Subaul 13 —		10,13,071 14 9	
From the 15th Subaul 13 to the End of Rubauffany 16 —		8,66,675 8 9	
			18,79,747 7 6
For Sumadulaval, or from the Middle of July to D ^o of August 1772 —			1,45,304 13 3

STATEMENT

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STATEMENT of the Jumma, or Total Amount, Demand, Disbursements, and Balance, claimed as due for Arrears.

Demand for the Nizamut, charged for Eight Years and Four Months, down to the Middle of August 1772.	Am ^t Disbursements, Account D ^o to D ^o .	Balance due, or Am ^t Arrears claimed.
Difference between Tuncaw Claim, and Amount Deductions, to be summed		
1,23,16,196 4 —	1,03,23,850 1 —	32,706 3 9 19,92,346 3 —
1,23,16,196 4 —	1,03,23,850 1 —	20,25,052 6 9

An ACCOUNT of Receipts, Disbursements, and Balance of Cash, for the Charges of the Nizamut Serishtah of the Nabob's Household, down to the Period of the Begum's Appointment; in order to shew the Money due from her at the Time of her claiming either the Amount of the Nabob's Debts to his Servants, or the Balance due account his Stipend when the Reduction took place.

Amount of Receipts of Treasure for Eight Years Two Months and 17 Days, as per Account Particulars.	Amount of Disbursements, as per particular Account, and Vouchers in Ruganaut Pundit Cazanchy's Office.	Balance in the Hands of Ruganaut Pundit Cazanchy, when the Begum took Charge.
1,10,83,135 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,03,23,850 1 —	7,59,285 9 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct for the Amount disbursed from this Sum, from the 1 st Jumaduffanie to the 1 st Zilhega 14, by the Begum	— — —	2,69,563 15 —
1,10,83,135 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,03,23,850 1 —	4,89,721 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

An

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An ACCOUNT of the Sums which appeared due from the Begum, from her Statement of Arrears given in, and the Amount of Disbursements on said Account.

Overplus Arrears demanded, or Difference betwixt 1,04,23,140. 13. 1. and 1,03,23,850. 1. under the following Heads, as per Amount Disbursements, and Account given in :						
Swar	—	—	—	—	—	29,252 6 —
Top Canah	—	—	—	—	—	9,581 15 5
Shagid Paistnah	—	—	—	—	—	37,617 6 3
Sepoys	—	—	—	—	—	22,262 15 15
Dewanny	—	—	—	—	—	576 1 —
						99,290 12 5
Amount withheld from the Sepoys for Jumadulavul 14, being their Wages due for that Month	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,304 15 1½
Amount claimed for the Kutnagur Tuncaw, although distributed to the Sepoys before	—	—	—	—	—	37,111 7 9
Ruffoom of 1 Rupee 9 Ann ^s on the Disbursement of the Arrears	—	—	—	—	—	20,262 8 —
A dismissed Jemadar Battawasing, the Amount introduced for his Arrears after Dismission	—	—	—	—	—	2,018 15 —
Introduced under fictitious Names, and Claim of Wages for Servants by ante-dated Entrance	—	—	—	—	—	1,52,224 1 —
Claimed for One Keratsing, never heard of	—	—	—	—	—	5,416 — —
Ready Money found in the Hands of Bohadar Nuffein Mushriff, and appropriated by the Begum	—	—	—	—	—	16,043 9 6
Ready Money Balance, brought over	—	—	—	—	—	4,89,721 11 11½
Total Sicca Rupees						9,67,693 15 6½

The Governor General.—As the Object of these Informations does not clearly appear, and as I was doubtful myself, when they were first delivered to the Board, whether it was a Charge against the late Administration, for having paid more to the Begum, on Account of Arrears due to the Nabob, than was due, by the Difference of Nine Lacks of Rupees; or whether the Charge respected the Adjustment of the Accounts between the Begum and the Servants of the Nabob's Household; I desire that the Accountant General of the Khalsa may be ordered to lay before the Board an Abstract Amount of the Sums due to the Nabob, and of the Payments made by him, to the 16th August 1772; And also a Continuation of the same Amount, brought on to this Time.

Mr. Francis.—I don't understand that these Papers lead to prove, that there has been any Overpayment on Amount of the Nabob's Stipend from this Government. The Question, as I understand it, is, Whether the Begum, having received the whole Balance due to the Servants, at her Appointment to her present Office, has, or has not, withheld the Sum of Nine Lacks and odd Rupees, for her own Use? or whether that Sum is fairly accounted for in the Accounts of the Nizamut?—From the Evidence laid before the Board, by Mr. Grant and Nuned Roy, it appears to me to be ascertained, that the Accounts now before us are authentic; at least, that there is Ground for thinking them so, sufficient to authorize this Board to make a strict Enquiry into the State of the Begum's Accounts with the young Nabob; in order that, if it shall appear that the above Sum, supposed to be withheld by her, has been really so, she may be obliged to refund, or account for it. I make no Objection to the Motion made by the Governor General, except that I conceive that the Accounts to be called for can only prove what is not in Dispute.

General Clavering.—I agree with the Governor General's Motion, without having the smallest Suspicion that any Sums have been overpaid by this Government to the Nabob, but as I think they may tend to elucidate the Account between the Begum and the Nabob; in which Account, as delivered in by Mr. Grant, there appears to be due a Balance of Nine Lacks by the Begum; whether it be to the Nabob, or to his Servants, I do not yet know; but I think it is proper that this Government should interfere, to have the Account examined.

Ordered, That the Account, as specified by the Governor General, be prepared.

Mr. Grant and Mr. Johnson being arrived, and called in, Mr. Grant is desired, by Mr. Francis, to state to the Board the Observation which he has verbally made, relative to the Authenticity of the Accounts.

A. The Mohorers now employed in taking Copies of them for Mr. Barwell, have observed, that they are after a true Form, and seem indisputable.

Question by the Governor General to Mr. Grant.—By what Criterion could Mr. Barwell's Mohorers know whether the Accounts were just or not?

A. I should presume, from having copied the Accounts from which the Abstract laid before the Board has been drawn.

Q. By

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Q. By what Criterion could they judge, whether those Accounts were just?

A. A Question that can be answered alone by the Mohorers of the Country: I have observed before, that a Mohorer at the City told me, they were after a true Serishta, or Form.

Q. You were desired to inform the Board, what Time it will take to complete the Translation of the Account Particulars; and you promised to reply to it.

A. With proper Assistance, and no intervening Business, in Five-and-twenty or Thirty Days.

Question by General Clavering to Mr. Grant:—According to this Account, how much do you conceive to be due from the Begum, either to the Nabob, or to the Servants of the Nizamut?

A. If the Account be a true one, and she is entitled to no Profits or Perquisites, but merely her Stipend for making the Disbursements of the Household; it would appear from the Abstract Account, that 9,67,693. 15. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rupees are due from her; and 2,69,563. 15 Rupees besides, dubious.

Messrs. Grant and Johnson are now desired to withdraw.

General Clavering.—I move, That a Gentleman of proper Rank in the Service be appointed to go to the City, to acquaint the Nabob and the Begum with this Information that has been given to the Board; and to demand of her an Order to the proper Officers, to deliver over to him the Nizamut, the Bhela, and the Consumanee Accounts, from the Middle of April, in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772: And, that the Intentions of Government, of investigating these Accounts, may be effectually carried into Execution, that the Begum be divested of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that her Influence over the Nabob's Household may not prevent them from giving true Evidence, when called upon for any Explanation of the above Accounts; and that he do also demand of her the Accounts from that Time to the last Day of the Year 1181, or the latest Period to which they can be closed.

Mr. Francis.—The Charge against the Begum, in my Opinion, comes before this Board with a Degree of Authenticity sufficient to warrant my agreeing to the Motion.—The supposed Embezzlement is for a very considerable Sum; and, with respect to the dispossessing her of her Employment, I apprehend that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the necessary Lights from the Nabob's Officers, to verify this or any other Charge against the Begum, while she herself is continued in full Power and Authority over the Household.

Colonel Monson.—The Account now before the Board bears those Marks of Authenticity which, I think, justifies me in requiring an Investigation to be made into them.—The supposed Embezzlement is for a considerable Sum; and I think there is a Possibility, by a minute Inspection into these Accounts, to shew that the late Administration may have been imposed upon in the Balances claimed by the Begum, at the settling the Accounts in August 1772. I think it necessary that the Begum should be displaced from her present Station; as the Influence she would have, by continuing in it, might prevent the Gentlemen employed upon this Service from obtaining that Information which is necessary to ascertain the Account.

The Governor General.—I see no Cause to enter into an Examination of the Begum's Accounts; and must disagree with the Gentlemen of the Majority in their Opinion of the Authenticity of the Accounts produced by Mr. Grant and Nured Roy. I see not the least Marks of Authenticity in them, but regard them as simple unsupported Assertions: And even granting that the Accounts were true, I do not see that they can prove any Mismanagement in the Begum, unless further Proofs could also be obtained, that the Savings made in the Payments in the Household were secreted for her own separate Use, and not for that of the Nabob her Ward. I am well informed, that in all Payments made to the Servants and Dependants, not only of the Nabob but of all other Persons of his Rank and Station, considerable Deductions are always made from the Sums nominally due. It does not appear of what Nature the Arrears are with which the Begum is charged, nor whether they arise from the customary Deductions to which I have alluded; nor can I conceive the Begum, who has neither Children or Connections without the Walls of the Nabob's Palace, should secrete and embezzle so great a Proportion of the Money entrusted to her Charge for the Benefit of the Nabob: Nevertheless, I should not object to the Requisition of her Accounts, if it went no further; believing that the Issue of an Investigation into them, if fairly made, will do her Credit. But I object and solemnly protest against the Removal of a Person of her Rank, Character, and Authority, from the Office which she now holds, and her Appointment to which was confirmed by the most complete Approbation of the Court of Directors, without having committed any Crime, or done any Thing which could possibly be imputed to her as a Disqualification.

General Clavering.—If the Accounts which have been produced to this Board are authentic, of which there can be very little Doubt, seeing the Acknowledgement that was made of them by Ackbar Ally Cawn, the Eunuch of the Household, who has, I understand, the chief Management of her Affairs; and the Solitude that both he and the Begum shewed to get the Accounts into her Hands; I think it is sufficient Ground for this Board to proceed on for every Step that is proposed to be taken, either for the Discovery of the fraudulent Statement that must have been made of the Nabob's Debts, when his Accounts were settled, or of the Use which she has since made of the Balances which she must have received. In either Case, it is necessary to divest her of her Authority; and if, upon Examination of the Account, it shall appear, as the Governor General supposes, that she administered the Nabob's Affairs with Integrity, I shall be as ready to restore her to her Office again; provided that it shall appear requisite to do so hereafter, the Age and Circumstances of the Nabob being considered.

Mr. Francis.—I beg Leave to observe, that Mr. Grant was desirous of confirming, upon Oath, the

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 Assertions he made to this Board concerning the Application made to him by the Begum's chief Eunuch, for the Recovery of the Papers. After what I have heard and seen of these Papers, I can form no Supposition of a Possibility of their being forged.

Resolved, That the Board agree to the Motion of General Clavering, for an Examination of the Accounts therein specified, and for divesting Munny Begum of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that this Examination may be made with the greater Certainty, by the Officers of the Nabob's Household being unbiassed from the Influence she must otherwise have.

Mr. Francis.—I move that Mr. Goring be appointed to repair to the City to execute the preceding Resolution of the Board, and to deliver over the Accounts to Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Grant: That these Gentlemen be appointed to examine them, and to report to the Board what Balance appears by those Accounts to be due to the Nabob, or remains unaccounted for by the Begum; with such other Observations as they may think material for the Information of the Board: That they will be allowed such a Number of Mohorers as they may deem necessary, to assist them in the Examination of the Accounts; and that Nuned Roy be appointed Chief of the Mohorers.

Governor General.—I object to the Deputation of Mr. Goring, not understanding what Purpose it can answer.

The Majority of the Board agree to the Motion of Mr. Francis.

Colonel Monson.—I move that the Nabob's Person and Household be delivered to the Care of the present Duan, Rajah Goordafs, until further Orders.

Mr. Francis.—I agree.

General Clavering.—I agree.

Governor General.—I both object and protest against it.

Resolved, That Rajah Goordafs be accordingly appointed Guardian to the Nabob's Person and Household, until further Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. Goring be directed to proceed immediately to Moorshedabad, to execute the Commission above allotted to him; he is therefore instructed as follows:

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acquaint you, that they have thought proper to depute you to the City of Moorshedabad, to inform the Nabob and the Begum, that it has been represented to them, that the Sum of R^y 9,67,693. 15. 6³/₄, appears to be now due from the Begum, either to the Nabob or to the Servants of the Nizamut; and that the Honourable Board have therefore directed you to demand of her an Order to the proper Officers, to deliver over to you the Accounts of the Nizamut, Bhela, and Consummanee, from the Middle of April in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772, as well as the Accounts from that Time to the last Day of the Year 1181, or to the latest Period to which they can be closed.

In order that the Intentions of Government, of investigating these Accounts, may be effectually carried into Execution, the Board have been pleased to divest the Begum of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that her Influence over the Officers of the Household may not prevent them from giving true Evidence, when called upon for any Explanation of the above Accounts.

Of this Resolution of the Honourable Board you are to give Information to the Nabob, as well as the Begum; and acquaint the former, that the Care of his Person and Household is to be delivered to the present Duan, Rajah Goordafs, until further Orders; and you will accordingly see these Directions of the Board put into Execution.

The Accounts you are to deliver over to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, whom the Board have been pleased to appoint to investigate them.

I have further to enjoin you to proceed to the Execution of this Duty with all convenient Expedition.

I am, &c.

Resolved, That the following Advice of Mr. Goring's Appointment be sent to Moorshedabad, to the Chief and Council there; and to the Resident at the Durbar.

Gentlemen,

Having thought proper to depute Mr. Goring to Muxadabad, to require some Accounts from the Begum, to divest her of the Charge of the Nabob's Affairs, and to put the Duan Goordafs in Possession of the Nabob's Person and Household; we direct you to give him all the Assistance in your Power in the Execution of this Trust; and in case that Gentleman should apply to you for any Military Aid or Escorts, you must desire the Commanding Officer to furnish them, for which Purpose we have requested the General to issue the necessary Orders.

Fort William,

We are, &c.

9th May, 1775.

To Mr. William Byam Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,

Having thought proper to depute Mr. Goring to Muxadabad, to require some Accounts from the Begum, to divest her of the Charge of the Nabob's Affairs, and to put the Duan Rajah Goordafs

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in Possession of the Nabob's Person and Household; we direct you to give him all the Assistance in your Power, in the Execution of this Trust.

Fort William,
9th May, 1775.

We are, &c.

Agreed, That the following Instructions be given to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant:

Gentlemen,

Having received Information, that the Sum of 9,67,693. 15. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees is now due from the Begum, either to the Nabob, or to the Servants of the Nizamut; and that there is a further Sum of 2,69,563. 15. of which she has not yet rendered a satisfactory Account; we have thought proper to depute Mr. Goring to receive the Accounts of the Nizamut, Bhela, and Consumanee, from the Middle of April, in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772, as well as the Accounts from that Time to the last Day of the Year 1181, or to the latest Period to which they can be closed; and on his delivering them over to you, we direct that you immediately investigate them, and report to us what Balance appears by those Accounts to be due to the Nabob, or remains unaccounted for by the Begum; with such other Observations as you may think material for our Information. We authorize you to employ such a Number of Mohrirs as you may deem necessary, to assist you in the Examination of the Accounts; and direct, that Nuned Roy be appointed Chief of the Mohrirs.

Fort William,
9th May, 1775.

We are, &c.

Ordered, That proper Letters be prepared from the above Minutes to the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowla, Munny Begum, and Rajah Goordas, to be laid before the Board To-morrow Morning.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 10th May 1775.

The Secretary having this Day received sundry Letters from Mr. Goring, in consequence of his Appointment of Yesterday, he circulated them immediately, for the Orders of the Board; and received them back, with the Opinions of the Members upon them, as followeth:

Sir,

I request you will please to order me Two Budgerows, a small and a large one, and Eight Willocks; the Willocks will proceed to Muxadabad, the Budgerows I shall return from Nuddea.

10th June 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. Goring.

Sir,

In consequence of the Governor General and Council's Order, I shall proceed this Evening to Muxadabad.

I beg that you will, in my Name, request they will be pleased to indulge me with Mr. James Grant, as my Assistant, whilst I remain there, as I apprehend he may be of Service to me.

May 10th 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. Goring.

In Circulation.

Two Letters from Mr. Goring, on which I request the Board's Orders.—The one applying for Boats, I have taken upon me to comply with, to prevent Delay.

John Stewart, Secretary.

Governor General.—I do not understand that the Business of Mr. Goring's Commission requires an Assistant: I therefore see no Cause to comply with his Petition for one.

W. H.

General Clavering.—It appears to me indispensably necessary, that Mr. Goring should have an Assistant: He is ordered to receive a great Variety of Accounts, which it will be impossible to arrange without an Assistant; and I think he could not have a more proper one than Mr. James Grant.

J. C.

Colonel Monson.—From the great Number of Accounts of Consequence, which Mr. Goring is to receive, I think an Assistant absolutely necessary, and approve of Mr. James Grant for that Office.

Mr. Francis.—I agree with General Clavering and Colonel Monson.

P. F.

A P P E N D I X E.

From Mr. Goring to the Secretary.

Sir,

As the Honourable the Governor General and the Supreme Council have been pleased to order me to dismiss the Begum from her Employments, I beg you will submit to their Consideration, whether it will not be necessary to remove her from the Kellah to Meer Jaffier's House, to prevent her influencing the Officers of the Household, or intriguing with them, to frustrate the Intentions of Government.

I could likewise wish to know, if I am empowered to separate from her Councils such Persons as I shall find endeavouring to throw Obstacles in the Way of my Enquiries; and either send them to Calcutta, or keep them in Confinement till my Researches are completed.

I am, &c.

C. Goring.

In Circulation.

A Letter from Mr. Goring, on which I request Orders.

J. S.

Secr^y.

Governor General.—I totally disapprove of Mr. Goring's Proposal of removing the Begum from the Kellah to any other Place. I apprehend, that this could not be effected without Disgrace, both to her Station and Person; and, as her Apartments are totally divided from the Nabob's, although within the Walls of the Kellah, I conceive she may as easily be prevented from carrying on any improper Intercourse with the Officers of his Household where she is, as she would in any other Situation.

The latter Part of Mr. Goring's Letter alludes to a Part of his Commission, which I do not recollect to have been given him—I do not remember that he was directed to make any Enquiries; but, at all Events, a Proposal of such Importance ought rather to come from a Member of the Board than from Mr. Goring. The Board will meet To-morrow, and may then consider this Subject, if it shall be brought regularly before them.

W. H.

General Clavering.—I am of Opinion, that the declared Intention of the Board being to destroy the Influence of the Begum, whilst the Enquiry we have ordered to be instituted is depending, Mr. Goring should have full Power to carry those Intentions into Execution, according to the best of his Judgment and Discretion. At all Events, the Orders must be obeyed; and he ought to remove every Obstacle that may anyway defeat the Purpose of his Appointment, together with that of the Gentlemen who are directed to examine the Accounts. Should Mr. Goring find her Removal to Meer Jaffier's House necessary, he ought to do it; and even take further Measures for securing her Person, or that of any of her Officers, should she or they refuse to deliver up the Accounts, or anyways impede the Effect of the Enquiry. The Commission given to him is most confidential and important, and he must be guided by Circumstances in the Execution of it. I would at the same Time recommend, that all due Observance and Respect be shewn to the Begum; and that the Intentions of Government be fully explained to her.

J. C.

Colonel Monson.—I think Mr. Goring should have all Powers necessary to carry his Commission into Execution, or his being sent is nugatory.

G. M.

Mr. Francis.—I am of Opinion, with General Clavering and Colonel Monson, that Mr. Goring should be intrusted with all the Powers necessary to execute his Commission. The Removal of the Begum from the Kellah, if it should appear to him indispensably necessary, may be conducted without any Failure in the Respect due to her Rank and Person: I would leave these Points to Mr. Goring's Discretion. The Examination of the Papers is not committed to him; if any of them should appear to be secreted, he must take proper Methods to recover them: This, I suppose, is what he means by Researches.

P. F.

Sir,

Be pleased to issue Orders to the several Dauke Choukies, to station Bearers immediately, for me and Two People that accompany me, from Nuddea to Muxadabad. Likewise, if the Board approve of Mr. Grant's Appointment, you will be pleased to order a Set for him. It will be necessary to give Orders for a Proportion of Coolies, to carry Baggage. I give you this Intimation, as I wish to lose no Time in carrying into Execution the important Commission the Board have been pleased to intrust me with.

I am, &c.

10th May 1775.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Sir,

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A P P E N D I X E.

Sir,

To carry into Execution with Propriety the Orders of the Governor General and Supreme Council, I beg you will be pleased to submit to them, whether it will not be necessary for me to have Letters to the Nabob, the Begum, and Rajah Goordafs, to inform them of the Nature of the Commission I am invested with, to dispose them to afford me such Assistance as the Nature of the Service may require.

I beg Leave likewise to submit to them, if it will not be proper for me to have Letters to the Chief of Muxadabad and the Resident of the Durbar, to inform them of the Intentions of Government.

I am, &c.

10 May.

(Signed) C. Goring.

Two Letters in Circulation, from Mr. Goring, on which I request to be favoured with the Board's Orders.

10th May.

J. S. Secy.

Governor General—If it be judged necessary that Letters be written to the Board, I will write them; but shall be glad that the Secretary prepare Drafts from the Minutes, for Approval.

Mr. Goring is irregular and unreasonable, in requiring the Board to provide the Detail of his Requisites for travelling. He must station his own Bearers, and hire Coolies for his Baggage.

W. H.

General Clavering—I understand, that all the Gentlemen who went on the Committee of Circuit had every Conveniency furnished them; I therefore approve of Mr. Goring's Application for Coolies. The Drafts of the Letters to the Nabob and the Begum should be furnished from the Minutes, and sent to the Persian Translator; and the Secretary should write Drafts to the Council of Muxadabad, and to the Resident at the Durbar.

J. C.

The Governor General adds:—I do not mean to object to Mr. Goring's Application for an Allowance of Bearers and Coolies, deeming it necessary and regular; my Objection is to his requiring the Board to furnish them.

W. H.

Colonel Monson—As Mr. Goring goes on Public Service, he should have every Assistance Government can give him: He should be provided with Coolies. The Letters he requires I think very proper, and may be prepared by the Secretary, from the Minutes.

G. M.

Agreed.

P. F.

The Letters to the Nabob, Begum, and Rajah Gourdaß, seem to me indispensably necessary.

P. F.

Memorandum: Sent Cons 10 May 1775
From Mr. Goring to the Secretary.

Sir,

A Circumstance has occurred to me this Instant, which, though apparently immaterial, is still of such a Nature, that I shall be embarrassed how to act, without being previously informed of the Intentions of the Governor General and Council.

I understand the Begum gives the Parole every Day to the Officer of the Guard; it is necessary for me to know, when she is dispossessed of her Authority, who should give it.

10th May, 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. Goring.

In Circulation.

A Letter from Mr. Goring on which I request Orders.

J. S.
Secry.

Governor General—I beg Leave to refer the Question to the other Gentlemen of the Board.

W. H.

General Clavering—I think the Governor General's Opinion would be of great Use to us, and could wish to submit to him what would be proper.

J. C.

Colonel Monson—If the Begum, as Guardian to the Nabob, gives the Parole, which I suppose is the Case, his present Guardian, Rajah Gourdaß should give it.

G. M.

A P P E N D I X E.

Mr. Francis—If giving the Parole be incident to the Office of Guardian, I must agree with Colonel Monson; if not, I see no Reason why the Nabob himself may not give it. This Point may be determined To-morrow.

P. F.

The Governor General—My Opinion on this Point being required, I give it without the smallest Doubt, that no one but the Nabob can give the Parole, without a Derogation from his Dignity. The Begum, in virtue of her Relation to the Nabob, might have exercised such a Privilege: I do not know whether she did; but I apprehend it will be considered as a Circumstance of Disgrace to the Nabob, if the intended Guardian be allowed it.

W. H.

General Clavering—As I submitted my Opinion in this Instance to be guided by what the Governor General thought would be most proper, I will conform to it, though it appears he has determined the Point contrary to his Idea of Right; since, if it be a Fact that the Begum gave the Parole by virtue of her Relation to the Nabob, it would follow, that the Right of giving it now should devolve to the younger Begum, the Nabob's Mother.

The Governor General begs Leave to explain his Opinion:—I do not mean by the Words used in my Minute, viz. "The Begum, in virtue of her Relation to the Nabob, might have exercised such a Privilege," to affirm, that such a Relation gave her an absolute and independent Right; neither did I allude to the Matter of Right, but of Propriety. The Mother of the Nabob, for which I believe Munny Begum is esteemed by the Mahometan Law, may exercise an Authority over the Nabob, her Son; but to issue the Parole to the Troops of his Household, another Kind of Authority is necessary, namely, That the Person exercising this Power should have the Command of those Troops, which Baboo Begum has not—the Nabob has; as I suppose it to be the Intention of the Board, that whatever Power be given to the Guardian, he shall be considered as the Nabob's Representative, and all his Acts to be in the Name and ostensibly under the Authority of the Nabob.

W. H.

The Secretary having collected the Sense of the Board, from the Opinions above recorded, the following Instructions were accordingly dispatched to Mr. Goring.

Sir,

I have laid your Letter before the Gentlemen of the Board, and am directed to acquaint you, That if the Removal of the Begum to Meer Jaffier's House appears to you necessary, they empower you to effect it; at the same Time they recommend to you all due Observances and Respect towards her: And, to prevent the Exercise of undue Influence by any of her Officers, you are to take such further Steps, to effect the Recovery of such Papers, as you may have Reason to suppose are secreted, by securing the Persons of any of her Officers.

These, or any other Points, the Honourable Board are pleased to leave to your Discretion, for the Performance of your Commission; deeming it your Duty to remove every Obstacle that may any Way defeat the Purpose of your Appointment, after having fully explained the Intention of Government to the Begum and the Nabob.

Fort William,

I am, &c.

10th May 1775.

The Secretary having prepared Drafts of Letters to the Nabob, Munny Begum, and Rajah Gourda, from the Resolutions of the Board, agreeable to their Orders, now lays them before the Council; and they are approved, as follows:

To the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah.

After the usual Compliments:

The Honourable Board having judged it adviseable, for the Interest and Credit of your House, to remove the Begum from the Charge of your Affairs, during the Enquiry which they have directed to be made into the Accounts of your Household, from an Opinion which they have conceived, that some Irregularities have been committed in making up those Accounts, and in the Management of your Affairs; they have thought proper to depute Mr. Goring, a Gentleman of high Rank and Character in the Service, to carry their Intentions into Execution; and, placing an entire Confidence in the Fidelity and Attachment of your Dewan, Rajah Gourda, they have reposed the Trust and Care of your Person and Household to him during this Enquiry. I desire therefore, and advise you to pay Attention to his Counsel; and I flatter myself he will conduct himself in a Manner which will be very agreeable to you, as it is my Wish to shew you at all Times the great Regard I entertain for your Person.

To the Begum.

The Honourable Board having thought proper to depute Mr. Goring to receive from you the Accounts of the Nizamut, Bhela, and Confumance, from the Middle of April 1764 to the Middle of

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A P P E N D I X E.

August 1772, I desire you will, without Hesitation, deliver them to him, together with the Accounts of the Nabob's Household from that Time to the latest Period to which they can be closed.

You will see the Propriety that, during the Investigation of your Accounts, you should not retain the Guardianship of the Nabob, or the Charge of the Household: You will be pleased therefore to surrender both one and the other to the Duan, Rajah Gourda's, without Delay, on the Arrival of this Gentleman; and if he thinks it adviseable that you should remove to Meer Jaffier's House, you are not to hesitate complying with his Advice, nor to prevent his removing such Officers of the Household as he may think would interrupt the Effect proposed by this Enquiry.

I have directed him to shew every Sort of Attention and Respect for your Person: No other End being proposed, in making the Enquiry into the Accounts of the Household, than to discover whether the Information given to the Council, of the Irregularity in these Accounts, be true or false; having no Doubt but the Enquiry will do you Honour.

To Rajah Gourda's.

After the usual Compliments:

It appearing, from the Accounts which have been produced to the Council, of the Nabob's Household for some Years past, that some Irregularities have been committed; and it appearing to them, to be equally the Interest of the Nabob and the Begum that these Accounts should be adjusted to their mutual Satisfaction; Mr. Goring is directed to proceed to the City, to execute the Commission with which the Board have charged him. Orders have been given him, that, during the Examination of these Accounts, the Begum be divested of her entire Authority over the Nabob's Person and Household: And if Mr. Goring shall think it expedient to remove the Begum to Meer Jaffier's House, and to dispossess such Servants of the Household whom he shall think may impede his Access to the Papers, or frustrate his Enquiry, he is vested with Authority to take such Measures as he may think proper for that End.

As the Council have the greatest Confidence in your Fidelity and Attachment to the Nabob's House, they have directed Mr. Goring to give the Charge of both the Nabob's Person and his Household to you. It is necessary that you give all the Assistance in your Power to Mr. Goring, so as to enable him to execute effectually the Commission he is charged with.

Ordered, That the above Letters be translated into Persian, and delivered to Mr. Goring, for the Nabob, the Begum, and Rajah Gourda's.

The Governor General records, That he will affix his Seal and Signature to the Letters proposed to be written to the Nabob Mobareck o Dowlah, Munny Begum, and Rajah Gourda's, in Conformity to the Rule of the Service; but thinks it incumbent upon him to enter his Protest against them, and against the other Acts of the Board now passed in Contradiction to his Consent and Opinion: His Reasons he shall offer at another Time.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, 23d May, 1775.

Received, and read, the following Letters from Mr. Goring, and Inclosures.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I addressed you a Letter from Plassy, which I hope you have received; and have only further to add, on the Subject of it, that I met with no Attendance whatever from thence to this Place, where I arrived Yesterday Morning, at 4 o'Clock, very much fatigued.

At 12 o'Clock To-day, I waited on the Nabob, and opened my Commission to him and the Begum, and delivered your Two Letters to them, which were read in the Durbar; as well as that to Rajah Gourda's, who I invested with the Authority the Begum had over the Nabob and his Household, after having divested her of it, and fully explained, both to her and the Nabob, the Extent of the Commission you have honoured me with. The Nabob expressed himself highly delighted at being delivered out of her Hands. He complained to me, that he had been treated with great Severity by her; was denied the most trifling Requests, even to the necessary Linen, &c. for the Use of his Zenana, and Beetle for his own; which Allowance, he says, has been shortened; and though the Begum allowed him openly 1000 Rupees a Month for his Expences, yet he did not receive above 400 of it, till the News of my coming; when it was encreased to 3,000 Rupees per Month. He complains too, that most of the ancient Servants of his Household have been divested of their Employments, and that those who remain, were about to undergo the same Fate, to make room for a Set of People that he knew nothing of, the Creatures of the Begum's Eunuch, Etwar Ally Cawn; and, in short, that he is kept a State Prisoner, and is not suffered to go out to take any Recreation whatever. He says too, the Eunuch had instructed the Servants not to suffer him to learn any Thing by which he might make himself acquainted with the Business: And indeed I believe there is great Truth in it, as his Excellency seems to be ignorant of almost every Thing a
Man

N^o 7

A P P E N D I X E.

Man of his Rank ought to know; not from a Want of Understanding, but of being properly educated.

There is a Serishta kept by one Corfal Chund, on the Part of Etwar Ally Cawn, called Lik Sey, or an Abstract Amount of all Disbursements and Receipts of the several Dusters; both the Nabob and Rajah Gourdafs think it will be necessary to seize it. I have sent for the Serishtadar, and if I can get by fair Means, it is well, if not, I must take such as I find necessary, as it undoubtedly belongs to the Nizamut.

At the Nabob's Desire, I paid my Respects to the Begum, his Mother. I could not help being a little surpris'd at the desolate State of her Apartments; and was inform'd by one of the Eunuchs in waiting, that, though there were 300 Bricklayers belonging to the Kellah, the Begum could not get Five to put them in Repair.

Rajah Gourdafs has just inform'd me, one Mool Chund, a Jeweller, has lodg'd a Complaint of Debt against the Nabob in the Supreme Court, and wants to take out a Writ for seizing his Person: I beg you will be pleas'd to acquaint me what is to be done, in case it should arrive here; as it will be a very extraordinary Circumstance, if he should be carried a Prisoner to Calcutta.

On the Begum's hearing that Part of the Letter read relative to her being removed to Meer Jaffer's House, she exclaimed against it; and said, that if she was to quit the Kellah, she would go to Calcutta. I told her this was a discretionary Order, and left to me, if I thought it necessary; explaining to her that Part of my Intentions, and assuring her she should be us'd with the utmost Respect, according to your Orders. I beg to know, however, if you will admit of her going to Calcutta, should I find it necessary to remove her from the Kellah, which I fear I shall, from the Character of the People about her, particularly Etwar Ally Khan, and Roy Anoo Sing, the Head of the Hircarrahs, who have been the chief Managers since the Begum has had Charge of the Nabob, and who have accumulated great Wealth, particularly the former, by his Excellency's Account, who was rais'd from a menial Station to the one he now holds.

As the Begum hinted that there were Courts of Justice at Calcutta, and that the aggrieved could there get Redress; if you think proper, all Orders for confining the Servants, who may be or are faulty, shall be issued in the Nabob's Name, who, I apprehend, has an undoubted Right over them.

The Accounts of the Nizamut, Bhelah, and Consumanee, I seal'd up, under the Nabob's Seal and my own; and have deposited them in an Apartment of the Kellah, till I can pitch on Three Sherishtaders who I can confide in, to receive them from those now in Office, and explain to me whether they are true or false. I mean to be very particular in the Receipt of them, to have an Account taken of each Book, and seal them in such a Manner that no Papers may be made away with. As they are got ready, I will deliver them for Investigation to the Gentlemen you have appointed.

Moorshedabad,
the 17th May 1775.

I have the Honour to subscribe myself,

C. Goring.

P. S. Enclosed is a Letter the Nabob has this Instant desired me to forward to you.

From the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah:—Received the 21st May.

Your Excellency's Letter, informing me, that the Gentlemen of the Council having conceived an Opinion, that some Irregularities have been committed in the making up the Accounts of my Household, and in the Management of my Affairs; and having judg'd it adviseable, for the Interest and Credit of my House, to remove the Begum from the Charge of Affairs during the Enquiry into the said Accounts, they have thought proper to depute Mr. Goring, a Gentleman of high Rank and Character in the Service, to carry their Intentions into Execution; and, placing an entire Confidence on the Fidelity and Attachment of my Dewan, Rajah Gourdafs, they have repos'd the Trust and Care of my Person and Household to him during the Enquiry; that you therefore advise me to pay Attention to his Counsel, and that you doubt not but he will conduct himself in a Manner which will be very agreeable to me; as it is your earnest Wish to shew me at all Times the great Regard you entertain for me; was delivered to me by Mr. Goring, on the 16th Instant (17 May); and I received the greatest Pleasure from the Perusal of it.

The Gentlemen of the Council have acted very properly in this Affair; and I cannot express the Greatness of my Obligations to them for their Kindness to me: May the Almighty reward them for it, by long preserving to them the Blessing of Prosperity!—Mr. Goring's Visit to me gave me the greatest Pleasure. Immediately on his Arrival I assembled all the Officers of the Consumanee, Nizamut, and Bhelah, in his Presence. All the Papers and Accounts are now under Seal; and the greatest Care is taken to secure them. The Begum is removed from the Management of Affairs. God willing, this Enquiry will be conducted in the best and most eligible Manner, for the Advantage and Re-establishment of the Affairs of the Nizamut; and whatever is carried into Execution by the Advice of Rajah Gourdafs will be for the best: As the said Rajah is ever anxious that the Affairs of the Company, and of my Government, should be conducted in the most advantageous Manner, there is no Doubt but his Advice will be perfectly agreeable to me.

Honourable

A P P E N D I X . E.

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Honourable Sir and Sirs,

A Complaint was this Day preferred to the Nabob, by Awuz Ally Khan, Nephew to his late Consummah Nufaroolah Khan, who died some Time ago: As it was a Matter belonging to the Consummanah, I was present at it; and by the Decree given on the Report of the Dewan, which I now inclose, together with the Copies of the several Depositions of the Parties concerned; the Nabob thought proper to confine the Defendant, Etwar Ally Cawn, chief Manager of the deposed Begum, till Orders arrive from you what was to be done with him: For the Particulars, I beg Leave to refer you to the inclosed Papers, N^o 1 to 11.

It appears from the Face of the Complaint, that 15,000 Rupees have been illegally taken from the above Ewaz, and divided between Etwar Ally, the Begum, &c.

Etwar Ally Cawn, on being dismissed from the Nabob's Presence, made use of these remarkable Words: "I am the first Person begun with; but all the Servants of the Nabob are concerned, and will be hereafter called to an Account." On going away, he requested I would allow one of my People to remain with him; which I have done, with the Nabob's Leave, and wait your further Orders.

To-morrow I shall begin to arrange the Accounts, for the Inspection of the Gentlemen you appointed to receive them: There is a prodigious Heap, and I fear it will take up a considerable Time before I shall be able to get through with them. The Begum defers giving an Answer to the 9,69,693. 15. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$, till they have been inspected.

Moorshedabad,
the 21st May 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed)

C. Goring.

N^o 1.

Memorandum.

Index of Testimonies, &c. relative to the Money of Awuz Ally Cawn.

The Relation of Awuz Ally Cawn, Nephew to Nuffer Ullah Cawn, Consummah to Sircar.

The Relation of Collicherry, Recorder of the Bhelah.

The Relation of Tillookchund, Recorder of the Josh Khana.

The Relation of Awuz Ally Cawn.

The Relation of Mahomed Hillah, Tavildar (Cash-keeper)

The Relation of Meer Jaun Ullah, Meer Samanee's Deputy.

The Relation of Hir Sohoy, Peishcar of the Meer Samanee.

The Relation of Yatebar Ally Cawn.

The Relation of Bang Putt, Gomastah of Choiton Dur, in the Bengal Language.

Particulars, under the Seal of Rajah Gourdaas.

N^o 2.

Under the Seal of Awuz Ally Cawn.

Three Days after Mahomed Nuffer Ullah Cawn, my Uncle, departed this Life, Meer Jaun Ullah came to my House to condole with me; and repeatedly told me, that if I desired to obtain the Office of Meer Samanee, and to preserve the Harelee, the Goods and Furniture, I must give 13,000 R^s to Yatebar Ally Cawn, otherwise I should lose them all. For the Sake of my Character and Reputation, and to preserve the Name of my Family, I paid, at Three stated Payments, into the Hands of Meer Jaun Ullah the Sum of 15,000 Rupees, which was the whole Amount of the Money left by the said Cawn, my Uncle, 5,000 Rupees at each Payment.

N^o 3.

Under the Seal of Awuz Ally Cawn.

An Account of the Seals, &c. belonging to Mahomed Nuffer Ullah Cawn, Samaun, which, after his Death, Ally Nawaz Cawn, during the Time of my Affliction took from me, by the Direction of Yatebar Ally Cawn:—An Emerald Seal Ring, set in Gold; Two Seals for Letters, set in Silver; and Two large Seals.

N^o 4.

Relation, under the Seal of Meer Jaun Ullah, the Meer Samaun's Deputy.

A promisory Note for the Sum of 15,000 R^s, as Bribes for procuring the Office of Meer Samanee for Awuz Ally Cawn, was through me procured, and received by Yatebar Ally Cawn. After the Investiture of Awuz Ally Cawn, Yatebar Ally Cawn took the said Sum from the House of Awuz Ally Cawn, agreeable to the annexed Account, together with the Seal of Nuffer Ullah Cawn, deceased, which he kept in his own Hands. I am well acquainted with these Circumstances.

SEL. COM. REP. XI.

K

Account

A P P E N D I X E.

Account of the Sums taken by Yatebar Ally Cawn.

In the Begum's Name	—	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	—	3,000
In his own Name	—	—	—	—	5,000
Dated 19th Rubee ul Awul, or the 20th May.					R ^s 15,000

N° 5.

I, Yatebar Ally Cawn, took from Awuz Ally Cawn the Sum of 15,000 R^s, on Account of the Office of Meer Samanee, agreeable to the annexed Account, and delivered it into the Belah, through Chiton Durr.

In the Begum's Name	—	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	—	3,000
In my own Name	—	—	—	—	5,000

Under the Seal of Yatebar Ally Cawn;
dated 19th Rubee ul Awal.

N° 6.

Relation, under the Seal of Hur Sohy, Peishcar of the Meer Samanee.

A promisory Note, for the Sum of 15,000 R^s, as Bribes for procuring the Office of Meer Samanee for Awuz Ally Cawn, was through me procured, and received by Yatebar Ally Cawn. After the Investiture of Awuz Ally Cawn, Yatebar Ally Cawn took the said Sum from the House of Awuz Ally Cawn, agreeable to the annexed Account, together with the Seal of Nuffer Ullah Cawn deceased, which he kept in his own Hands. I am well acquainted with these Circumstances.

Account of the Sums taken by Yatebar Ally Cawn.

In the Begum's Name	—	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	—	3,000
In his own Name	—	—	—	—	5,000
Dated 19th of the Rubbee ul Awul.					R ^s 15,000

N° 7.

I, Tillook Chund, Keeper of the Records of the Sircar Tosh Khana, give this Testimony, to be made use of if necessary, That the Value of the Shawls and Shawl Cloths for Jumma's, deposited in the Tosh Khana of the Sircar, amounted to 24,000 Rupees and upwards; which were mostly distributed for the cold Season, a small Part remained. The Jumma Curch of the Specie is not under the Tosh Khana, but belongs to the Office of Meer Samanee.

Dated the 19th Rubbee ul Awul.

N° 8.

I, Roy Collichur, Keeper of the Records of the Balah of the Circar, give Testimony, to be made use of if necessary, That the Sum of 15,000 Rupees, as a Gratuity for the Post of Meer Samanee, from Awaz Ally Cawn, the Meer Samaun, is not entered on the Records of the Balah and that I know nothing concerning this Sum.

(Signature of Collichurn.)

Dated 19th of Rubbee ul Awul.

N° 9.

On the 29th Mohurram, of the 16 Sun, the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Awuz Ally Cawn was brought into the Consumanec, and entered in the Jumma Curch, by the Order of Yatebar Ally Cawn.

(Signed) Bang Putt, Gomastah of Chiton Durr, the Balah Javildar.

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N° 10.

A P P E N D I X E.

N° 10.

Relation, under the Seal of Hillal, Javildar.

I, Mahomed Hillal, Javildar of the Government Balah, give Testimony, to be made use of if necessary, That I formerly had the Receipts and Disbursements of all Sums received, from whatever Quarter; at present, and from the Beginning of the 14th Sun, the Sums received have not come into my Charge, but have been otherwise disposed of;—I know nothing of them.

Dated 19th Rubbee ul Awul.

N° 11.

If any one of the Officers of Government is appointed to an important Charge, and Confidence is placed in him, and he commits a Fault; as, for Example, the taking any Thing from any Place which has been exempted by the Government; and from which he ought not to take any Thing; and, upon an Enquiry being made into the Affair, if he represents Things in a false Light, and contrary to the Customs of the Sircar, that Person is punishable, according to his respective Quality: It is at the Option of his Principal.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Enclosed I send you an Account of several Sums given by the Begum; it is under her Sea', and was delivered me by the Nabob, in her Apartments.

I am, &c.

C. Goring.

P. S. The Begum has made herself answerable to the Nabob for any Sums that may be due to him by Etwar Ally Cawn; and the Nabob has thought proper to release him from Confinement.

Memorandum of Disbursements to English Gentlemen, from the Nabob Sircar, in the Bengal Year 1179.

Seal of Munny Begum,
Mother of the Nabob
Nudjeim ud Dowlah,
deceased.

To the Governor, Mr. Hastings, for an Entertainment	—	1,50,000
To Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by the Baboo Begum,	—	1,50,000

Dated 21st Rubbee ul Awul, or 22d May.

Rupees 3,00,000

Received by Secy to Govt 23 May 1775

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I am defired by the Nabob, and Rajah Gourda's, to acquaint you there is not a Rupee in his Treasury, though he has Demands on him to a very considerable Amount.

May 22d, 1773.

I am, &c.

C. Goring.

Before the Board proceed to take the above Letters into Consideration,
Read the following Letter from the Resident at the Durbar.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 27th ultimo. Your Commands regarding the Court of the Nabob shall be duly attended to; and I shall take Care to give you the earliest Information of all such Occurrences as are in any Manner interesting, and where your Interposition and Authority may be more immediately necessary.

I have herewith the Pleasure of transmitting you an Account of the Balances due to the Nabob, the Begum, &c. from the Time of my taking Charge of the Durbar, up to the 5th of this Month. The several Stipends and Pensions have usually been supplied by Monthly Payments, in Proportion to their whole Amount, whenever there was sufficient Cash in the Treasury at Moorshedabad to admit of it, otherwise by Drafts from the Resident on the Dinagepore Council; or the Nabob and his Family were obliged to receive such Parts only of these Monthly Proportions as could then be paid to them, and wait for such further Advances from the Treasury as could occasionally be made from the Amount of the Collections. This will explain to you the Nature of the Balances,

A P P E N D I X E.

Balances, and account for their Irregularity. In future, the particular Days on which any Payments are made, shall be specified, together with the Sums to each Person, in the Monthly Durbar Treasury Accounts.

His Excellency the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah is not quite Seventeen Years of Age. With respect to his Character and Disposition, I have as yet had but few Opportunities of making any Remarks on his Conduct, or of collecting sufficiently, from my own Observation, to form an adequate Judgment of either; but if the general Satisfaction expressed by his People, and the concurrent Approbation of those more immediately about his Person, can be received as Arguments in his Favour, his Character stands fair and unblemished; and the Mildness of his Temper will always secure it from Censure. Those great Disadvantages, however, which the Nabob may be supposed to have laboured under, from the little Attention that was given to his Education, before his Succession to the Musnud, are not entirely removed, nor can it be conceived that they should in so short a Time, even by the most indefatigable Pains and Application to Study. His Understanding, though naturally good, requires yet much Improvement, and to be more enlarged, I should apprehend, before he can be thought capable of taking upon himself the Management of his Revenue, and the Direction of his Affairs. His Studies hitherto have been confined to the Knowledge of the Persian Language, and such Accomplishments as are usually sought after by Persons of his Rank; the first Rudiments only, without ever extending them to Matters of greater Moment. Having never been instructed in any of the Duties peculiar to his Station in Life, or even expressed an Inclination to be made acquainted with the Direction of his own Affairs, both his Youth and Inexperience seem to urge the Necessity of continuing them some Time longer under the Inspection and Management of some able and judicious Person. The Begum, to whom this Charge was originally given, has conducted herself with such Propriety, and so much to the Satisfaction of the Nabob, that he has frequently expressed his Approbation in Terms of Affection; and acknowledged the Obligations he owes to her Care and Attention to his Interest; adding, That it relieved him from a great deal of Trouble and Anxiety; and that he did not at present wish to remove the Authority from her, and take it upon himself, while he knew he was incapable of transacting the Business so well, and had no intelligent Person at his Court, on whose Advice he could depend, or who could afford him any Assistance, at a Time when he should stand in so much Need of it. These Sentiments of the Nabob, delivered at a Time when he might reasonably suppose it would soon be put in his Power to shake off the Yoke, if he found it disagreeable, plead strongly in Favour of the Begum; and I have taken the Liberty of mentioning them, as well to clear up any Doubts that may have arisen to her Prejudice, respecting her Behaviour towards the Nabob, as to evince the Rectitude of her Conduct in general: I have no Reason to believe her Views are otherwise than honourable; or that she is actuated by any other Motives than such as equally tend to the Safety of his Person, and the Advancement of his Happiness.

As no Complaints have ever been made to me against any of the principal Officers or Servants of the Nizamut, I cannot accuse them of Neglect of Duty, or Impropriety in their Behaviour: I shall pay a particular Attention to your Orders respecting their Conduct, and give you the earliest Information of every Transaction that shall appear to be culpable.

From all the Enquiries that I have been able to make, I cannot find out that any Person has had Access to the Begum on any real Business; and she has herself assured me, that no Visits have been lately paid to her, except those of Ceremony only, and which she has been accustomed to receive, from those Gentlemen who before had paid the same Compliment to the Nabob. If it is your Pleasure to have a List of these, I shall take Care to transmit one regularly; at the same Time I shall pay the strictest Attention to the Instructions contained in the latter Paragraph of your Letter, relative to any secret Negotiations which may be carrying on at the Nabob's Court. I shall use my Endeavours to make myself acquainted with all Matters of Business transacted there, and acquaint you accordingly.

I have communicated, both to the Nabob and the Begum, your Instructions regarding the Mode of Application to the present Government, and the Manner of transmitting their Address, which will be punctually complied with.

Moorshedabad,
the 5th May, 1775.

I am, &c.

W. B. Martin,
Resident.

Ordered, That the abstract Account, inclosed in this Letter, be entered after the Consultation.

BALANCES

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BALANCES due to the following Persons, account their Monthly Stipends and Pensions from the Durbar.

NAMES OF PERSONS.	Balances due to the 30th Chait, in the Bengal Year 1181, or 10th April 1775.			Amount of Monthly Al- lowances due for the Month of Bylaac 1182, or from 11th April to the 10th May 1775.			T O T A L.			Deduct Amount paid to the 5th May 1775.			Balances due the 5th May 1775.		
Nabob Maubaruck ul Dowlah	—	62,532	6 3 1	1,33,333	5 6 3	1,95,865	11 10 —	66,000	— — —	1,29,865	11 10 —				
Ahteram ul Dowlah	—	15,421	— — —	7,552	1 6 3	22,973	1 6 3	—	—	22,973	1 6 3				
Rowul Dein Huffein Cawn	—	2,125	— — —	4,687	8 — —	6,812	8 — —	2,125	— — —	4,687	8 — —				
Munney Beggum	—	22,999	5 5 —	11,666	10 13 1	34,665	15 18 1	—	—	34,665	15 18 1				
Rajah Goroodofs	—	8,722	10 15 —	8,333	5 6 3	17,056	— 1 3	8,722	— — —	8,334	— 1 3				
Moradut Dowlah	—	—	— — —	400	— — —	400	— — —	400	— — —	—	— — —				
Rajah Dridgenarain	—	—	— — —	600	— — —	600	— — —	600	— — —	—	— — —				
Sicca Rup ^s	—	1,11,800	6 3 1	1,66,572	14 13 2	2,78,373	4 16 3	77,847	— — —	2,00,526	4 16 3				

Moorshedabad, the 5th May 1775.

(Errors excepted.)

W. B. Martin,
Resident.

A P P E N D I X

26th 21

The Governor General—As the Commission given to Mr. Goring was to receive from the Begum all the Accounts of the Nizamut for Eight Years past, and to deliver them into the Hands of Gentlemen appointed to examine and report their Contents to the Board, I desire that Mr. Goring may be asked, In what Manner he came by the Account he has now sent, in his first Letter of the 22d Instant, in which Two Sums only are mentioned, and said to be paid to myself and Mr. Middleton; and on what Account this partial Selection was made by him? and to desire an Explanation from the Begum of the Sum laid to my Charge: And that he will ask the Nabob or the Begum their Reasons for delivering this separate Account.

Mr. Francis—I think that Mr. Goring should be directed to inform the Board, whether the Delivery of this Paper was accompanied by any Explanation from the Nabob, or the Begum; and, if it was, that he would state every Circumstance to us.

Mr. Barwell has no Objection to the Governor's Motion.

Colonel Monson—I think Mr. Goring should acquaint the Board if the Begum gave any Explanation of the Accounts; and what passed between her and him, when the Nabob gave it him. As for the Intention of the Nabob and Begum in delivering the Account, I think it impossible Mr. Goring can be acquainted with it, unless they have communicated their Sentiments to him on this Subject. Mr. Goring has already acquainted the Board how he came by the Paper; I therefore think it unnecessary to apply to him further on that Head; and it appears to me that the Account is already explained; but if the Governor General desires it, the Begum may be asked for a more minute Explanation.

General Clavering—I think that Mr. Goring should be applied to, to inform the Board whether the Nabob or Munny Begum accompanied the Account delivered to him by any Circumstances. As the Persian Word *Ziafut* is said to signify Entertainment; and as, from the Declaration of Munny Begum, it appears that this Money was given to the Governor when he was at the City settling the Affairs of the Nizamut; I think it is most probable that it must be the same Sum of One Lack and a Half of which Mah Rajah Nundcomar speaks, in his Letter to this Board on the 8th March last, in the following Words:

The Governor, Mr. Hastings, in the Month Assar 1179, went from Calcutta to Moorshedabad. He remained about Three Months at Cossimbuzar, and sometimes went into the Nabob's Palace. After Mr. Hastings returned from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, Munny Begum said to Rajah Gourdas: "Write Word to Mah Rajah Nundcomar, that it is proper and requisite to give One Lack and Fifty thousand Rupees to the Governor; and beg of Mah Rajah to ask the Governor, whether it shall be sent in ready Money, or by a Bill of Exchange." I accordingly asked Mr. Hastings, who answered: "I have Connections of Trade on that Part of the Country; let this Money be paid to Nurr Sing, Cantoo's Brother, who is at Cossimbuzar." In consequence of which, I wrote to Rajah Gourdas and Munny Begum, that they should deliver the Money to Nurr Sing, Cantoo's Brother: Munny Begum, with Rajah Gourdas's Knowledge, in the Month of Aughun 1179, paid this Money to the Governor, Mr. Hastings, by Means of Nurr Sing aforesaid, from under the Care of Cheyton Ahur, Cash Keeper to the Behaelah, Son Rupees 1,50,000.

And therefore I am of Opinion, that Mr. Goring's Instructions on this Subject should be confined to every Circumstance that passed on that Occasion.

Agreed, That Mr. Goring be directed to inform the Board of every Circumstance which attended the Delivery of the Papers; and if any Explanation was given, by the Nabob or the Begum, of these Papers, to report the whole Relation; and to require of the Begum a particular Explanation of the Payment said to be made to the Governor General.

The Governor General desires, That Mr. Goring may be directed to request that the Begum will deliver her Explanation in Writing.

Agreed, To direct Mr. Goring to act accordingly.

Resolved, That in Answer to the Paragraph of the Letter from Mr. Goring dated 17th Instant, wherein he mentions an Application from Molchund to the Supreme Court for a Writ for seizing the Nabob's Person, we can only say, That as we do not think the Nabob in any Shape amenable to the Jurisdiction of that Court, we must leave it to him and his Ministers to pursue such Measures as they may think adviseable for supporting his Excellency's Dignity, in case any Attempt should be made to offer an Insult to his Person: That we desire, however, Mr. Goring may caution the Nabob not to suffer any Violence to be offered to the Officer who may attempt to serve the Writ.

Mr. Barwell enters the following Dissent.

I do not perceive the Necessity of this Paragraph; or that the Occasion mentioned in Mr. Goring's Letter was of so pressing and important a Nature as to render it proper for him to take any Notice of it to us, or intimate to the Nabob (if he has done it) that he would address us respecting the Powers of the Court over the Soubah's Person. I do not know that Mr. Goring has expressed a Doubt to the Soubah, but, from the Tenor of his Letter, I have great Reason to suspect it: However this may be, I think it improper to give our Advice to the Soubah, in what Manner he should act upon an Occasion that possibly may never occur: It is pre-supposing that Attempts may be made to treat him with Indignity. If this Council are to stand forth between the Nabob and any Exercise of Power in the Supreme Court, it can be done at the Period of Time such Interposition becomes necessary. If the Soubah himself has the Right of opposing the Judicature in such Instances as may be exerted, that should be left entirely to himself and to his Ministers.

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A P P E N D I X E.

General Clavering—Mr. Goring's Letters appear to be only a simple Report to the Board of the Apprehensions the Nabob seemed to be in of being arrested. I understand that he had already applied to Mr. Farrer for his Advice how he should proceed if such an Attempt was made upon him. It will appear upon our Records, that the Apprehensions of the Nabob are not entirely groundless: Some similar Attempts upon the Zemindars of this Country have been made; and they have been dragged to Calcutta in consequence thereof. If the receiving a Stipend from the Company be deemed a sufficient Reason for arresting a Zemindar, equally it may be considered as valid to offer an Insult to the Nabob—when the Insult is once offered, it will be too late for this Government to interpose. If I do not mistake, Mr. Barwell was of this Board, and gave his Opinion for an Order to be sent to the Council of Dacca, to instruct Cojah Caworke, an Armenian, not to obey a Writ of Habeas Corpus directed to him from the Supreme Court: I cannot therefore help thinking, that an Instruction to Mr. Goring now as proper to be given to him, for the Information of the Nabob, as it was several Months ago to the Dacca Council, to instruct Cojah Kaworke that he was no wise subject to the Supreme Court; though I understand he has since been made subject to it, by one or more Processes at Law against him by Mr. Barwell.

Resolved, That the Salary lately allowed to Munny Begum, as Guardian to the Nabob, do cease on the Day on which she was divested of her Employment; and that this Salary be in future a Saving to the Company; and that these Resolutions be communicated to the Resident at the Durbar. And, as a Charge of having received 3,000 Rupees appears against him in One of the Enclosures sent down by Mr. Goring, that he be called upon to justify himself of this Charge.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter, from the Accountant General to the Revenue Department.

Sir,

In Obedience to the Commands of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, I have prepared an Account Current of the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, to the 16th of August 1772; and the same Account brought down to the End of February 1775, which is the latest Period to which I have received the Accounts. I request you will please to lay the above Account before the Honourable Board.

I am, &c.

Fort William,
12th May 1775.

Charles Croftes,
Accomp^t Gen^l to the Rev^d Dep^t.

Ordered, That the Account received with the Letter be entered after the Consultation.

A C C O U N T

D.

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Fort William, 11th May 1775.
(Errors excepted.)
(Signed) Charles Crofres.

D.

Fort William, 11th May 1775.
(Errors excepted.)
(Signed) Cha^s Croft

Fort William, 11th May 1775.
(Errors excepted.)
(Signed) Cha^s Croft

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A P P E N D I X E.

Ordered, That a Copy of the Letter from Mr. Middleton, with the Accounts of the Nabob and the Proceedings of the Board upon them, inserted in Consultation 14th December 1772; and a Copy of the Abstract of the reduced State of the Nabob's Expences, recorded in Consultation 25th January 1773, be sent to Mr. Goring.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 14th December 1772.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Middleton, Resident at the Durbar.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council of Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have been honoured with your Commands of the 1st ultimo; and, in consequence, I have now the Pleasure of transmitting to you an Estimate of the standing Monthly Payments, which are to be issued from my Department; as also of the contingent Disbursements; in which I have included the Stipend allowed to Juggut Seat, from the Nizamut, as I believe no Provision was made for it when the Nabob's Monthly Disbursements were regulated by the Committee at this Place: And I am to request your Orders from what Fund the Arrears of this Account are to be paid, as also the Monthly Payments in future. I have likewise the Pleasure of enclosing to your Honour, &c. the following Accounts; viz. N^o 1. Statement of Debts due from the Nabob, until the 15th of Showal, or 21st January 1772. 2. Statement of Debts incurred by the Nabob, from the 16th Showal until the End of Jummadi ul Awal, or the 11th of August 1772. 3. Statement of the Nabob's Accounts with the Honourable Company, until the End of Jummadi ul Awal, or the 11th of August 1772.

By the last Account you will please to observe, that there is a Balance due to his Excellency, of Sicca Rupees 19,78,556. 1. 1. 1.; in Part of which an Advance was made, by Order of the Committee, of Rupees 3,00,000, which reduces the Balance to Sicca Rupees 16,78,556. 6. 1. 1.; and I have since made a further Payment of Five Lacks: And I hope to receive your Orders to pay off the Whole, when the State of the Treasury here will admit of it; as the Pensioners, Sepoys, and others to whom the Nabob is indebted, are reduced to the utmost Distress; and, as their Allowances have now ceased, are clamorous in their Demands for Payment, that they may be enabled to go to seek elsewhere for a Livelihood. I beg Leave to remark to you, that the Sum due to the Nabob will not be sufficient to pay the Whole of these Debts; and on this Head I have frequent Solicitation from the Begum, desiring I would represent to your Board the Hardships and Difficulties which these People must labour under, unless the Whole of their Arrears is paid; for there are few or none of them who have not been under the Necessity of borrowing Money on the Faith of their Allowances, the Payment of which only can now enable them to satisfy their Creditors. It is proper further to remark to you, that by the Khalfah Accounts, there appears to have been paid, on Account of the several Nabob's Stipends, 5,00,608. 2. 8. 3. more than the Company are credited for by the Nabob; of this Amount, Rupees 2,57,254. 8. 19. 2. will be accounted for by the Nabob's Treasurers, who have Vouchers to produce, that so much has actually been disbursed in the Service of his Excellency, or that of his Predecessors; but the remaining Sum of 2,43,353. 9. 9. 1. said to be paid from the Khalfah, appears to be merely nominal, it being only the Amount of Tuncaws or Transfers, made at different Times on various Districts, which were in Arrears to the Company, but which have never been realized. I have, therefore, in the Estimate of contingent Disbursements to be made by me, deducted the former of these Two Sums from the Balance to be paid to the Nabob; but it rests with you to determine, whether the other is to be deducted; or rather, whether you will enforce the Payment of the several Tuncaws granted to the Nabob, or receive these back, and at once make good the Amount of them to him.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Sam^l Middleton.

Ordered, The Inclosures be entered after the Consultation.

A P P E N D I X E.

STATEMENT of the fixed Monthly Disbursements to be made by the Resident at the Durbar, together with an Estimate of Sums immediately required for the Discharge of old Balances due from the Company, and other necessary Demands, for the Payment of which no stated Allowances can be made.

To the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah	—	—	1,33,333	5	3	—	
Munny Begum, at 1,00,000 per Annum	—	—	8,333	5	3	—	
Rajah Goordafs, at Ditto	—	—	8,333	5	3	—	
Juggut Seat	—	—	8,750	—	—	—	
Ahteram ul Dowlah	—	—	7,552	1	3	—	
Rhodein Hoffein Khaw	—	—	4,687	8	—	—	
The Troops at Berhampore	—	—	1,40,000	—	—	—	
The Payment of the Purgunnah Sepoys	—	—	35,000	—	—	—	
Charges Durbar, consisting of Phul Connah Chowkies for the City, Phoufdaree Adawlut Charges General, &c. &c.	—	—	7,200	—	—	—	
Daukes stationed from this Place to Acbarabad	—	—	1,332	3	—	—	
		Sicca Rupees	3,54,521	12	—	—	per Menssem,
		is per Annum	—	—	—	—	42,54,261 — — —
Balance due to the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah	—	—	9,21,301	13	1	3	
Ditto to Juggut Seat, from the Nizamut	—	—	1,57,500	—	—	—	
Ditto to Ditto, from the Company	—	—	76,124	—	—	—	
Coffimbuzar Factory, estimated for the Remainder of the Season at	—	—	5,00,000	—	—	—	
Surat Bills	—	—	8,00,000	—	—	—	
							24,54,925 13 1 3

N. B. About Twenty Lacks will be required account Coffimbuzar Factory, in course of the ensuing Season.

Moorshedabad,
November 18th, 1772.

E. E.
(Signed) Sam. Middleton.

STATE of the Nabobs Accounts with the Company, from the 1st of Suffer, in the 6th Year of the Reign, on the being the Time when the Stipends were first appointed, until the End of Jummadiel Awal, in the 14th Year of the Reign, or the August 1772.

A P P E N D I X E.

To Amount due to the Nabobs, for their Stipends, from the Honourable Company, from the 1st Suffer, in the 6th Year of the Reign, until the 15th of Showal, in the 13th Year; viz.			
On Account of Sepoys	— 1,14,50,000	10	3 —
On Account Bhela on their Household	— 1,06,99,758	13	2 —
			2,21,49,759 8 1 —
To Amount due to the Nabob from the Company, for his Stipend, at the Rate of 16 Lacks per Annum, from the 16th of Showal, in the 13th Year, until the End of Jummadiel Awal, in the 14th Year of the Reign	—		
			10,00,000 1 3 —
			2,31,49,759 10 — —
		Ruppes	—
By Amount paid the Nabobs at several Times, from the Khalsa, on Account their Stipends, from the First of Suffer, in the 6th Year of the Reign, until the End of Jummadiel Awal, in the 14th Year of the Reign; viz.			
On Account of the Sepoys	— 1,05,86,970	2	— —
On Account of the Bhela	— 1,05,84,233	1	18 3
			2,11,71,203 3 18 3
By Balance due to the Nabob by the Company, until the End of the Month of Jummadiel Awal			19,78,556 6 1 1
			2,31,49,759 10 — —
		Ruppes	—

A P P E N D I X E.

STATEMENT, shewing the Amount of the Debts contracted Annually by the several Soubahs, which remain still unpaid, from the 1st of Suffer, in the 6th Year of the Reign, being the Time that the Stipends were first appointed to be paid by the Company, until the 15th of Showal, in the 13th Year of the Reign, or 21st January 1772; being the Period at which the Nabob's Stipend was reduced, by Orders from the Court of Directors, to 16 Lacks of Rupees.

The Sayer Department: Due to the Officers in it, for their Arrears, for the following Years; viz.

In the 6th Year of the Reign	—	—	606	—	—	—
In the 7th Ditto	—	—	901	12	—	—
In the 8th Ditto	—	—	1,591	7	3	—
In the 9th Ditto	—	—	14,926	—	1	—
In the 10th Ditto	—	—	30,785	1	2	—
In the 11th Ditto	—	—	32,409	13	—	—
In the 12th Ditto	—	—	59,784	—	1	—
In the 13th Year, until the 15 of Showal	—	—	1,10,525	10	—	—
Illahy Rupees	—	—	2,51,529	13	3	—
Batta	—	—	19,650	12	1	—

S^a R^s.
2,31,879 1 2 —

The Ture Suar Department.

In the 10th Year of the Reign	—	—	1,239	—	—	—
In the 11th Ditto	—	—	2,257	5	1	—
In the 12th Ditto	—	—	34,819	10	1	—
In the 13th, until the 15 Showal	—	—	30,742	14	2	—
Illahy Rupees	—	—	69,058	14	—	—
Batta	—	—	5,352	4	2	—

63,706 9 2 —

The Tope Khanah Department.

In the 6th Year of the Reign	—	—	1,000	—	1	—
In the 7th Ditto	—	—	309	13	3	—
In the 8th Ditto	—	—	16,114	7	1	—
In the 9th Ditto	—	—	11,470	13	—	—
In the 10th Ditto	—	—	16,039	6	2	—
In the 11th Ditto	—	—	29,401	2	1	—
In the 12th Ditto	—	—	37,936	9	1	—
Until the 15 Showal, in the 15 Year	—	—	47,946	12	3	—
Illahy Rupees	—	—	1,60,290	1	—	—
Deduct Batta	—	—	12,516	6	1	—

1,47,692 10 3 —

The Shaagerdpesha.

In the 8th Year of the Reign	—	—	913	13	—	—
In the 9th Ditto	—	—	13,706	14	1	—
In the 10th Ditto	—	—	32,354	—	3	—
In the 11th Ditto	—	—	56,722	14	—	—
In the 12th Ditto	—	—	1,56,336	11	—	—
Until the 15 Showal of the 13 Year of the Reign	—	—	3,18,340	3	3	—
Illahy Rupees	—	—	5,78,374	8	3	—
Deduct Batta	—	—	43,025	—	1	—

5,35,349 8 2 —

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A P P E N D I X E.

The Gwardees, or Sepoys.

In the 11th Year of the Reign	—	—	14,296	7	—	—
From the Beginning of the 12th Ditto, until the 15th Showall, in the 13th Year	—	—	11,765	14	2	—
						26,062 5 2 —

The Nuarah, or Boat Charges.

In the 12th Year of the Reign	—	—	3,452	14	—	—
In the 13th Ditto, until the 13th of Showall	—	—	3,464	15	—	—
Illahy Rupees	—	—	6,917	13	—	—
Batta	—	—	540	7	2	—
						6,377 5 2 —

Charges of Ink, Paper, &c.: Due to the Dufta Bunds, &c. for the Provisions of these Articles.

In the 10th Year	—	—	—	1,044	5	2	—
In the 13th, until the 15th of Showall	—	—	—	960	—	—	—
							2,004 5 2 —
			Sicca Rupees	—	10,13,071	14	3 —

STATEMENT, shewing the Amount of Debt incurred by the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, in the several Departments of his Houshold, from the 16th of Showal, in 13th Year of the Reign, until the End Jummadiel Awal, in the 14th Year, or the 11th of August 1772; when the Whole of his Servants being dismissed, their Allowances ceased.

The Sayer Department	—	—	Illahy Rupees	2,29,602	1	1	—
			Batta	17,937	11	—	—
							2,11,664 6 1 —
The Ture Suars Ditto	—	—	—	35,054	7	2	—
			Batta	2,668	5	2	—
							32,386 2 — —
The Tope Khanah Ditto	—	—	—	73,282	1	3	—
			Batta	5,725	2	3	—
							67,556 15 — —
The Shagurdpelha Ditto	—	—	Illahy Rupees	6,80,847	—	3	—
			Batta	49,667	6	1	—
							6,31,179 10 2 —
The Gwardees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							59,353 11 1 —
The Novara	—	—	Illahy Rupees	7,722	2	2	—
			Batta	603	4	1	—
							7,118 14 1 —
Charges of Ink, Paper, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
							1,892 7 1 —
			Sicca Rupees	—	10,11,152	2	2 —

A P P E N D I X

Read the following Extracts from the Company's General Letters.

Par. ---. Convinced as we are, that an Allowance of Sixteen Lacks per Annum will be sufficient for the Support of the Nabob's State and Rank while a Minor, we must consider every Addition thereto as so much to be wasted on a Herd of Parasites and Sycophants, who will continually surround him; or at least to be hoarded up, a Consequence still more pernicious to the Company: You are therefore, during the Non-age of the Nabob, to reduce his Annual Stipend to Sixteen Lacks of Rupees; and this we have the greater Reason to require, as we find ourselves subjected to the Payment of large Sums due from the Revenues of the Duanny, before the Company became possessed thereof, on Account of the Navy Donation, and the Arrears of that to the Army; the Balance due for Restitution to Europeans; Colonel Munro's Demand of Two Lacks; the Debt due to Bolakydafs; and the Annual Sum of One Lack for 10 Years, which we have agreed to pay to Juggutseat; all which press on us with such united Force, that our Treasury will be unable to satisfy these several Demands, without wounding our commercial Interests, and endangering our Possessions in Bengal.

Par. 43. Having already apprized you of the Purposes to which we mean to appropriate the Savings above mentioned, we have only to direct, That when the Navy and Army Donations, the Debt due to Bolakydafs, and the stipulated Payment to Juggut Seat, shall have been wholly satisfied and reimbursed to us, out of the aggregate Reductions before-mentioned, such further Sums as shall arise therefrom are to be applied, from Time to Time, to clear the Balance unpaid to the Claimants of the Restitution Fund, and the Donation of Two Lacks to Colonel Munro, in such Proportions as the respective Claims may bear to each other, until the Whole shall be discharged; but you are to take Notice, that the Principal only of the Sums due from the Circars, are to be considered the Payments here ordered.

The Board observe, That by the above Orders the Company determine the Application of the Savings, from the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend, to the Payment of the Navy Donation; the Arrears to the Army; the Balance for Restitution for Europeans; Colonel Munro's Demand; the Debt due to Bolakydafs; and the Annual Sum of One Lack Five thousand Rupees to Juggut Seat; but they do not find, by the Letter of these Orders, any Provision made for the Payment of the Annual Sum of One Lack Five thousand Rupees to Juggut Seat from the Nizamut, and hitherto paid out of the Nabob's Treasury; yet it is the declared Intention of the Honourable Company to leave the reduced Stipend of 16 Lacks entire and unincumbered, for the Purpose of maintaining the Nabob's State and Rank: To charge him therefore with this Payment, would be counteracting the Spirit of their Orders, as well as throwing a Load on the Nabob, which, in the present reduced State of his Revenue, he would hardly be able to bear. It becomes therefore a Subject of Deliberation for the Board, which Measure to determine upon; whether to charge it to the Fund of 16 Lacks, which will accrue to the Company's Treasury from the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend, although not expressly included in the Company's Orders; or to leave it still chargeable on the Nabob, and the Payment to be deferred till the Pleasure of the Company be known: It is therefore Resolved, That the Determination be postponed till another Meeting.

With respect to the 5 Lacks 608 Rupees, the Difference between the Nabob's Account of Money received, and that of Payments made him from the Khalfah,

The Board are clearly of Opinion, That the Sum of R^s 2,57,254. 8. 19. 2. mentioned to have been paid to his Treasurers, ought to be passed, in the Nabob's Account, as Money paid to him, whether disbursed in his Service or not; and Mr. Middleton is desired to get up the proper Receipts from the Officers, and to enquire into the Application of this Money, for the Nabob's Satisfaction.

The remaining Sum of R^s 2,43,353. 9. 9. 1. being the Amount of Assignments which never have been discharged, are in nowise chargeable to the Nabob.

Resolved, That this Sum be therefore transferred to the Credit of the Nabob; and that the Resident at the Durbar be directed to transmit an Account of the Particulars of these Assignments, that proper Measures may be taken for recovering them.

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The Account with the Nabob will then stand as follows :

The Nabob's Debt, as per his Account	—	—	20,24,224	5	—	—
Deduct what was paid by his Treasurer, but remitted in his Account	—	—	2,57,254	8	19	2
						17,66,969 7 5 2
Balance due to the Nabob from the Company, as per his Account	—	—	19,78,556	6	1	1
Deduct paid to his Treasurers, but omitted in his Accounts	—	—	2,57,254	8	19	2
						17,21,301 13 1 3
Deficient	—	—	—	—	—	45,667 10 3 3
Nabob's Debts	—	—	10,13,071	14	3	—
			10,11,152	2	2	—
						20,24,224 — 5 —
Due from the Company	—	—	—	—	—	19,78,556 6 1 1
Deficient	—	—	—	—	—	45,667 10 3 3
Add Assignment on the Zemindars	—	—	—	—	—	2,43,353 9 9 1
Overplus, which the Nabob will have, after discharging his Debts	—	—	—	—	—	1,97,685 15 5 2
Apparent Balance	—	—	19,78,556	6	1	1
Assignments unpaid	—	—	2,43,353	9	9	1
Actually due to the Nabob	—	—	22,21,909	15	10	2

Agreed, That Mr. Middleton be directed to discharge the Arrears of the Nabob's Account, as well as of the others mentioned in his Letter, as soon as the State of his Cash will permit : And

Ordered, That a Copy of these Resolutions, with a Copy of the Nabob's Account, be transmitted by our Secretary to Mr. Middleton, for his Guidance.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 25th of January 1773.

The President lays before the Board, the reduced Establishment of the Nabob's Expences, with the following Minute.

I have now the Satisfaction to lay before the Board the Account completed of the Establishment fixed for the various Expences of the Nabob's Household. For the readier Comprehension of the Reduction which has been made in those Charges, the old, and the new or reduced Establishment, are drawn out, in separate Columns, with the Sums appertaining to each Head or Article of the Accounts, in opposite Columns. The annual Amount of the Nabob's Expences, as they have hitherto stood, was Rupees 26,84,559. 10. The Amount on the present Reduction is 15,45,689. 8 ; which comes within the present allotted Stipend, and leaves a Saving of 54,310. 8. The Difficulty of adjusting an Account of such Magnitude, consisting of so many various Articles, and which furnished a Livelihood to near Ten thousand Persons, obliged the Committee, when they parted at Cossimbuzar, to leave it unfinished : I have since completed it with the Peshkur of the Nizamut, whom I called down from the City for that Purpose. I am pleased with this Opportunity of doing Justice to the Merit of Mr. Bogle, from whom I received great Assistance in this Business. The Accounts were all translated and prepared by him ; and it was principally owing to his great Diligence, that I have been at length able to complete them. As a Reformation of this Nature is liable to much Impostion, from Influence and Misrepresentation, I think it necessary to maintain, that I was at the Pains to examine every Article of the Accounts myself, and took every Precaution to inform myself of the Pretensions of every Person whose Name is inserted among the Pensioners ; of them none are retained, except such as I am assured are justly entitled to the Salaries which they enjoy from their Birth, old or actual Service, long Prescription, or some accidental Circumstances of Right, such as the Confiscation of the Estates of deceased Persons in the Service of Government, whose Children thereby acquired a Claim to its Support, &c. Among the many Dependants of the Nabob, whose Names are struck out of the present List, I cannot omit to take Notice of a vast Multitude introduced by Mahomed Reza Cawn, and his Dewan, Rajah Amut Sing. In this Retrenchment I felt little Reluctance, as the Loss could not be very afflicting to those on whom it fell, since they had not been long in Possession of their Stipends, nor of course reduced by Habit to a total Reliance upon them for their Livelihood. It will, doubtless, appear extraordinary to our Honourable Masters, that such Allowances to the Dependants

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pendants of Mahomed Reza Cawn should have existed in the Nabob's Accounts, when so liberal a Stipend had been granted to that Minister, for his State and Expences, &c.

In other Instances, I confess, I proceeded with great Pain, in the Reflection that I was an Instrument in depriving whole Families all at once of their Bread, and reducing them at once to a State of Penury. Convinced, however, of the Necessity of the Measure, I endeavoured to execute it with Impartiality, and with a due Attention to the Orders of the Company, as well as to the different Circumstances of the Persons who had hitherto lived on the Nabob's Allowances. I believe I may at the same Time venture to add, that the other Members of the Committee were actuated by the same Sentiments.

I have strongly recommended to the Begum, and have given it in strict Command to the Dewan, to adhere closely to this Establishment; nor to suffer the least Deviation from it, without first advising me of it, and receiving my Concurrence to it. I have no Fear of their exceeding it.

The following is an Explanation of the different General Heads or Offices for the Accounts,

Shagherd Pesha, or List of Pensioners.

Behila. List of Officers of the Household. In this also are comprehended many Persons who may be considered only as Pensioners.

Tope Conna. Officers and Charges of the Artillery and Burcundasses, or Gun-Men. These latter are chiefly employed as Guards at different Stations.

Sair. Horsemen.

Guardee. Sepoys disciplined after the European Manner, used only for the Guards of the Palace.

Tosha Khana. Wardrobe, &c. &c. &c.

Ordered the Abstract to be entered after this Proceeding; and a Copy of the General Account to be sent a Number in the Packet,

E X T R A C T

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EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, 25th May 1775.

The following Letters, to Mr. Goring and to the Resident at the Durbar, being written conformable to the above Resolutions, and approved, are dispatched to them.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 20th, 21st, and Two of the 22d Instant; and shall now reply to such Parts of their Contents as seem to require it.

The Papers inclosed in one of the Letters, containing an Account of Two separate Sums of Money said to be paid to the late President, and Mr. Samuel Middleton, not being accompanied with any particular Information respecting it, you are directed to inform us of every Circumstance which attended its Delivery to you; and if any Explanation of these Papers was given by the Nabob, or the Begum, to report the Whole to us: And further, to require of the Begum a particular Explanation, in Writing, of the Payment said to be made to the late President, and to transmit the same to us.

If you find it necessary to remove the Begum from the Kella, she is at Liberty to go wherever she pleases, within the Provinces.

In Answer to that Part of your Letter of the 17th Instant in which you mention an Application from Moolchund to the Supreme Court, for a Writ for seizing the Nabob's Person, we can only say, That as we do not think the Nabob in any Shape amenable to the Jurisdiction of the Court, we must leave it to him and his Ministers to pursue such Measures as they may think adviseable, for supporting his Excellency's Dignity, in case any Attempt should be made to offer an Insult to his Person. We desire, however, that you may caution the Nabob not to suffer any Violence to be offered to the Officer who may attempt to serve the Writ.

Inclosed we transmit, for your Information, a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Middleton, late Resident at the Durbar, and of the Nabob's Accounts, which accompanied it, of Date 18th November 1772; and also Abstract of the Nizamut Account, taken 25th January 1773. These Accounts are transmitted for your Information, and for that of the Gentlemen who are to make Enquiry into the Nizamut Accounts.—The Governor General informs us, that the Particulars of the Abstract are in the Hands of Subent Roy, the Pechear.

Sir,

We have received your Letter, inclosing the Accounts of Balances of Stipend, &c. due from the Durbar; but we find the Information incomplete, till we be furnished with the Accounts of the Treasury, which we desire you may transmit as speedily as possible. We are the more anxious to obtain this, that we learn there is not at present a single Rupee there.

We are to inform you, That we have resolved that the Salary lately enjoyed by the Begum, as Guardian to the Nabob, shall cease on the Day on which she was divested of her Employment; and that the said Salary shall in future be a Saving to the Company. You will acquaint the Begum of this Resolution, as far as it relates to her.

We are also to acquaint you, That there is an Information delivered in to our Board, of your having received 3,000 Rupees from Etwar Ally Cawn, being your Proportion of 13,000 Rupees given for his Appointment to the Consumanah; the Begum having received 7,000 Rupees, and Etwar Ally Cawn 5,000 Rupees. As we could not receive such an Information, which appears so derogating to the Opinion we have hitherto entertained of your Character, without giving you, as soon as possible, an Opportunity of justifying yourself, we think it necessary to impart it to you, hoping we may obtain a full Refutation of it in your Answer to this.

Fort William,
25th May 1775.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 8th June 1775.

Read the following Four Letters and Inclosures, received from Mr. Goring.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Supreme Council of Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I was in Hopes, on my Arrival here, to have found Monet Roy ready to have given me every Assistance in his Power, to enable me to expedite the Business on which you have been pleased to send me. The inclosed Copy of a Letter to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, with their Answer, will inform you of the Cause of my Complaint against him, and the Authority by which he acts. The accompanying Arzee of the Mohurries, &c. of the Cutcherry, give me great Reason to think, unless I prevent his making his Appearance there, I shall entirely lose the Authority with which you have been pleased to invest me: For this Reason, therefore, I have addressed a Letter to Rajah Gourdas (Copy inclosed) requesting he will no more admit him to the Cutcherry; but on his own

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own Part appoint a Person of Trust, to see no Papers are made away with. I hope you will approve this Step, as I have in vain made use of Entreaties to prevent Monet Roy taking the Steps he has done.

26th May 1775.

To Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

Gentlemen,

Monet Roy, making use of your Name, has thought proper to send Peons, and seize People whom I neither ever sent for or heard of.

He likewise prevents such People from coming to me, who I find necessary to consult with; and will not suffer those I have appointed to conduct the affording the Papers, to proceed on their Business, according to my Directions.

I have, till now, put up with his Behaviour, that he may have no Reason to say I have not seized every Paper he thought necessary, to prove the Allegation he has made before the Governor General and Supreme Council: And, as I flatter myself they put that Confidence in me, as not to think me capable of suffering any of them to be destroyed, I must request you will be pleased to order him to the Cutcherry, and not interrupt the Business I am preparing for you; as there is a great deal to go through with, and I wish it to be done with Dispatch.

I am, &c.

C. Goring.

To Mr. Goring.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of this Day's Date.

We have not authorized Monet Roy to interfere in any Shape in your Business. The Honourable Governor General and Council here intrusted you with the Charge of procuring the Accounts which are to be investigated by us, and of course we imagine it rests with you to employ such Persons as you may think proper.

We are, &c.

25th May.

(Signed)

W^m Maxwell,
D. Anderson,
James Grant.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council,
Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Inclosed I send you Copies of Eleven Petitions presented me by Tuncaw Holders, whose Pay has for these Three Months past been withheld from them.

These, I understand, are but a small Part of the many who have Claims of a similar Nature on the Nabob.

I before wrote you, his Excellency had not a Rupee in his Treasury; I beg therefore you will be pleased to inform me how these People are to have their just Demands satisfied, as I understand they are in the greatest Distress.

I am, &c.

C. Goring.

27th May 1775.

To the Honourable Warrren Hastings, Governor General, and Supreme Council,
at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Inclosed I send you several Persian Papers, numbered from 1 to 7, containing an Examination at my Request, before the Nabob, into a most iniquitous Transaction, in which it appears the following People have been directly or indirectly concerned; viz. Rajah Goordas, Kishou Khan, Rajah Gourdas's Auruzbezey, Shuk dun Ally, and Monet Roy. These People had prepared an Accusation against me and Rajah Perboram, by the Confession of many Witnesses.

1st. Fatty Jehan Khan, who directly accuses Rajah Gourdas, as per N^o 1.

On Rajah Gourdas's hearing this, he in the Durbar got up, and insisted on the Matter's being enquired into. N^o 2. is a further Confirmation of Fatty Jehan's Assertions, as he heard it from Kishou Khan, the Rajah's Auruzbegey. N^o 3. The Deposition of Eleven Witnesses, declaring they signed a long Surat Hall, which they were not allowed to read. N^o 4. Sheik dun Ally's Attempt to exculpate himself. N^o 5. Kishou Khan's Declaration that he got the Surat Hall signed at the Desire of Monet Roy, who he desires may be summoned before the Nabob accordingly for him.

N^o 6. The Surat Hall, which he produced, signed by Twenty-six Witnesses. N^o 7. Where Juvad Ally's Answer to the Surat Hall.

These several Papers, I apprehend, will explain themselves; but I must beg Leave to observe, that I apprehend that the Surat Hall is not the original one, for the Two following Reasons: First, the

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great Care that was taken, as by the Deposition of Witnesses, to prevent their seeing it; and, secondly, that it does not agree with their Depositions.

On the first Intimation I received of this Business, I immediately went to the Nabob, and complained to him of it; and that I heard there was a Paper of Accusation against me signing by his Servants; at the same Time asking both him and Rajah Gourdas if they knew any Thing of it; they both denied it: I then desired the Nabob would be pleased to enquire into it. The Evidence is inclosed; and though there is every Reason to suppose it must have been done with the Rajah's Connivance, the whole Transaction passing in the Dewan Connah in the Face of the World, yet he who has the supreme Command is the only Stranger to it. That this is very improbable, both from the Numbers concerned, and the Station he holds, will, I believe, not be denied; but I have this further Reason to ground my Suspicion on:—On my requesting one of the Witnesses to explain his Evidence, he attacked me in a very rude Manner; told me the Nabob was Master there, was my Master, the Council's, and the Company's. I told him I took Notice of what he said, and remained silent.

In the Course of the Enquiry, Monit Roy treated me with the utmost Insolence; told me, before the Durbar, that he was vested with the Authority of Council, and was my Equal; and threatened Rajah Perboram, that he would make him answer for the Balance in question. I told him he had better make me, as I was Perboram's Master, and he acted by my Authority.—He answered, It was equal to him. This being the Case, Gentlemen, I must beg you will be pleased either to remove him or me; it being impossible for us ever to agree: What Sort of Man he is, his Works declare. He has procured Twenty-six Witnesses to a Surat Hall, which none of them know any Thing of;—this Surat Hall, was a Transaction of Four Days, Day by Day. Setting aside, therefore, the Evidence of these very Witnesses, is it reasonable to suppose, that such a Number of People should intrude on my Privacy without my knowing it? besides, they are, to a Man, Servants of the Nizamut.

As I make no Doubt, Gentlemen, you supposed Monit Roy to be a Man incapable of doing a villanous Action, when you appointed him to investigate the Papers of the Nizamut; his proving otherwise will doubtless induce you to appoint, in his room, some Man of Honour and Integrity, who will do Justice to all Parties: This, I dare say, is what you wish, and what indeed is but due to all. For my own Part, I beg Leave to assure you, the united Malice of the whole Durbar, shall not turn me from the Line I have laid down to myself, of doing my Duty to the Company.

As to Rajah Gourdas, I leave to you to determine how far he has and does do his Duty: That there is an immense Balance due from the Nabob to his Servants is undoubted. I do not know the exact Sum; but this I am clear in, that those who have occasioned it, ought to be made answerable for it.

I am, &c.

The 1st June.

C. Goring.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 25th May, enclosing Extracts and Accounts relative to the Establishment of the Nizamut; but observe you do not acknowledge the Receipt of mine of the 19th. In Compliance with your Orders, to explain the Delivery of the Paper containing an Account of Three Lacks of Rupees, I am to inform you, it took its Rise from a Message sent me by the Begum, requesting I would interest myself with the Nabob, to have Etwar Ally Khan released to her for a few Hours, having something of Importance to communicate to me, on which she wished to consult him; thinking the Service might be benefited by it; I accordingly desired the Nabob would be pleased to deliver him to my Charge, engaging to return him the same Night; which I did. I heard no more till the next Day, when the Begum requested to see his Excellency and myself, desiring Etwar Ally might attend.

On our first Meeting, she entered into a long Detail of her Administration, endeavouring to represent it in the fairest Light; at last she came to the Point, and told me, my urgent and repeated Remonstrances to her to be informed how the Balance arose of which I was to enquire, induced her from Memory to say what she had herself given; then mentioning the Sum of a Lack and a Half to the Governor, to feast him whilst he staid here, and a Lack and a Half to Mr. Middleton, by the Hands of Baboo Begum. As I looked on this no more than a Matter of Conversation, I rose to depart; but was detained by the Begum's requesting the Nabob to come to her: A Scene of Weeping and Complaint then began, which made me still more impatient to be gone, and repeatedly sent to his Excellency for that Purpose. He at last came out, and delivered me the Paper I sent you, declaring it was given him by the Begum to be delivered to me. If I find in this Affair I have exceeded my Duty, I humbly beg Pardon; but the extraordinary Confidence you were pleased to repose in me, and the unlimited Power attending it, moved me to exert myself to the utmost, that the Intent of my Appointment might not be entirely fruitless.

I am sorry to acquaint you, from what I have already heard, that the Nabob's Affairs are in a very desperate State. The Sheristadars have delivered me an Account from Memory, the Papers being

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ing sorting and under Seal; by which it appears, the Nabob is in Debt Ten Lacks of Rupees : the Particulars I hope to transmit you in a few Days.
Enclosed I send you the Begum's Letter, and Account Particular of the Three Lacks, under its Cover.

I am, &c.

C. Goring.

3d June 1775.

From Munny Begum to General Clavering, inclosed in Mr. Goring's Letter to the Board, of the 3d of June.

After the usual Forms :

Mr. Goring has pressed me on the Subject of the Balances; in Answer to which I informed him, that all the Particulars being on Record, would, in the Course of the Enquiry, appear from the Papers. He accordingly received from the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowlah a List of Three Lacks of Rupees, given to the Governor and Mr. Middleton. I now send you inclosed a List of the Dates when it was presented, and through whose Means, which you will receive.

Memorandum. For Entertainment for the Governor Amalld ul Dowlah, Mr. Hastings, in consequence of a Request signed by his Highness Rajah Goordass, and other Seristadars, dated the 11th of Ramzan, in the 14th Sun, One Lack and Half of Rupees was delivered, through the Means of Chiton Durr, a Shroff of the Bahla Treasury, in the following Manner :

On the 23d of Ramzun, to Nurfing Baboo, Cantoo Baboo's Brother	—	—	1,00,000
On the 21st of Mohurram, deposited by Rajah Goordass, through Chiton Durr, for Bills drawn in Favour of Sobaram Byfaik, on the following Houses; viz.			
On the House of Ram Johac	—	—	35,000
On the House of Mutton Seine	—	—	15,000
Dated the 2d of Rubbee Affanee, or 2d of June.			1,50,000

Memorandum of Sums given to Mr. Middleton, through Chiton Durr, Shroff of the Bahla Treasury; for which Baboo Begum gave a Receipt under her own Seal, dated the 5th of Shaban of the 14th Sun, in the following Manner; viz.

On the 5th of Shaban, into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo, Son-in-Law to Santon Sing	1,00,000
On the 19th of Zehaidar, into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo	25,000
On the 21st of Zehidja, in the 16th Sun, into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo	25,000
Dated the 2d Rubbee Affanee, or the 2d June.	Rupees — 1,50,000

Ordered, That the Enclosures in the Letters of the 27th May and 1st of June, be entered after the Consultation.

N° 1.

The humble Petition of Silcah Khanim; setting forth, That her Allowance for Seventeen Months, to the End of Rubbee Affany 13, was altogether paid up by the Company to Munny Begum, who has forcibly retained it from her till now, and never given her a Pice: Her Hope, therefore, from the Uprightness and Liberality of the Gentlemen, is, that Justice will be ordered her, or the Right of a poor and friendless Widow caused to be restored by the Begum, that she may be grateful to God, and cherish the Needy. The Truth alone represented.

26 May 1775.

N° 2.

The humble Petition of the Wife of Ally Murdar Cawn, Widow; setting forth, That her Allowance for Seventeen Months, to the End of Rubbee Affany 13, was altogether paid up by the Company to Munny Begum; who has forcibly retained it from her till now, and never given her a Pice: Her Hope, therefore, from the Uprightness and Liberality of the Gentlemen, is, that Justice will be ordered her, or the Right of a poor friendless Widow caused to be restored by the Begum, that she may be grateful to God, and cherish the Needy. The Truth alone is represented.

26 May 1775.

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N^o 3.

The humble Petition of Wagdy Huniffah Khanim, Widow; setting forth, That her Allowance for Seventeen Months, to the End of Rubbee Affany 13, was altogether paid up by the Company to Munny Begum; who has forcibly retained it from her till now, and never given her a Pice: Her Hope, therefore, from the Uprightness and Liberality of the Gentlemen, is, that Justice will be ordered her, or the Right of a poor and friendless Widow caused to be restored by the Begum, that she may be grateful to God, and cherish the Needy. The Truth alone represented.

26 May 1775.

N^o 4.

The humble Petition of Khyruniffah Khanim, Widow; setting forth, That her Allowance for Seventeen Months, to the End of Rubbee Affany 13, was altogether paid up by the Company to Munny Begum; who has forcibly retained it from her till now, and never given her a Pice: Her Hope, therefore, from the Uprightness and Liberality of the Gentlemen, is, that Justice will be ordered her, or the Right of a poor and friendless Widow caused to be restored by the Begum, that she may be grateful to God, and assist the Needy. The Truth alone represented.

26 May 1775.

N^o 5.

The humble Petition of Aenamoniffah Bhegum; setting forth, That the Allowance for Seventeen Months, to the End of Rubbee Affany 13, was altogether paid up by the Company to Munny Begum; who has forcibly retained it from her till now, and never given her a Pice: Her Hope, therefore, from the Uprightness and Liberality of the Gentlemen, is, that Justice will be ordered her, or the Right of a poor and friendless Widow caused to be restored by the Begum, that she may be grateful to God, and cherish the Needy. The Truth alone represented.

26 May 1775.

N^o 6.

The humble Petition of Fyzuniffah Khanim, Widow; setting forth, That her Allowance for Seventeen Months, to the End of Rubbee Affany 13, was altogether paid up by the Company to Munny Begum; who has forcibly retained it from her till now, and never given her a Pice: Her Hope, therefore, from the Uprightness and Liberality of the Gentlemen, is, that Justice will be ordered her, or the Right of a poor and friendless Widow caused to be restored by the Begum, that she may be grateful to God, and cherish the Needy. The Truth only represented.

26 May 1775.

N^o 7. Arzee of Jakur Mahomed Sid, Deeval of the Top Khanah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and Officer of the Top Khanah. Atwar Ally Cawn, under Promises and frivolous Pretences, has for Three Years withheld from me 1310. 4. Rupees, the Arrears of my Allowance at the End of the Year 13: Of this I formerly complained; but my Situation was not attended to. How long shall I represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? When I am levelled with the Earth, let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

26 May 1775.

N^o 8. Arzy of Loll Sing, Jamadar of the Syer Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut; and 6,371 Rupees of my Arrears, to the End of the Year 13, have been withheld by the different Mutusuddies, under frivolous Pretences: Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long shall I represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? When I am levelled with the Earth, let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

26 May 1775.

N^o 9. Arzy of Mizah Aboo, Talib of the Syer Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut. Atwar Ally Cawn, for Three Years, under Promise and frivolous Pretences, has withheld from me R^y 6,866. 1. the Arrears of my Allowance to the End of the Year 13: Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long shall I represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? When I am levelled with the Earth, let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

26 May 1775.

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N^o 10. Arzy of Mahomed Mackoo, Archer, Shaggud Paishwa Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut; and the different Mutasuddies, under different and frivolous Pretences, have withheld Rupees 366. 12. of my Arrears to the End of the Year 13: Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long shall I represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? When I am levelled with the Earth, let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

26 May 1775.

N^o 11. Arzy of Wagid Oolah, Jamadar Guard, Shagud Paishah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut; Atwar Ally Cawn for Three Years, under Promises and frivolous Pretences, has withheld from me Rupees 1,816. 6. the Arrears of my Allowance to the End of the Year 13: Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long shall I represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? When I am levelled with the Earth, let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

26 May 1775.

TRANSLATION of fundry Papers, enclosed in Mr. Goring's Letter to the Board, of the 1st June 1775.

N^o 1. Signed C. Goring.

An Extract of a few Particulars contained in the Tourat hâl drawn up by Rajah Gourdaß, which was given into my Hand Yesterday, being Saturday the 26th of Rubbee ul Awul (27th May) between the Hours of Eight and Nine in the Morning, by Kisher Cawn, Rajah Goodaß's Aruz Beg, that I might witness it. It is therein written, that the Contents are literally true: That the English Council, having come to a Resolution to divest the Begum of her Authority, and to give the Administration of all Affairs to the Nabob and Rajah Goordass, had sent Instructions for that Purpose, by Mr. Goring, who arrived at the City on such a Day, and waited on the Nabob on such a Day, with whom he remained some Time in private; and afterwards the Hohumnama was read before all the Officers of the Government; and the Directions contained therein were put in Execution: That Mr. Goring then went into both the Mahuls (or Apartments of the Women) and came forth some Time afterwards into the Presence Chamber, and sat down, and caused Meer Jawâd Ally to place his Seal on all the Papers and Records; that Noonde Roy was also present: That the Third Day after his Arrival Mr. Goring, of his own Accord, put Yatebar Ally Cawn under Confinement; and Two Days afterwards released him of himself: That the Muttasuddies of Debee Perfaud and others, stole a Number of Papers: That Mr. Goring also would not suffer Noonda Roy to interfere in the Examination of the Papers, but sent him away. As the Contents of these Papers were very long, what I remember of them I have committed to Writing.

(Signed) Futta Jung Cawn.

The last of these Papers was not concluded or dated, that if any Thing else occurred it might be added.

Dated the 27th of Rubbee ul Awul (28th of May).

N^o 2. (Signed) C. G.

Copy of a Memorandum under the Signature of Mahomed Futta Jung Cawn.

I Futta Jung Cawn declare and give this written Testimony:—That the Account which I delivered to Mr. Goring is agreeable to the Contents of the Sourut-haul, except the Expression, "That it was drawn up by Rajah Goordass," which I heard from Kishwor Cawn, Auruz Beg to the said Rajah. I did not receive it from the said Rajah; I did not hear from him that he drew it up; nor did I see it in his Hand, God is Witness to the Truth of this; but when Kishwor Cawn pressed me to affix my Seal to it, I enquired of him, Whose Paper is this, who drew it up? He then made use of the Rajah's Name, and told me to seal it, without any Apprehension. It was in consequence of what he told me, that I asserted, in my former Relation, that Rajah Goordass was the Author of this Paper—the Remainder of my Relation was agreeable to the Sourut-haul: This may be depended on. I have written and given this as my Deposition, to be made use of if it is necessary, to prove the Truth of this Affair.

Dated 27th of Rubbee ul Awul (28th of May).

Copy of the Signature of Futta Jung Cawn.

Seal.

N^o 3.

A P P E N D I X E.

N° 3. Signed C. G.

Meer Dowlah declares, That Kishwor Cawn sent for him, and obliged him to set his Seal to a Paper, the Contents of which he is entirely ignorant of, and to which the Seals of Roub Ullah Beg, Sedee Muffood, Mirza Abdulla Beg, Shuk Mahomed Ashuk, Imaun Buksh Cawn, and Ally Mahomed Cawn, were affixed.

Meer
Doola.

N° 3. Signed C. G.

Mahomed Ashuk declares, That Kishwor Cawn brought him a Paper containing some Writing, and said to him, Set your Seal to this Paper: That he asked Kishwor Cawn the Contents of it; who replied, The Nabob and the Rajah have directed that you should set your Seal to this Paper. They know nothing of this Matter*.

Mahomed
Ashuk.

N° 3. Signed C. G.

Sedee Massfaoud declares, That Kishwor Cawn and Deen Ally sent for him, and said to him, Set your Seal to this Paper (producing a long Paper, in which something was written): That Deen Ally then took his Seal from him, and affixed it to the said Paper: That when he asked Kishwor Cawn and Deen Ally the Contents of the Paper, they replied, You shall be informed of them, or a Copy shall be given to you;—are you faithful, or disaffected?

Sedee
Massfaoud.

N° 3. Signed C. G.

Miaram, Commandant, declares, That he was sitting in his own House, when Kishwor Cawn sent one of his People to him, who said to him, The Maha Rajah has sent for you to come to him: That when he arrived in the Audience Chamber, Kishwor Cawn said to him, The Maha Rajah did not send for you; come with me, and set your Seal to this Paper; there are other Seals to it; Jaffir Beg has affixed his Seal to it: That he enquired the Contents of the Paper, and was answered, That Mr. Goring was arrived, and that the Nabob was invested with the Administration of Affairs, and the Begum deprived of Authority; that that Paper, being sealed, was to be sent to Mr. Goring: That he then set his Seal to it.

Miaram.

N° 3. Signed C. G.

Imaun Buksh and Ally Mahomed declare, That they were sitting in the Audience Chamber, when Kishwor Cawn came to them, and said, Set your Seals to this Paper (producing one in which something was written); the Seals of others are already to it: That when they enquired the Contents, Kishwor Cawn said to them, It contains the following Particulars; that the Nabob is invested with the Administration of Affairs, Rajah Goordass is Dewan, the Begum suspended from her Employment, and Yatebar Ally Cawn had been imprisoned, and released at the End of Three Days: That Noonda Roy, who lately arrived, set his Seal on all the Papers; and that Rajah Perboram had

* It does not appear from the Original, whether this Sentence is a Part of Kishwor Cawn's Reply, or an Assertion of Mahomed Assuf's.

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opened them all: That they then gave their Seals to Deen Ally, who affixed them to the said Paper.

Imaun
Buksh
Mahomed.

Ally
Mahomed.

N° 3. Signed C. G.

Khoub Ullah Beg declares, That he was sitting in the Audience Chamber, when Kishwor Cawn came to him, and asked for his Seal; and that Deen Ally took a Paper in his Hand, and sat down by him, and said, Set your Seal to this Paper: That he replied, he had not his Seal with him at that Time: That Deen Ally told him to send for it; that he did so, and gave it into his Hand; and that Deen Ally affixed it to the Paper: That when he enquired of Deen Ally the Contents of the Paper, he answered, Others have set their Seals to it, do you do so likewise.

Khoub
Ullah
Beg.

N° 3. Signed C. G.

Jaffier Beg declares, That he was sitting in a private Part of the Audience Chamber, and Kishwor Cawn, who was in the public Part, sent for him, and said to him, Set your Seal to this Paper: That he replied, Give me the Paper, that having examined it, in Conjunction with others, I may set my Seal to it: That Kishwor Cawn answered, What Business have you with this Paper? affix your Seal to it: That he did not at that Time comply; but going in the Evening to the Rajah's House to pay his Compliments, Kishwor Cawn again told him to set his Seal to the Paper which was to be sent to the Gentleman, not mentioning to him the Name of any particular Gentleman: That he told him the Paper contained, That Mr. Goring had brought Instructions from the Council, and had invested the Nabob with the Administration of Affairs, and had released those Persons whom he at first put under Confinement, and had opened the Papers which had been sealed up: That he heard these Particulars from Kishwor Cawn, but the Paper was not read to him: That he gave his Seal into the Hands of Kishwor Cawn, who affixed it to the Paper: That Mr. Goring enquired of him, if he had voluntarily affixed his Seal to it; and that he replied to him, in the Presence of the Nabob, that it was not a voluntary Act.

Jaffier
Beg.

N° 3. Signed C. G.

Mr. Goring asked the Nabob the following Question:—I learn from Jaffier Beg, that Kishwor Cawn says that I released the Persons whom I myself had put under Confinement; did I do so or not? The Nabob replied, I imprisoned, and I also released them.

N° 3. Signed C. G.

Mahomed Jewien and Mahomed Villact declare, That they were sitting in the Audience Chamber, when Kishwor Cawn brought a Paper, containing some Writing, and told them to set their Seals to it: That they replied, We have not read it, and are not acquainted with the Contents; inform us of them: That they told their Vackeel to read it; but Kishwor Cawn would not give it to him, and expressed great Anger against them: That he gave them this Account of the Paper, that it contained the following Particulars, That Mr. Goring had brought a Letter from the Council; that the Nabob was invested with the Administration of Affairs, the Begum displaced, and the Rajah was Dewan; that Yatebar Ally Cawn having been put under Confinement, recovered his Liberty at the End of Three Days; and that Rajah Perboram had broken the Seal of Rajah Noonda Roy, which had been affixed to the Papers, and opened them: That having heard this, they set their Seals to the Paper.

Mahomed Jewien.

Bunda Durga
Villact Cawn.

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N° 3. Signed C. G.

Kouda Buksh Dasturbund declares, That Kishwor Cawn sent for him into the Audience Chamber, and said to him, Have you your Seal about you? That he replied, his Seal was at the Office: That he afterwards brought his Seal to Kishwor Cawn, and gave it into the Hands of Deen Ally: That he enquired what were the Contents of the Paper? and was answered by Deen Ally, That it was a Mahuz-zar Numma, to which the Shiristaders had set their Seals; and that he must also set his Seal to it: That he accordingly set his Seal to it.

Signed C. G.

Bunda Durgar.

Kouda Buksh.

N° 4. Signed C. G.

Shukdeen Ally declares, That he was sitting in the Audience Chamber, in Company with several Gentlemen, when Kishwor Cawn, taking a Paper in his Hand, went to Sewan Cawn, and other Jematdars, who were sitting there, and caused them to put their Seals to it; and that he enquired of him, whose Bahadre Ally was? and desired that he would procure his Seal to the said Paper: That he answered, That Mahomed Ally, having paid his Compliments, was returned to his House: That Kishwor Cawn replied, Set your Seal to it: That, as he had Occasion for his Spectacles, to enable him to read, he sent for them: That Kishwor Cawn said to him, The Substance of the Paper is, that Mr. Goring has come here by Order of the Governor and Council, and has invested the Nabob with the Administration of Affairs, made Rajah Goordas his Dewan, and displaced the Begum; that Yatebar Ally Cawn, who was put under Confinement, recovered his Liberty at the End of Three Days; and that Noonda Roy, who sealed up all the Papers, had been displaced by the Presence; and that a Mohurra, on the Part of Rajah Perboram, and another on the Part of the Rajah, have been, and opened the Papers; — these are the Contents of the Paper, put your Seal to it: That as he had no Seal, he set his Hand to it.

Dated 28 Rubbee ul Awal (29th May).

(Signed) Shack Deen Ally.

N° 5. Signed C. G.

Arzee from Kishwor Cawn.

As Noonda Roy has long entertained a Friendship for me; in consideration thereof he sent me, by One of his own People, a Bukka, under his Seal, accompanied by a Souruthal, under the Seals of Ten or Twelve Peons. The Chit was as follows: — I am at present forbid to enter the Kellah; I therefore send you a Souruthal under the Seals of Ten or Twelve People: You must procure the Seals of Five or Ten of the Nizamut Officers to it, and return it to me; by which you will do an Act of Friendship, and confer the greatest Obligation on me.—Out of Friendship for Noondy Roy, I shewed this Souruthal to the Officers of the Nizamut; and desired them, that, if they thought proper, and had no Objections, they would affix their Seals to it. Accordingly, having seen the Souruthal, and the Seals of the Witnesses, they all voluntarily set their Seals to it. Having, conformably to Noonda Roy's Desire, procured Seals to the Souruthal, I sent it back to him by his Servant.—You are the Ruler of the Country; I am therefore hopeful that you will send for Noonda Roy, with the Souruthal, to your Presence, and do Justice.

[Signature, which I imagine to be the Nabob's, in Token of his having perused, and agreed to it.]

J. H. D.

N° 6. Souruthal.

A true Account of what happened on the Arrival of Mr. Goring at Moorshedabad, of the investing the Nabob and Rajah Goordas with the Administration of Affairs, and of the displacing the Begum and Yatebar Ally Cawn, in consequence of Orders from the Governor and Council for the

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the Regulation of the Company's Affairs for the 13th of Rubbee ul Awal (or 14th of May) of the present Year : All such as are acquainted with these Circumstances are requested to give Evidence to the Truth of the following Particulars.

On the 13th of Rubbee ul Awal (or 14th of May) Mr. Goring arrived at the House of Mirza Zinc ul Abdin, in the City of Moorshedabad ; on the 15th Mr. James Grant carried Noondy Roy, and introduced him to Mr. Goring, who received him in the most gracious Manner ; and told him to remain near him, and conduct the Company's Business. Mr. Goring informed Mr. Grant, that, on Account of the Fatigue which he had suffered from his Journey, he would not go to the Kellah that Day ; but that he would go and visit the Nabob on the Morrow, and act agreeably to his Instructions from the Board. On the 16th Mr. Goring accordingly went with his Instructions to the Kellah, and waited on the Nabob ; and opening his Instructions in the Presence of all the Officers of the Nizamut, he made every one acquainted with their Purport. About Three Quarters of an Hour after his Arrival in the Kellah, he went with the Nabob and the Rajah to the Munny Begum, and, informing her of the Purport of his Instructions, divested her of the Administration of Affairs. Mr. Goring then came singly into the Audience Chamber : After a few Minutes the Nabob and Rajah joined him, when he sent for Noonda Roy ; and, giving his own Seal into the Hands of Meer Jowad Ally, the Nabob also giving his to Lalla Moosie Lal, they directed him to take Possession of all the Papers and Records, and to affix their Seals to them ; afterwards taking Ten Hircarrahs from Ugno Sing, they appointed them to attend on Noonda Roy, and gave him the strictest Directions to place Mohussuls on all the Officers and Records, and to take from every one of them a regular Machulka, to this Purport, That all the Papers, from the Beginning of Suffer of the 6th Sun, to the 16th of Rubbee ul Awal of the 16th Sun, are under the Seals ; and that if other Papers shall come to Light, they are liable to Punishment for it.—In consequence of this Order, Mohussuls were placed upon ; and a Machulka, to the above Effect, was taken from every one of the Keepers of the Records. Mr. Goring remained in the Kellah all that Night ; and in the Evening of the same Day he sent a Chubdar to bring Khoshaul Chund, Yatebar Ally Cawn's Peshwa, who formerly, and till the 13th Sun, held the Office of Serishtader to the Sircar, under the Nizamut. In about an Hour and a Quarter the Chubdar returned, and informed his Master, that he had brought Khoshaul Chund ; on this Mr. Goring charged Noonda Roy, in the strongest Terms, not to permit Khoshaul to depart out of his Custody till he had given up all the Papers of the former and present Offices, that they might be put under Seal ; and also a Machulka, in the customary Forms : Noonda Roy accordingly sent him to Yatebar Ally Cawn. The Peishcar and Chubdar soon after returned with Eight large Parcels of Papers, loaded on a Dooly, and deposited them under the Seals in the Cutcherry ; and also gave a Machulka in the usual Forms. Afterwards Ragonaut Pundit, Treasurer, Munfuram, his Gomastah, and Ramnarain, his Peishcar, took all the daily Accounts of the Treasury from thence, and carried them to the House of the former at Punditpore. This being reported to Mr. Goring, he immediately dispatched Four Sepoys, under the Conduct of one of Meer Juvad Ally's People, to Noonda Roy, directing him immediately to place the Sepoys as Mohussuls on the Treasurer ; to get Possession of the Papers, and put them under their Seal ; and not to withdraw the Sepoys till he had received the Papers. In little more than an Hour afterwards the Treasurer delivered up the Papers ; which were deposited under Security of the Seals, and gave a Machulka in the Form above specified. On the 17th May Mr. Goring employed himself, from Morning till Evening, with the greatest Assiduity, in the Prosecution of the Company's Business ; and then went to Feraulaug, and remained there all Night. On the 18th in the Morning, Noonda Roy went there to pay his Compliments : Immediately on his Arrival Mr. Goring directed him to place Mohussuls wherever they were necessary ; and to procure, without Delay, such Papers as still remained, and to take Machulkas ; and told him, That he expected Rajah Perboram in Two Days, when they must conjointly exert themselves in the Prosecution of the Company's Business. Noonda Roy replied, That they would exert themselves in the Manner most advantageous to the Affairs of the Company and the Nabob. On the 19th in the Evening Rajah Perboram arrived, and immediately waited on Mr. Goring. On the 20th in the Morning Mr. Goring came to the Kellah, accompanied by the said Rajah, and introduced him to the Nabob, desiring of him that no Step might be taken in the Business of the Cutcherry, without the Knowledge of the said Rajah. Afterwards the Nabob, Mr. Goring, and Rajah Gourdas, being assembled in the Europe Chamber, sent for Yatebar Ally Cawn, and the Officers of the Mursamane and Bahlah : All these Officers proved on Yatebar Ally Cawn the Receipt of 15,000 Rupees collusively from Ally Cawn, for his Appointment to the Office of Mursamane, in the room of Mussur Uly Cawn. Mr. Goring immediately placed a Guard of Sepoys over Yatebar Ally Cawn, and Coluhurren, the Keeper of the Bahlah Records, and Bamgaut Dun, the Treasurer's Gomastah. The 21st was employed in the same Business ; and Mr. Goring continued at Ferraug Baug. On the 22d, from about 5 in the Evening till 9 at Night, Raja Perboram, accompanied by Ugno Sing, were with the Munny Begum, employed in accommodating Matters ; and afterwards went to Mr. Goring at Ferraug Baug. On the 23d, about 10 in the Morning, Mr. Goring, accompanied by Rajah Perboram, coming to the Kellah, * *Rajah Gourdas spoke to the Nabob for the Release of Yate-*

* I think it necessary to remark, That this Sentence is by no Means clear in the Original ; I have translated it literally : but what precedes and follows, leads me to think that it was meant to be expressed, that Mr. Goring and R. Perboram spoke to the Nabob and Rajah Gourdas for the Release of Yatebar Ally Cawn ; but the Omission of the Conjunction *and*, makes the Sense as I have translated it.

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bar Ally Cawn; a few Minutes after which he was set at Liberty. The Nabob, Mr. Goring, and Rajah Perboram, taking with them Yatebar Ally Cawn, then went to the Munny Begum. On the same Day 10 Mohurrers came into the Cutcherry from Rajah Perboram, and published Mr. Goring's Orders, that the Papers which had been taken into Charge should be opened, indorsed, numbered, and regularly placed. On this Noonda Roy represented to Mr. Goring, that it would be proper to give Notice of the Opening of the Papers to Mr. Maxwell, and the Three other Gentlemen appointed by the Council to examine into them. Rajah Perboram enquired of Mr. Goring, his Resolution, in consequence of Noonda Roy's Representations. Mr. Goring, on hearing this, flew into a Passion, and said: I shall act agreeable to my Instructions; if Noonda Roy does not come to the Cutcherry, you are nevertheless to prosecute the Business. Noonda Roy, apprehending the Displeasure of the said Gentleman, went immediately, accompanied by Five Mohurrers, to the Cutcherry, where all the Officers of the Nizamut were assembled, and began to indorse, number, and place the Papers in Order. In the Course of the whole Day, and till Nine at Night, 4,737 single Papers were finished. On the 24th Rajah Perboram and Ungnoo Sing brought about an Accommodation between the Munny and Baboo Begums, under the Sanction of Oaths, on the following Terms:—That they should both agree in their Relation, respecting any Matter which should be brought to Light by the Researches of Noonda Roy. On the same Day, Fourteen Mohurrers on the Part of Rajah Perboram, and Ten on the Part of Noonda Roy, went to the Cutcherry, and applied to the taking an Account of the Papers. In the Afternoon, Debe Persaud, a Serishtda, took a Bundle of Papers from a Heap, and examined them separately, and took from amongst them Two Papers relative to false Entries in the Account Collections, and laid them near his left Thigh; Bulraum, a Mohurrer, who was sitting behind Debe Persaud, with great Art bent himself forward, and slyly took away these Papers. This being seen by Noonda Roy's Mohurrers, they approved his Design, asking him where he was going to carry those Papers? On this, Munneer Sing, a Mohurrer of the Dewanny, with the greatest Expedition took the Papers out of Bulraum's Hand, and replaced them in the Bundle from which they had been purloined. Jagger-naut Acchaye, one of Perboram's Mohurrers, took Three Papers relative to the Receipts of the Khalfah, out of the Hand of Debe Persaud, and set himself secretly to make Copies of them; but being discovered and prevented by Noonda Roy's Mohurrers, immediately tore what he had copied, and put it in his Cummerband.—Debe Persaud immediately replaced them amongst the others: The Business of indorsing, &c. was stopped that Day. As these are the Records of a noble House, there are probably Two or Three Crores of distinct Papers, which would take at least Two Years to indorse, &c. on the Plan now commenced; how are they then to be examined into? On the 25th, Noonda Roy, apprehensive of incurring the Displeasure of the Council, went to Rajah Goordass and Rajah Perboram, and gave them an Account of the Indorsement, &c. of the Papers; and represented that the Mohurrers would be employed from Morning till Night, for the Space of Two Years, before they could finish them; and that the Company undoubtedly would not pay them their Allowances during all that Length of Time; that he never saw or heard of such an Undertaking; that after Two Years Delay, when the Account of the Papers should be transmitted to the Council, they would gain no Credit by it: Besides that, if all the Papers of the Nabob's Sircar should remain under Charge for Two Years, the Business could not possibly be conducted. In consequence of this Representation, Rajah Goordass sent for Three or Four Serishtadars, and asked them, in what Manner it had been customary to indorse the Papers? They replied, that it had been usual to put a Seal on every large Parcel, and to write on it to what Department it belonged; but they never saw or heard of an Instance of indorsing and numbering the Papers separately: Rajah Goordass accordingly directed them to proceed in the indorsing the Papers in the usual Way, that the Business of the Company might not be stopped. Rajah Perboram being greatly disheartened, took Leave of the Nabob, and went to the Apartments of the Munny Begum, and remained Two Hours in private Consultation with her.—During this Period, he sent a Chubdar to call Sumbenaut, Keeper of the Bahlah Records. Noonda Roy made an Excuse for his Non-compliance, saying, That the Instructions from the Council forbid any Serishtadar or Mohurrer to have Admission to the Begum, till the Examination was brought to a Conclusion; and that it would be improper to act in Opposition to them: That when Rajah Perboram came to the Cutcherry, he would send Sumbenaut there, that he might make what Enquiries of him, he thought proper. On this, Rajah Perboram went from the Kellah to Mr. Goring, and made use of a great deal of abusive Language against Noonda Roy. At Seven in the Evening of the same Day, he sent for Yatebar Ally Cawn, to Ferrabaug; and when he arrived, they consulted together, and presented an Arzee from Debe Persaud, and other Serishtaders and Mohurrers, against Noonda Roy, to Mr. Goring; with a View to hurt the Affairs of the Company, and to prevent an Examination into the Papers: They also sent a Copy of the Arzee to Rajah Goordass, for his Information. On the 26th, Rajah Perboram accompanied Mr. Goring into the Kellah, and caused the said Gentleman to give an Order to Rajah Goordass, to prohibit Noonda Roy from entering into the Kellah.—The Rajah made Answer, Noonda Roy gave in a List to the Council, of Ten Lacks of Rupees, more or less, and was sent here: How can I forbid him to come into the Kellah? it is at your Option.—Afterwards Mr. Goring changed the Subject, saying, that he would appoint a Mohurrer on his Part, and that the Rajah should likewise appoint one, who should carry on the Business. The Rajah replied, Without Noonda Roy I will never, on any Account, go near the Papers. Rajah Perboram afterwards caused Bauguit Durr, Gomastah to Chiton Durr, the Bahlah Gomastah, who was put in Confinement with Yatebar Ally Cawn, to be released, and then went Home. Mr.

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Goring continued in the Kellah, and Rajah Goordafs went to the Havellee of Hufteen Couly Cawn. Noonda Roy continually cried out on the Council and Company for Justice; and said, All the former and present Officers, against whom the Embezzlements are to be proved, are protected by the Influence of Rajah Perboram, which is the Cause of great Disadvantage to the Company's Affairs: I am therefore no longer answerable for the Sums embezzled; the Charge devolves on Rajah Perboram. On the 27th at Noon Rajah Goordafs received a Note from Mr. Goring, desiring him to appoint some confidential Mohurrur to attend at the Cutcherry on his Part, that the Papers might be adjusted in his Presence; the Rajah wrote an Answer to this Purport:—You are the Master; whether I appoint a Muttsuddy or not, it is of no Moment. Afterwards Rajah Perboram, attended by his own Mohurrurs, coming into the Cutcherry, gave Orders to each of the Serishtadars, to open the Parcels of Papers which had been taken Charge of. The Parcels containing the Records of the Dewanny, the Papers of the Sirah Bukshy, and of the Servants of the Nizamut, were accordingly opened. The former and present Serishtadars and Managers of Affairs of the Nizamut, &c. who have fraudulently embezzled large Sums, and made false Entries in the Accounts, to enable them to hurt the Affairs of the Government, by secreting the Papers, procured an Order from Rajah Perboram, That no Person should be present at the Cutcherry whilst the Examination was carrying on, except his own Mohurrurs, and the former and present Serishtaders. About Seven in the Evening Mr. Goring came into the Kellah, and sent for Rajah Perboram and Rajah Ram Sewuk; and the Papers remained open from Noon till Eight at Night.—Whoever is acquainted with these Circumstances, let them witness to the Truth of them by signing this Paper, or giving Permission to others to sign for them, and they will be praised by Men, and rewarded by God.

Kishwor Cawn presented an Arzee in his own Name to the Nabob: In consequence of a Request contained therein, the Nabob sent for Noonda Roy, who presented him with a Paper. The Nabob said, "I know nothing of this Paper;" the Rajah also said, "I know nothing of it, I saw that it was presented to the Presence."

Dated the 29th Rubbee ul Awul, 30th May.

Names of the Witnesses.

Villaft Khawn, Meer Khorum Ally, Gunga Dur, Kullunder Cawn, Dary Dofs, Hur Pershaud, Pungaul Roy, Mahal Chund, Mahomed Jummall, Mahomed Hyat, Mahomed Jewan, Roub Ullah Beg, Ally Mahomed, Imaun Buksh, Mahomed Meer Doola, Sheik Vaolie, Ullah Sematdar, Bhola Naut, Skuk Deen Ally, Meer Khire Ulla, Khoda Buksh, Dufurbund, Mamin Beg, Mearam, Mahomed Athuck, Mahomed Jaffur Beg, Sewdy Mussaud, Gungarain.

N^o 7.

I, Meer Jawud Ally, an Associate of Mr. Goring, and a sincere Well-wisher to the Company's Government, depose as follows:—Mr. Goring, in pursuance of the Council's Instructions, arrived at Moorshedabad on the 15th of Rubbee ul Awul, 16th May, and read his Instructions in the Presence of the Nabob in the Durbar; after which Mr. Goring, the Nabob, and Rajah Goordafs, went to the Munny Begum, and read the Instructions to her, and then returned to the Audience Chamber; Mr. Goring proposed to the Nabob, that he should entrust his Seal to some one of his Officers, and that he himself would give his Seal into the Hands of one of his Associates: The Nabob accordingly delivered his Seal to Rajah Goordafs, and Mr. Goring delivered his to me. Rajah Goordafs afterwards gave the Nabob's Seal to Moteram, his own Serishtadar; Moteram and I then took Charge of the Papers and affixed the Seals to them, for the greater Security. Mr. Goring then directed Noonda Roy to go to the Cutcherry, and take Muchulkas from the Serishtadars, to the following Purport:—That if any Frauds or Embezzlements should appear against them, they were guilty both to the Company and Nabob, and liable to Punishment.—Noonda Roy, myself, and Mooturam, were employed till Midnight of the 15th, and Two Days afterwards, in this Business. Three or Four Days afterwards Rajah Perboram arrived at the City, and Mr. Goring desired him to appoint a Mohurrur to attend the Cutcherry on his Part, who might, jointly with Noonda Roy, be employed in the Adjustment of the Papers. This was by no Means agreeable to Noonda Roy, nor could he bear to submit to the Association of the Rajah's Muttsuddy with him; but began to act with great Perverseness and Malignity, and entered into continual unreasonable Disputes with the Muttsuddies of the Nizamut, and accused them falsely of purloining the Papers; he also, by his own Authority, placed Hircarrahs, Peons, and Sepoys, as Mohuffels, on whomsoever of the Serishtaders he pleased. The Muttsuddies went and complained of this to Mr. Goring, telling him, That they were respectable Characters, and that no one of the former Muttsuddies had ever spoken harshly to them, or brought such false Accusations against them: That it was contrary to Custom, to leave the Papers under the Direction of the Person who had given the Information, but that it was usual to appoint an Aumeen between the Accuser and the Accused; to hear both Sides, and to determine agreeable to the established Customs of the Country: That Noonda Roy was evidently their Enemy and that their Characters would be ruined, if they were left at his Mercy. Mr. Goring hearing these Complaints, explained to Noonda Roy, that this Severity, without having proved the Crimes on the Mut-

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fuddies, was highly improper; and that he must desist; and that he had no Orders from the Council to authorize such Severity. Noonda Roy, from the Shallowness of his Understanding, gave a very improper Answer to Mr. Goring, who did not at that Time make any Reply, but wrote to Mr. Maxwell, desiring to know the Reason that Noonda Roy took on himself so much Authority, and acted so perversely. In the Names of the Gentlemen, Mr. Maxwell wrote in Answer, That he and the other Gentlemen had not said any Thing to Noonda Roy on the Subject; and that Mr. Goring was at full Liberty to enquire into the Papers, how and in what Manner he pleased, and thought most adviseable. On this Mr. Goring wrote a Letter to Rajah Goordafs, concerning the Perverseness of Noonda Roy, and of the Authority which he had taken on himself; and also sent him Mr. Maxwell's Answer; and desiring that, in consequence of such Conduct, Rajah Goordafs would suspend him, and appoint an intelligent Muttsuddy on his own Part: Rajah Goordafs accordingly appointed a Muttsuddy, who, jointly with the Muttsuddies of Rajah Perboram, set about adjusting the Accounts with the Muttsuddies of the Nizamut. Further, on the 25th of Rubbee ul Awul (26th May) a Person came to Mr. Goring, and informed him, that Kishwor Cawn, Auruz Beg to Rajah Goordafs, had procured the Seals of the Nabob's Officers to Two or Three long Papers, containing many false Accusations; and mentioned the Names of several Persons, whose Seals were to these Papers. On hearing this, Mr. Goring went immediately to the Nabob, and made Enquiries of him concerning this Affair; the Nabob replied, That he was not acquainted with these Circumstances. Mr. Goring then said to Rajah Goordafs, "I have been informed that Kishwor Cawn, your Auruz Beg, is the Person who has done this; do you know any Thing of it?" Mr. Goring replied, "It is very surprising that a confidential Servant of yours could sit in your own House, and cause Seals to be affixed to Papers, without your Knowledge." Mr. Goring then sent for Two of those whose Seals were to the Paper, the one named Mahomed Ashuck, Darogah of the Nabob's Stables; and the other named Meer Doolah, the Darogah of the Kitchen; and made Enquiries of them: They replied, "Kishwor came to us and brought in a long Paper in his Hand, and said, It is the Order of the Nabob and Rajah that you affix your Seals to this Paper. Hearing the Names of the Nabob and Rajah, we put our Seals to it, but knew nothing of the Contents." Hearing this, Mr. Goring immediately had their Depositions written down and their Seals affixed thereto;—every one of those whose Seals were to the Paper gave different Accounts. Mr. Goring caused all their Depositions to be written, and their Seals set to them, and sends them down; by which you will clearly comprehend the Circumstances.

A Paper delivered into this Office on the 15th, for Translation, intituled, "A Paper transmitted to General Clavering by Noonda Roy, from the City;" containing a particular Detail of his Transactions there, is exactly the same as N^o 6, beginning at the 12th Page of this Book, except in the following Particulars:

The Paragraph on which I have remarked in Page 18 is, in this latter Paper, cleared up, and runs thus: "Rajah Perboram came with Mr. Goring to the Kellah, and spoke to the Nabob and Rajah Goordafs, concerning the Release of Yatebar Ally Cawn; a few Minutes after which he was set at Liberty."

In Page the 20th, towards the Bottom, in the first Paper, it is said, "That the Mohurrurs would be employed from Morning till Night, for the Space of Two Years, before they could finish them." In the latter Paper it runs thus: "Forty Mohurrurs would be employed, &c."

In the latter Paper, Mahomed Reza Ullah, One of the Witnesses to the former Paper, is omitted, and Two others, Mahomed Ismael and Buhurn Seine, are added.

J. H. Dooley.
Assist^t P. S.

At N^o 21

The Governor General begs Leave to make the following Remark to the Board:

As neither Mr. Goring's Letter of the 3d of June, nor the Begum's Letter addressed to the General, which was enclosed in it, contain the full Confirmation required by the Board, in the Letter written to Mr. Goring on the 25th May, I desire that the following Questions may be proposed to the Begum.

1st. Was any Application made to you for the Account which you have delivered of Three Lacks of Rupees, said to have been paid to the Governor and Mr. Middleton? or did you deliver the Account of your own free Will, and unsolicited?

2d. In what Manner was the Application made to you, and by whom?

3d. On what Account was the Sum, One and a Half Lack, given to the Governor General, which you have laid to his Account? was it in Consequence of any Requisition from him, or of any previous Agreement, or of any established Usage?

I must further request, that these Questions be transmitted to the Resident at the Durbar; and that he be directed to put them in Person to the Begum, and to take down her Answers in her Presence.

Mr. Francis—I agree, provided Mr. Goring be present while the Questions are put; but to be silent, and not to interfere in them.

The Governor General—I am sorry I am under the Necessity of objecting to Mr. Goring's being present. It was to prevent the Effect of any Influence which might be exercised by Mr. Goring

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ring over the Begum, who is at present under absolute Subjection to his Authority, that I desired the Board to invest the Resident at the Durbar (the only regular official Channel for such a Communication) with this Commission: I must therefore beg Leave to object to any further Proposal for his being present; and I hope that Mr. Francis himself, and the Board, will think this a sufficient Reason for my objecting.

Mr. Barwell—I acquiesce in the Governor General's Request: And as the Reasons which possibly have influenced Mr. Francis, might have Weight with me to embrace his Proposal, that Mr. Goring should accompany Mr. Martin to the Begum, and be present while the Questions were put, I beg the Favour of Mr. Francis to acquaint me with his Sentiments, why he has judged it necessary?

Colonel Monson—I have no Objection, for the Governor General's Satisfaction, that the Questions should be put to the Begum; but I think Mr. Martin an improper Person to do it, as he now stands accused, and is said to have received a Sum of Money from Ewaz Ally Cawn, for his Consent in the Appointment of a Servant to the Nabob's Household; therefore, I deem him a Person who may be influenced in this Enquiry: I would therefore recommend, that these Questions be put to the Begum in the Presence of Mr. Goring, Mr. Martin, and any other third Person the Board shall think proper to appoint; viz. Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Anderson, or Mr. Grant. The First Question, in my Opinion, has already been answered by Mr. Goring, in his Letter of the 3d of June: The Second Question I think unnecessary; for if the Money was given, it is of little Consequence to the Public in what Manner this Transaction has been made known: With respect to the Third Question, we already know on what Account the Lack and a Half of Rupees was given; whether it was in Consequence of a Requisition from the Governor, or any other Person, or by previous Agreement, is not material, as the Directors will judge how far the Governor's having accepted of such Presents is agreeable to their Sentiments. I have heard, it has been an established Usage for Persons of distinguished Rank, when Residents at the Courts of Eastern Princes, to have large Sums of Money given them for their Table Expences: The Governor General can himself satisfy the Court of Directors, whether he received such an Allowance from the Begum, or the Nabob's Household; or whether he has charged any Sum, on Account of his Expences, to the Company, while at Muxadabad.

General Clavering—I am very willing to agree, that Mr. Martin should be present when the Questions are put, together with Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Anderson, the Two Gentlemen of the Council at Muxadabad, who are appointed to examine the Accounts: And I think that the Questions should be proposed by Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Goring being present. It would be very improper that Mr. Martin should alone propose the Questions, because he has been accused of taking Money for an Appointment in the Nabob's Household, and the Accusation has been transmitted to us by Mr. Goring; he therefore must be considered as Mr. Goring's Enemy. In regard to the Manner in which the Appointment was made to the Begum, or by whom, seems to be very immaterial; what appears to be most essential to the Governor, is to find out, from the Begum's Answers, whether the Sum of 1,50,000 Rupees, which the Begum declares she gave to the Governor, was a Present of the Money alledged by Maha Rajah Nundcomar, or whether it was a separate Sum. It appears to me to be equally illegal, whether the Money was given to the Governor in consequence of a Requisition from him, or in consequence of any previous Agreement, or of any established Usage, without he had the Authority of the Court of Directors for receiving the Money; and therefore I conceive that it can be of no Manner of Use to him, whether that Part of the Third Question be answered in the Affirmative or the Negative.

Governor General—I do not mean to make the Board the Judges of my Conduct, but have disclaimed their Right of judging me; but even if I had not done it, I have certainly a Right to determine for myself what Points are necessary for my own Justification. I have objected to Mr. Goring, and to him only: I have no particular Desire that Mr. Martin should put the Question to the Begum; let the Board nominate Mr. Anderson to this Commission, or Mr. Maxwell, if he understands the Language, or join Mr. Martin to both these Gentlemen; I have no Objection to either: But I must object to Mr. Goring, because I believe that, if he is present, the Begum will answer the Questions under the Dread of his Authority. I once more refer it to the Board, to determine whether Mr. Goring shall or shall not be present on the Occasion.

Mr. Francis begs Leave to give the following Explanation, agreeable to the Request of Mr. Barwell:

I am at all Times ready to give an Explanation of the Motives of my Opinion, to any Member of the Board who may desire it, though strictly, I am at Liberty to decline it: The Begum, I observe, is suspected to be under the Influence of Mr. Goring. If after the Declarations she has made to him, and which, from the above Suspicion, he may be supposed to have extorted from her, she should afterwards be examined by another Person, in Mr. Goring's Absence, and vary from her first Declaration, we may expect Mr. Goring will then complain that opposite Influence has prevailed over her to do so. Let the Questions be put into Writing, and read, or delivered to her publicly, and then I think there can be no Ground for a Suspicion of undue Influence of either Side.

Mr. Barwell—I admit the Justness of the Arguments on which Mr. Francis founds his Opinion for joining Mr. Goring with Mr. Martin; but as the Governor's Objections to that Gentleman are thought by him to be very material, and I coincided with him on that Opinion, I am against Mr. Goring's being present, when the Questions the Governor has desired are put to the Begum: As there

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are Objections likewise stated to Mr. Martin, I am against that Gentleman's being present, particularly as there are Two others, to whom no Objection has been made.

Agreed, That the Questions proposed by the Governor General be translated into Persian, to be delivered to the Begum, in the Presence of Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderson; and that the Paper be transmitted to these Gentlemen for that Purpose, with the following Directions, &c. &c.

To Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderson.

Gentlemen,

We transmit you enclosed, a Paper addressed to Munny Begum, containing fundry Questions, to which we are desirous of obtaining her Replies; we therefore direct you to cause the said Paper to be delivered to her, in your Presence, and in the Name of this Board; you will at the same Time request to be furnished with her Answers to each Article, in Writing, which, when delivered, are to be forwarded immediately to us: But we positively direct, that you enter into no Conversation with the Begum, either jointly or separately, upon the Subject or the Contents of the Paper.

Fort William,
the 8th June 1775.

General Clavering lays before the Board some Persian Letters which he has received from Nuned Roy at Moorshedabad; also a Translation of Two Papers contained in one of the said Letters, which is as follows.

TRANSLATION of Two Papers inclosed in the Letter from Nuned Roy to General Clavering; received 6th June 1775.

Particulars of what was received by the Governor and his Servants, from the Information of intelligent Servants of the Nizamut, &c. 7,33,876. 3. 3. exclusive of what was received by Mr. Middleton, which will appear from Mr. Goring's Letters — — — 7,33,876 3 3

Viz. On the Governor's Arrival at Cossimbuzar, and appointing the Begum and Rajah Gourdas to their Offices, from the 17th of Jemaudad Awul, the 14th Year, viz.

Viz. At Cossimbuzar by Pursing, Brother to Cantoo Baboo, by Way of Entertainment to the Governor on his Arrival there, fixed at 2,000 R ^s per Day	—	—	—	—	—	1,50,000	—	—
For the appointing of the Begum, given in Calcutta as a Present, viz. One Lack to Cantoo Baboo from the Begum's private Treasury, and One Lack by Nundcomar, conformably to the Begum's Order of the 12th of Aushin 1179	—	—	—	—	—	2,00,000	—	—
For the Present of Jewels and Cloth, without the Papers it cannot be exactly ascertained, about	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	—
For Winter Cloaths; viz. in the 14th Year 18,000; in the 15th Year 12,000 R ^s	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	—	—
The Entertainment from Yetteram Doulah Mur Sedoo, Prince David, the Seats, Mahummud Erye Chan, and Mahummud Yar Chan,	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,000	—	—
To Cantoo Baboo, on the Begum's Appointment to the Management of Affairs, viz.	—	—	—	—	—			
On the Appointment	—	—	—	—	40,000	—	—	
By a Killaut, Pearls, and Elephant	—	—	—	—	7,000	—	—	
					—	—	—	47,000 — —
								5,52,000 — —

Received by Santer Ram;

Viz. On the Begum's Appointment	—	—	—	40,000	—	—		
The Fourth Part of the Advance to Moetughul, at different Times, and in different Sums; Total	—	—	—	92,876	3	3		
For Winter Garments	—	—	—	20,000	—	—		
				—	—	—		1,52,876 3 3
For a Present to Behwannee Metre and Nrin Soot, Aumeens to the Governor and Mr. Middleton, on their Departure;								
The Resident from the Nawal	—	—	—	17,000	—	—		
D ^r from the Servants of the Government	—	—	—	12,000	—	—		
				—	—	—		29,000 — —
								—
Total	—	—	—					7,33,876 3 3

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TRANSLATION of the Second Paper.

Particulars of the Profits of Munnee Begum, from the 1st of Jemmaud ul Sane, of the 14th Year, to the 15th of Rubbe ul Awul, of the 16th Year; from the Information of intelligent Persons and Accountants; viz.

Two Months Wages, as a Present from all the Sepoys and domestic Servants;

Viz. For Jummaud ul Sanie, of the 14th Year — 66,625 — —
For Ribbi ul Sanie, of the 15th D° — — 66,625 — —

1,33,250 — —

By Reduction of Servants Wages, conformably to the Advice of the Governor, at different Times — — — —

2,59,754 4 2

By Presents received for continuing the Superintendants and Accountants in their Offices, and Two Months Wages received from others — —

96,000 — —

By Profit on the Batta of Gold Mohurs and Rupees, and by the Purchase of Jewels, &c.

Viz. By the Batta on Rupees, &c. — — 75,000 — —

By the Purchase of Jewels, &c. — — 75,000 — —

1,50,000 — —

By a false Charge in the Account of private Expences — — — —

20,000 — —

By D° for Presents made in the Years 14 and 15 — — — —

25,000 — —

N. B. 30,000 R° are charged, Five of which are expended.

By Salaries received during her Administration — — — —

25,000 — —

Received by Yetbar Ali Chan, viz.

By fixing his Seal to Papers — — — 10,000 — —

By Knavery in the preparing Buildings — — — 40,000 — —

By Cash converted to his own Use in the daily Pay to the People at Mootryel — — — 14,000 — —

64,000 — —

7,73,004 4 2

Ordered, That the Letters from Nuned Roy to General Clavering be sent to the Persian Office, to be translated.

The Governor General.—The General will excuse my taking Notice of an Irregularity, which I think it the Duty of the Board to put a Stop to, in the Letter addressed to him by the Begum, on a Subject on which she was desired to give her Answer in Writing to Mr. Goring; and therefore, as an official Paper, it ought either to have been addressed to Mr. Goring, in consequence of the Letter sent to him, or to myself, as the only Person authorized to correspond with the Powers and Princes of Hindostan, among which the Begum has always been ranked. I therefore move, That the Begum be acquainted, that in all her future Communications with the Board on public Business, she is to address herself to the Governor.

General Clavering.—The Letter I received from the Begum came inclosed in a Letter addressed to the Governor General and Council, from Mr. Goring; it was sent to me by the Secretary of the Board, I brought it with me to the Council the next Morning; pursuing in this Step the same Rule which I have followed when I have received Letters from the King Shaw Allum, and the Nabob of Arcot. I have never answered any of those Letters, excepting that of the Nabob of Arcot, by Permission of the Governor General, returning to him the Present which he sent me. As I think that the Governor General now stands in a different Predicament, with regard to the Begum, than he would have done, had he not been accused by her of taking Presents, I am of Opinion, that no such Application should be made to the Begum at present. It appears by a Letter entered in the Persian Correspondence, from the Begum to the Governor General, that she expressly applied to him for his Leave to write to the Members of the Board; desiring he would send our Names, and acquaint her to whom it would be proper to write; saying, that she should forward the Letters inclosed to the Governor, who she said was dearer to her than Life, for his Perusal, after which desired they might be delivered to the said Gentlemen, in whatever Manner he might think proper.

The Governor General.—The Proposition made to me by the Begum was, That Letters of Compliments should be written by her to the Gentlemen of Council on their Arrival, and it is certain that I desired her instantly to write such Letters, conceiving them to be necessary Forms of Civility; but I do not conceive that my Acquiescence in this Instance can, in any Construction, be applied to authorize an official Correspondence contrary to the express Orders of the Company in their original Instructions. The General has quoted an Expression of the Begum's Letter to me, which may throw a Ridicule on the Character of the Writer, in the Judgment of those who are not acquainted with the Style of an Oriental Writer: Whatever Sense these Words were meant to convey, I am certain that they were not written from any Motives of particular Kindness; if they were, it appears that I have lost my Title to them, since I find precisely the same Words made use of in the Letter now before the Board to the General.

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General Clavering—I refer to the Begum's Letter entered upon this Day's Consultations, and can not find any Expression which conveys the Sense of that Kind of Relation which is mentioned in the Letter to the Governor General.

The Governor General—I am sorry to bear a Share in swelling the Consultations with a Subject which appears to me to be so very unimportant; but as the General has thought it of Consequence, I desire that the Translation of the introductory Paragraph of the Begum's Letter to the General may be inserted in this Place.

“To the General high in Dignity, eminent in Rank, dearer than Life, whom God preserve! After presenting you with my Prayers, which are innumerable, for your long Life and Prosperity, be it revealed to your enlightened Mind”—

Mr. Francis—I do not think the Begum, who is a Subject of this State, can properly be considered as one of the Princes or Country Powers of India: But, setting that Question aside, I am of Opinion, that the barely receiving a Letter from any of the Indian Princes, does not amount to the carrying on a Correspondence with them, which we are restrained from by our Instructions: Such Letters should be immediately laid before the Board; and if they appear to require an Answer, it should be made in the Name of the Governor General. It is not probable, that any Indian Prince will continue to write Letters to Gentlemen who decline returning Answers to them.

Mr. Barwell is for the Motion of the Governor General.

Colonel Monson—I do not look upon the Begum, in her present Situation, or at the Time she wrote the Letter to General Clavering, to come within the Description of those Powers with whom we are restrained by the Court of Directors to correspond.—The General's having received a Letter cannot be deemed holding a Correspondence with any Person; for it is impossible for him to prevent being addressed by Letter. The General presented the Begum's Letter to the Board on the First Consultation which was held after his receiving it, and the Board have not authorized the Governor General to give any Answer to it. The Governor General, I apprehend, by the Orders of the Court of Directors, is under the same Restrictions as any Member of the Board, with regard to his Correspondence with them; for he is only to write such Letters as may be approved of by the Board, and to lay before them such Answers as he may receive. I think it unnecessary to acquaint the Begum, that in her future Communications, she is to address the Governor General only.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to acquaint Munny Begum, that in all her future Communications with the Board, she is to address the Governor General.

General Clavering—I move, that a Request be made to the Governor General, to declare whether, conformably to the Second Article of the Company's Instructions, he has laid before this Board all the Letters which he has written to the Begum since our Arrival?

The Governor General—This is a new Mode of producing Accusations, to which I shall not give my Assistance. If the General knows of any Letters which I have written to the Begum, let him produce them. I have many Reasons for not answering this Call at the Board; but there is One particular one, which I will mention, That I cannot point out with Certainty all the Letters which I have written; some, containing mere Matters of Compliment, or Subjects of no Importance, may have been dictated to any Moonshee who was present, and perhaps no Translations of them made; but I will endeavour to collect the Whole of my Correspondence with the Begum, if there is any Part of it not entered in the official Copy; and will certainly, at a proper Time, transmit it to the Court of Directors.

General Clavering—As the Governor General acknowledges he has written Letters, or may have written Letters, which he has not communicated to the Board, conformably to the precise Instructions of the Court of Directors, I move, That a Letter be written to Mr. Goring, to acquaint the Begum, that she do deliver up to him all the Letters which have been written to her from the Governor General since the Commencement of this Government, or by his Banyan; because I have seen, in one of the Begum's Letters to the Governor, that she refers him for further Particulars to Cantoo Baboo.

The Governor General—I have no Objection to the Motion, provided the Demand is made by some other Person than Mr. Goring; but I desire that it may be added in the Instructions, that she be requested to communicate all the Letters received from General Clavering.

Mr. Francis agrees to the Motion.

Mr. Barwell had retired before the Motion was made.

Colonel Monson has no Objection to it.

Agreed, That the following Letter be now written to Mr. Goring:

To Mr. Charles Goring.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 26th and 27th ultimo, and 1st and 3d Instant, with the several Inclosures to which they refer.

We direct, that on Receipt of this, you apply to the Begum to deliver up to you, for the Information of the Board, all the Letters which she may have received from the Governor General, from General Clavering, or from Cantoo Baboo, the Governor General's Banyan, since the Date of

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the Commencement of the present Administration; and that you transmit the same to us without Delay.

We are to observe, in Reply to your Letters of the 26th ultimo and 1st Instant; That Nonud Roy, being only appointed Head of the Mohurrurs, to assist Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, in their Investigation of the Accounts of the Nizamut, his Duty has no Connection with the Business for which we have deputed you to the Nabob's Court; nor your's with that of his Appointment: You will therefore receive the several Accounts, agreeable to our former Instructions; and, after having fulfilled the Objects of those Instructions, and delivered them over to the above Gentlemen, you will return to the Presidency.

Fort William,
8th June 1775.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 12th June 1775.

Read the following Letter from the Resident at the Durbar:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council,
at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 25th Instant, and have now the Pleasure of transmitting you the Durbar General Treasury Account, for the Month of May 1775, Balance in ready Cash, Sic^a R^s 951. 5. 5. At the same Time I beg Leave to acquaint you, that the Nabob has made repeated Applications to me for Money for the Use of his Household; which it has not been in my Power to comply with, being informed by the Provincial Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, that they have not at present any Cash in their Treasury to answer the Demands; and you will observe, that I have not been able to obtain more than 10,000 Rupees from them in the Course of this Month.

I shall acquaint the Begum with your Resolution relative to her Salary, as Guardian to the Nabob; and shall take Care to discontinue the Payment of it in future.

With respect to the Information against me, of having received 3,000 Rupees from Ewaz Ally Cawn, as my Proportion of 15,000 Rupees, given for his Appointment to the Consumanate, I feel a particular Happiness, in a conscious Superiority over the Malice of those who have insinuated such a Charge against me, in declaring thus publicly that there is not a Word of Truth in it: On the contrary, I assure you that I never have, directly or indirectly, received any Part of the said Sum from Ewaz Ally Cawn, or any other Consideration from him, at any Time, either before or since my taking Charge of the Durbar; nor has any such Sum, or any Consideration, been received from him by any of my Servants, with my Privy or Consent. The Unwillingness you have shewn to credit a Report so prejudicial to my Character, by the Favour you have conferred upon me, in giving me the earliest Intimation, so as to afford me an Opportunity of clearing up my Conduct, claims a grateful Acknowledgment, and has drawn from me this open Declaration, even without the Knowledge of my Accuser; and I flatter myself it will be considered as a full Refutation of the unjust Charge exhibited against me. But as the bare Contradiction of one Man may not be thought sufficient to invalidate the Assertion of another, or be deemed an ample Justification of his Innocence, I wish not to screen myself, by this Disavowal, from the strictest Enquiry you may think proper to direct into the Grounds of such an Accusation; satisfied within myself of the Impossibility to prove an absolute Falsity, even though any Person should be daring enough to attempt it.

I am truly sensible, Gentlemen, of the Obligation you have conferred upon me, in giving me this Appointment; the Remembrance of which, and a Regard to my own Reputation, will always exact a steady Adherence to the Duties of my Office, and Fidelity in the Execution of the Trust, preferably to every other Consideration. It will ever be my Ambition to merit your Approbation; and I hope the good Opinion you have hitherto done me the Honour to entertain of my Character, will not be lessened by this, or any other such malevolent Aspersions, thrown upon it, where I can, with the same Degree of Truth, aver the Whole to be a Fiction, and set at Defiance those who may endeavour to prove the contrary.

I remain, with the greatest Respect, &c.

Moorshedabad,
the 30th May 1775.

W^m B. Martin,
Resident.

Ordered, That the Inclosure be entered after the Consultation.

GENERAL

GENERAL Treasury Account of the Durbar, for the Month of May 1775.

Dr.

Cr.

To Balance of last Month	—	—	40,323 13 1½	By Nabob Mauburuck ul Dowlah.			
To Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.				7. Paid him in Part of his Allowance, as per Receipt	—	10,000	—
23. Received from Mr. Edward Baber, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue	—	—	10,000	23. Ditto — Ditto	—	10,000	—
				24. Advanced to Meer Sadoo	—	2,000	—
				By Rajah Goroodofs.			22,000
				21. Paid him in Part of his Allowance, as per Receipt	—		3,500
				By Rajah Dridgenarain.			
				8. Paid him his Allowance for this Month	600	—	—
				Advanced him in Part for June	—	150	—
				By Account Charity.			750
				27. Paid Molavey Omey, for Langan Cannah	150	—	—
				Paid Faikeers, Brahmins, &c.	—	515 6 17½	—
				By Account Feel Connah.			665 6 17½
				9. Advanced Nyamuttulah Darogah	—		600
				By Account Nizamut.			
				20. Paid Servants Wages at Dowdpore Garden	47	—	—
				D° D° at Plaffey	—	25 8	—
				By Charges Dawk.			72 8
				26. Paid Mohon Sing, as per Receipt	—		500
				By Account Phoufdarree.			
				27. Paid as per Establishment	—		2,697 8
				By Charges General.			
				28. Cooley Hire thus on Treasure	—	10	—
				Paid Servants Wages, as per Establishment	2,592 11 15		2,593 5 15

A P P E N D I X E.

A P P E N D I X E.

By Balance, viz.					
Outstanding, as per last October's Account.					
In the Hands of Lutchmenarain, Canongoe, Account Unnoop Dammadar, to be received from him, by Orders of the Superior Council of Revenue, in their Letter of the 18th October last		—	7,576	1	9
Account Tuncaw of the Moradbaug Sepoys		—	949	8	10
The Amount of 5 Bills sent to Col. Tottingham, for Expences Account Coolies, Bungalubardars, Bearers, Bullock Hire, &c. on his going with a Detachment up to Dinapore		—	4,987	13	5
Advanced for the Bullocks provided for a Detachment going to Rungpore and Calcutta, in January 1773, a Bill of which has been sent to Mr. George Graham, the Contractor		—	1,480	4	—
In the Hand of Mr. William Cowper		—	1,000	—	—
Ready Cash		—	—	—	—
			15,993	11	4
			951	5	5
			16,945	—	9
Sicca Rupees	—	50,323	13	1 1/2	
Sicca Rupees	—	50,323	13	1 1/2	

Moorshedabad, the 28th May 1775. (Errors excepted.)
W. B. Martin,
Resident.

APPENDIX

Agreed, That the following Letter be written, in Reply to the above from the Resident at the Durbar.

To Mr. William B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 30th ultimo.

Having ordered a Supply of Treasure, which is on the Way down from Patna, to be delivered over to the Provincial Council at Moorshedabad, you will be able to obtain from them an Advance of Money on Account of the Nabob's Stipend; and we have accordingly directed them to advance you at present Two Lacks of Rupees.

We are pleased to remark that, by the Declaration contained in your Letter, that you had not received any Sum of Money or Gratuity from Ewar Ally Cawn; but, as Ewar Ally Cawn had confessed the obtaining a Sum of 15,000 Rupees from him, for his Appointment to the Consistory, of which 3,000 Rupees were in your Name, we have directed Mr. Goring to recommend to the Nabob to endeavour to ascertain the real Application of this Sum, by examining Ewar Ally Cawn upon the Subject, in Presence of himself, Messrs. Maxwell and Anderson, and of you, if you should think proper to attend.

We are, &c.

Referred to, and read, a Letter from the Begum to the President of the late Council; received and entered in the Persian Correspondence, the September last.

The Governor General lays before the Board, the Accounts which are mentioned in this Letter.

Ordered, That they be recorded after the Consultation.

From Munny Begum to the Governor:—Received the 20th October 1774.

Formerly the Expences of the Sepoys, and other Nizamut Charges, were settled by the Company, at the Sum of 16,00,000, and the Expences of the Household, and private Charges, to 15,81,860 Sicca Rupees; amounting in the Whole to Sicca Rupees 31,81,860, Annually. They remained at this Sum, till the last of Jummadee ul Awul of the 14th Sun. You informed me, that Sixteen Lacks of Rupees were settled for the aforesaid Charges, from the Beginning of Jummadee Affanee of the same Year, and that the rest must be saved by the disbanding of great Part of the Sepoys, and the Reduction of the other Expences: In consequence of which, the Disbursements were settled on a Plan agreeable thereto. I am now much distressed, on Account of the Arrears due to the disbanded Sepoys, Officers of the Household, &c. My Son! at the Time you desired this Reduction should be made, I immediately, agreeable to your Orders, settled the Expences of the Nizamut, Household, &c. at 16,00,000 of Rupees Annually, from the 16th of Shawul of the 13th Sun; and the Mutsuddies of the Nizamut, &c. prepared the Accounts of the Balances, agreeable to the reduced Allowance, from the aforesaid Date to the last of Jummadee ul Awul of the 14th Sun, amounting to 19,78,556 Rupees, and over, and delivered them to you; and represented that this Sum was the Balance of the Nizamut, and private Charges only; and that the Arrears due to the Government Sepoys amounted to the Sum of 20,24,224, and over, till the Time of their Dismission on the First of Jummadee-ul-Awul of the 14th Sun; besides which, there were other Charges: And from whence were they to discharge these Balances? You replied, That the Accounts must not be prepared agreeable to the former Appointment; and that whatever was due would be paid by the Company. You then appointed an Aumeen to examine into the Accounts presented to you, and left the City. Afterwards, the Sum of 20,24,224 Rupees, and over, on Account of the Nizamut; and the Sum of 9,62,371 Rupees, and over, on Account of private Charges; and 3,00,000 on Account of Loans, which the Nabob Syfud Dowlah, deceased, took from me when he went to Calcutta; amounting altogether to the Sum of 32,86,595 Rupees, and over; which appeared, by the Accounts to the Month of Jummadee-ul-Awul of the 14th Sun, to be due: After the Deduction of the Sum of 5,10,887, and over, received on Account of Expences at Dacca, there remains a Balance of 27,75,707, and over. From this Sum, agreeable to the Accounts of the reduced Appointment from the 16th of Shawul of the 13th Sun, to the Jummadee-ul-Awul of the 14th Sun, the Sum of 13,31,094 Rupees remains to the Khalsa: The remaining 14,44,613 Rupees, and over, Mr. Middleton does not bring into the Accounts. As I cannot possibly discharge all these Demands but through your Favour, I send you an English Statement of them. I request that you will be pleased to peruse them, and sign them, and return them to me, that Mr. Middleton's Objections may be removed, and I may be enabled to discharge these Demands.

Agreeably to the Bundbust made when the Settlement of 16 Lacks of Rupees took place, all the Dependants are paid from the 1st of Jummadee Affanee, or Lunar Month of the 14th Sun: If they are paid by the Solar Month, there will be great Loss: I therefore request you will write to Mr. Middleton, that they be paid from the Accounts of the Lunar Month.

A P P E N D I X E.

ACCOUNT Particulars of the Balance due from his Excellency the Nabob, on Account of the Bhalā Department, from the End of Jummadee ul Awal, Sun 14; viz.

To Cawn Sumawny, Toofhaw Connah, Wearing Apparel, &c.	—	2,94,496	6	8	—
Boat Building and Reparation, with Cost of Bedding, &c. Appurtenances thereunto belonging, for the Year 1179	— 63,107 14 4 1				
Deduct the Produce of the old Iron, and other Materials of old Boats	— — — 1,126 5 6 —				
		61,981	8	18	1
Allowance to the Nabob's Mother	— — — — —	27,833	5	6	3
Charges of Boat Reparation, and getting them ready for Service, in the Year 1178; Charges feeding Elephants, and the Amount of Provision of fine white P ^a Goods, by his Excellency's Order, at Dacca	2,41,323 13 4 —				
Deduct the Amount carried to the Nizamut Account	57,786 5 5 —				
		1,83,537	7	19	—
The King's Nezarannee for Soubahdarree Sunnod	— — — — —	1,00,000	—	—	—
Purchase of several Jewelries	— — — — —	1,50,000	—	—	—
D ^a of Abassee Slaves	— — — — —	6,380	10	—	—
Charges Emmawrut; viz.					
In Moorshedabad Khella, &c.	— — — R ^s 29,044 6 17 2				
At Ramnah Gad Sawmah, &c.	— — — 8,900 — — —				
At Calcutta	— — — 1,534 — — —				
		39,478	6	17	2
Charges Awffoor Connah, or Imaum Bhadow	— — — — —	30,724	13	3	1
Sumboal Cawnah	— — — — —	8,786	11	—	—
Paper, Ink, &c.	— — — — —	3,741	3	10	—
Shawgm ^a Peshaw, consisting of fundry Servants and Dependants on Pay	— — — — —	55,410	9	—	—
Rupees	—	9,62,371	2	2	3

STATEMENT

A P P E N D I X E.

STATEMENT of the Nabob's Depts, and Affets for the Liquidation thereof, to the End of Jumaud ul Awul, Year 14th.

Dr.		Cr.	
To remaining due, as formerly stated, being Account Nizamut only	20,24,224 1 5	By Balance due the Nabob from the Company, as per their Account accompanying	13,31,094 4 7 1
To Balance Account Bhaila, omitted in the former Statement	9,62,371 2 2 3	By Receipts and Vouchers produced from the Khalsa, for Disbursements, Account Boat-building, Reparations, &c. at Dacca; viz.	
		Account Nizamut	3,27,550 4 5
		Bhaila	1,83,537 7 19
		Balance	5,10,887 12 4
	29,86,595 3 7 3		18,41,982 0 11 1
			11,44,613 2 16 2
			29,86,595 3 7 3
To Balance of foregoing Account	11,44,653 2 16 2		
To Money lent the late Nabob Syfut Dowlah, when he went to Calcutta, by Munny Begum	3,00,000 — —		
	14,44,613 2 16 2		

The Honourable Company on Account with the Nabob, to the End of Jumaud ul Awul, Year 14th.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance agreeable to the former Account	19,78,556 3 16 1	By Receipts and Vouchers, produced from the Khalsa, for Disbursements at Dacca;	
		Account Nizamut	3,27,350 4 5
		Bhaila	1,83,537 7 19
		By Shumer Cumree, or Difference between Lunar and Calendar Reckoning, returned by the Board's Orders	5,10,887 12 4
		Balance	1,36,574 3 5
	19,78,556 3 16 1		6,47,461 15 9
			13,31,094 4 7 1
			19,78,556 3 16 1

A P P E N D I X E.

The Board also recur to the Nabob's Account, delivered in by the Accountant General to the Revenue Department, in Consultation 25th ult.

Ordered, That Copies of all the above-mentioned Accounts of the Nizamut, and of the Begum's Letter, be sent to Mr. Goring, to be delivered over to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

The Governor General informs the Board, That there appears to him a very material Error in the Account Current with the Nabob, signed by Mr. Croftes, and now before the Board; Credit being therein given to the Nabob for his Stipend, according to the old Establishment, to the 31st of December 1772; whereas it was expressly settled by the Committee of Circuit, in July or August 1772, at the Time that the Governor was with the Committee at Moorshedabad, that the reduced Stipend should take Place from the Day on which the Nabob received the formal Notification of the Company's Orders on that Subject from Mr. Cartier, which was in December 1771, or January 1772: That he thinks this Mistake ought to be rectified, before the Accounts are finally adjusted with the Nabob.

Mr. Francis—I agree with the Governor General, that the Mistake ought to be rectified, for the Information of the Court of Directors; but I very much doubt whether it will be possible for the Company to recover any Balance that may appear to be due from him: According to the rectified Account, it will probably amount to about Seven Lacks, supposing the Balance now stated by Mr. Croftes as due to the Nabob, and amounting to R^s 7,64,958, to be deducted from the Over-payment. This Balance, I presume, must now be due to his Family and Servants; and we are informed, both by Mr. Martin and Mr. Goring, that there is no Money in his Treasury. So far from this Board being able to exact from the Nabob a Restitution of an old Over-payment, I imagine that we must make him the Advance we have this Day ordered, for his immediate Support. Being a Minor, and under the Guardianship of the Company, he ought not in Justice, I think, be made answerable for Over-payments made on Account of his Pension, and which it will be impossible for him to recover, or to make good any Way, but by the Reduction of his present Establishment.

Agreed, That the Mistake be notified to Mr. Goring; and that he be informed of the Day on which the reduced Stipend of the Nabob took Place.

The following Letter is written to Mr. Goring, in conformity to the foregoing Resolution.

To Mr. Charles Goring.

Sir,

On Receipt of the Ten Depositions inclosed in your Letter of the 21st ult. we thought it proper to make Mr. Martin acquainted with the Charge exhibited against him for 3,000 Rupees, taken in his Name from Ewar Ally Cawn, in the Sum of 15,000, which, it seems, he had paid for the Office in the Comfumanee.

As Mr. Martin has written to us, solemnly and peremptorily denying that either he, or any of his Servants with his Privy or Consent, ever received any Sum of Money or Gratuity from Ewar Ally Cawn, we cannot give Credit to the Charge, unless it be fully proved that the Money was paid to Mr. Martin: We therefore desire you will recommend it to the Nabob, to examine Ewar Ally Cawn, in Presence of yourself, Messrs. Maxwell and Anderson, and of Mr. Martin also (if he desires it) with respect to the Application of the above 15,000 Rupees, which Ewar Ally Cawn, by his own Confession, appears to have actually received, in order to ascertain what really became of it; and if he should declare that a Part has been given to Mr. Martin, you will advise the Nabob to call upon him for the Proofs of his Assertion.

We inclose a Copy of a Letter from Munny Begum, and of sundry Accounts, Three of which were received with her Letter. As we judge that these Papers may be of Service to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, in their Investigation, you will deliver them over to these Gentlemen.

But, for the further Illustration of the Nabob's Accounts, we think it necessary to acquaint you of an Error in the Account signed by Mr. Croftes; wherein Credit has been given to the Nabob for his Stipend, agreeable to the old Establishment, up to December 1772; whereas the Reduction to Sixteen Lacks should have taken Place from the 21st January 1772, the Day on which the Orders of the Company for that Reduction were notified to the Nabob.

We have ordered Two Lacks of Rupees to be advanced on Account of the Nabob's Stipend, from a Supply which will shortly be thrown into the Moorshedabad Treasury, being now on the Way down from Patna.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
the 12th June 1775.

Ordered, That the Accomptant General to the Revenue Department be directed to draw out, from the Accounts of Mr. Middleton whilst he was Resident at the Durbar, a Yearly Account Current with the Nabob Mobarut ul Dowlah, of the Monies paid him from the 21st June 1772, being the Day on which the Reduction of his Stipend should have taken place, unto the 31st May last: That he also prepare and send in, with the above, an Account of the Appropriation of the Four Lacks of Rupees per Annum, saved out of the Allowance to Mahomed Reza Cawn, by Order of the Court of Directors, dated 10th April 1771, wherein they directed it to be applied towards forming the Sinking Fund.

SEL. COM. REP. XI.

U

Resolved

A P P E N D I X E.

Resolved also, That the following Orders be sent to Mr. Goring.

To Mr. Charles Goring.

Sir,

We desire that you will immediately apply to Rajah Goordafs, for an Account of the Money received from Mr. Middleton, or from Mr. Martin, in Payment to the Nabob, from the 21st of January 1772, the Day on which the Nabob's reduced Stipend took place, to the 21st of January 1773, and continued from thence to the 21st January 1774 and 1775; particularly specifying the Amount of the Balance as it then stood.

We are, &c.

Council Chamber,
the 15th June 1775.

Extract of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 21st June 1775.

X General Clavering.—I beg Leave to move, That the Accomptant General, or the Accomptant of the Treasury, be ordered to lay before this Board the Annual Account which has been transmitted to the late President and Council, or to the Governor General and Council, from Rajah Gourdafs, in consequence of the Orders contained in the 26th Paragraph of the General Letter of the Court of Directors, of the Date of the 29th of August 1771, in the following Words; viz. “As the
“Disbursements of the Sums allotted to the Nabob, for the Maintenance of his Household and Family,
“and the Support of his Dignity, will pass through the Hands of the Minister who shall be selected
“by you, conformable to our preceding Orders, we expect that you will require such Minister to
“deliver Annually to your Board a regular and exact Account of the Application of the several
“Sums paid by the Company to the Nabob: This you will strictly examine; and we trust that you will
“not suffer any Part of the Nabob's Stipend to be appropriated to the Minister's own Use, or wasted
“among the unnecessary Dependants of the Court; but that the whole Amount be applied to the
“Purposes for which it was assigned by us.”

The Governor General.—I can save the Board the Trouble of this Reference, by acquainting them, that no such Accounts have ever been transmitted, nor, as I can affirm with almost a certain Knowledge, any Orders given for that Purpose, either to Gourdafs, to whose Office it did not properly belong, nor to the Begum, who had the actual Charge and Responsibility of those Disbursements; this I am willing to acknowledge to have been an Omission of the late Government, among (perhaps many others, unavoidable in the Multiplicity and Importance of their other Duties); and perhaps less attended to in this Instance, from the absolute Impossibility to examine the Accounts, or draw from them the Uses intended by this Order of the Honourable Company. I will answer for my own Part, that having given a great Part of my Time and Attention, in the Course of many Months, to form a new Establishment of the Nabob's Expences, reduced within the Sum of his reduced Stipend, I had little Encouragement, had it ever occurred to me, to go through the Annual Labour of scrutinizing and auditing the long Accounts of his actual Disbursements.

Extract of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 22d June 1775.

General Clavering moves, That Mr. Middleton's entire Correspondence with this Government, from the Time of his being appointed Resident at the Durbar, be laid before the Board: That he be applied to for his Account with the Nabob, from the Time of his Appointment, till he was recalled from the Durbar; stating at what Rate per Annum he paid the Nabob his Stipend in the Year 1772; the Balance at the Close of that Year; and consecutively a Statement at the End of every Year, till he gave up his Accounts to Mr. Baber. The same to Mr. Baber and Mr. Martin.

Ordered, That Mr. Middleton's Correspondence be referred to; and that the following Letters be consequently written.

To Samuel Middleton, Esquire.

Sir,

We request that you will be pleased to furnish us with the Account between the Nabob and you, from the Time of your Appointment as Resident at the Durbar, until the Date of your Recall from that Office, stating the Rate at which you paid his Stipend in the Year 1772; the Balance at the Close of that Year; and consecutively a Statement at the Conclusion of each Year since.

22d June 1775.

We are, &c.

To Mr. Edward Baber.

Sir,

We direct that you immediately furnish us with a Copy of the Accounts between the Nabob and you, during the Time you acted as Resident at the Durbar; specifying the State of the Balance received from Mr. Middleton, and the State of that delivered over to Mr. Martin.

22d June 1775.

We are, &c.

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A P P E N D I X E.

To Mr. W. B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,
We direct you immediately to prepare and transmit to us a complete Copy of your Account with the Nabob, from the Time of your Appointment, to the latest Period; stating the Balance received with your Office from Mr. Baber, and the Amount of it at the Date of the Account.
22d June 1775. We are, &c.

Extract of Bengal Secret Consultations; the 24th July 1775.

Read, and ordered to be recorded, the Two following Letters, from Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

Gentlemen,
We have the Honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of Instructions of the 9th Instant; and to inform you, that we shall execute your Commands to the utmost of our Abilities, and only wait for the Receipt of the Papers which you have directed us to investigate.
We have the Honour to subscribe ourselves, &c.

Moorshedabad,
15th May 1775.

(Signed)

W^m Maxwell,
D. Anderson,
Ja^s Grant.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
We have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that Mr. Goring Yesterday delivered to us, through our President, the Accounts of the Dewanny Serishtah of the Nizamut. We shall accordingly begin to investigate them with all Expedition.

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We have the Honour to subscribe ourselves, with Respect, &c.

Moorshedabad,
6th June 1775.

(Signed)

W^m Maxwell, &c.

Read the Five following Letters from Mr. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
I hope my Duty will plead my Excuse, in communicating an Affair related to me by Rajah Goordafs, which appears to be of great Importance.
The Purport is, that at the Time the Governor General came to the City, to his Knowledge he received a Lack of Rupees in Specie from Munny Begum, exclusive of the Lack and Half I before wrote you about; and that by a Purwannah to Rajah Nuncomar, she ordered him to pay a further Sum of a Lack at Calcutta; to this Affair he informed me Cheyton Dur, her Treasurer, was privy, whom I sent for at his Request.
After keeping me almost a Morning, and being very impertinent, he at last thought proper to give me the inclosed Paper. I at first imagined it would be necessary to detain him till I had heard what the Eunuch Etwar Ally Khan had to say on the Subject; but reflecting it might require an Investigation of another Nature, I let him depart; for further Particulars, I beg Leave to refer you to the Six inclosed Persian Papers.

- N^o 1. A Conversation between me and the Parties, taken down by my Munfhee.
- N^o 2. Chyten Durr's Declaration, signed by himself.
- N^o 3. A Paper taken from the Bhela Books, the Dates the 1,50,000 R^s was paid the Governor.
- N^o 4. Rajah Goordafs's Declaration, under his Seal.
- N^o 5. My Letter to the Begum, inclosing Copies of the above Papers.
- N^o 6. Her Answer.

I have only to add, That, previous to sending the above Papers, I waited on her with the Nabob and Goordafs: On mentioning the Matter, she flew into a violent Passion, abused Goordafs, beat herself, and denied the Whole.

5th June 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Inclosed I send you Twenty-one Letters, delivered me by the Begum at Two different Times: There are Fourteen of the Governor's, Two of General Clavering's, and Five of Cantoo Baboo's.

June 13th 1775.

(Signed)

I am, &c.

C. Goring.

Honourable

A P P E N D I X E.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Inclosed I send you, in Persian, the Enquiry the Nabob made into the Application of the 15,000 R^s, taken from Ewar Ally Khan, by Etwar Ally Khan, attested by Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and myself.

The several Inclosures in your Letter of the 12th Instant I shall, as you direct, deliver to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

June 18th 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Inclosed I send you Twenty-nine Arzees of Complaint; which, together with Twelve I before dispatched you, makes Forty-one: The Purport of them is, Demands of a long Standing on the Nizamut, for Wages, &c. that has never yet been paid them, and for Want of which the Plaintiffs and their Families are starving. I must beg Leave to add, your redressing their Grievances will be doing a great Act of Charity, and calling down the Blessings of Thousands on your Heads.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

21st June 1775.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Inclosed I send you Five Statements of the Begum's Account, made up to the Time of her Dismission from the Charge of the Nabob's Household.

The Translation from the Persians are not exactly conformable to the Sheristadar's Accounts, as their Method is almost unintelligible: The Substance, however, is the same; and I hope they will meet with your Approbation, as I can with great Truth assure you, they have cost me infinite Trouble to procure.

N^o 1, shews the whole Demand, Account Stipends, since the Begum's Appointment to this Time; what she has been paid; and the Balance still due from the Company.

It is necessary to observe, there is an Article of Shumsay Cumnay, which the Nabob gives the Company Credit for, though I do not any where find it has been carried to their Account: I must therefore beg Leave to refer you to the then Resident at the Durbar for an Explanation of this Matter; and likewise to acquaint you how he came to debit the Begum for the Sum of R^s 2,41,323. 13. 4; as it appears, by her Account Current, that Sum still remains unpaid, and forms a Part of the Balance due to the Nabob.

N^o 2, shews the Nabob's Debts due at the present Time to the Bhelah.

N^o 3, shews the Debt due to the Servants of the Nizamut, together with what should have been paid them, and what they have received.

N^o 4, includes the whole Receipts and Disbursements to the Begum's Dismission; the Receipts in Two Parts, viz.

What the Company have paid, amounting to 60,46,560. 12. 4. and what she took on herself to collect, together with what Advantages have been made during our Administration; which I have brought to the Company's Credit, and which forms, as far as I am able to judge, the greatest Part, if not the Whole, of the Embezzlements of which Monit Roy gave an Account to the Board; being

11,46,404 4 17 2

In all 71,72,965 1 1 2

The Disbursements I have particularized, that you may be able to judge of the Nabob's Expences in the various Departments of his Household; they amount to 63,47,655. 6. 1. 3. which leaves a Balance of 8,25,309. 11. 19. 3. the Particulars of which are explained at the Foot of the Account.

N^o 5, is an Account of the Resources by which the Nabob may be enabled to pay the Debts due to the Servants of the Nizamut and Bhela, if the Money can be recovered.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

29th June 1775.

Ordered, That the Inclosures be entered after the Consultation. X

Read the following Letter, and Inclosures, from Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderson.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We were favoured with your Letter of the 8th Instant this Morning; and, in Compliance with your Orders, waited on Munny Begum at Six o'Clock this Evening, delivering her the Queries inclosed in your Letter; to which we received, at Twelve o'Clock this Night, the inclosed Answer, superscribed with our Initials, and have immediately dispatched it to you.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring, &c.

Moorsheadabad,
11th June.

A P P E N D I X E.

From Munny Begum, addressed to the Governor General and Council; received the 14th June 1775.

To-day, being Sunday the 11th of Ribbu-Affunu, or June, a little after Sun-set, Mr. Goring, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Maxwell came to me, and presented me with a Paper, containing Questions from the Governor General and Council, without any Seal or Signature. In the said Papers are the following Questions:

Whether any Application was made to me for the Account of the Three Lacks of Rupees, which are laid to the Charge of the Governor and Mr. Middleton? or whether I delivered it voluntary, and without Solicitation?—The Case is this: Mr. Goring, on his Arrival here, seized all the Papers, and secured them under his Seal; and all the Mutsuddies attended him, and explained to him all the Particulars of them.—Mr. Goring enquired of me concerning the Arrears due to the Sepoys and Bahla; observing, That the Nizamut and Bahla Money, was received from the Company; from whence then could the Balances arise? I made Answer, That Sum was not adequate to the Expences. Mr. Goring then asked, What are those Expences which exceed the Sum received from the Company? I replied, All the Particulars will be found in the Papers. The Affair of the Three Lacks of Rupees, on Account of Entertainment for the Governor and Mr. Middleton, has been, I am told, related to you by Rajah Gourda's; besides which, there are many other Expences, which will appear from the Papers. As the Custom of Entertainment is of long standing, and accordingly every Governor of Calcutta, who comes to Moorshedabad, received a daily Sum of 2,000 Rupees for Entertainment, which was, in Fact, instead of Provisions; and the Lack and a Half of Rupees, laid to Mr. Middleton's Charge, was a Present on Account of an Agreement entered into by Baboo Begum; I therefore affixed my Seal to the Account, and forwarded it to Mr. Goring, by Means of the Nabob.

TRANSLATION of fundry Papers enclosed in Mr. Goring's Letter to the Board, of the 5th June 1775.

N^o 1. Signed C. G.

Representation made by Rajah Gourda's, on the 3d of Rubbu-Affanu, or June, at Furra Baug, in the Presence of Mr. Goring.

Besides the Lack and Half of Rupees, on Account of Entertainment, the Governor, Mr. Hastings, received Two other Lacks, in the following Manner: One Lack of Rupees at Calcutta, through Maha Rajah Nundcomar, and the other Lack here. The Lack of Rupees which the Governor received from the Maha Rajah Nundcomar was taken up by him on a Loan, bearing Interest from the Bankers. In Part Payment of this Debt, I received, through Yatebar Ally Cawn, Two Bills from the Hands of Chiton Durr, Gomastah to the Bahlah Treasury, one for 35,000 Rupees, and the other for 15,000 Rupees. Yatebar Ally Cawn also gave an Order to Chiton Durr, to pay me the remaining 50,000 Rupees; but, on Account of a Dispute concerning the Interest, I did not receive it. Finis.

On the same Day, about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, Yatebar Ally Cawn and the Rajah coming to Mr. Goring, he desired the former to relate to him the Particulars concerning the Two Lacks of Rupees; Yatebar Ally Cawn made Answer, I know nothing of the Matter, nor does the Begum; nor did she cause it to be given through any other Person.

Q. put by Rajah Gourda's to Chiton Durr, Gomastah to the Treasury:—Do you know any Thing relative to these Two Lacks of Rupees?

Chiton Durr's Answer:—I know nothing of the Matter.

Q. put by Mr. Goring to the Rajah:—In what Manner was the Lack of Rupees which the Governor received here given?

A. The Begum gave it out of her own Treasury, at the Time the Governor was at Cossimbuzar; but I do not know who was the Person employed in this Transaction.

Q. How came you acquainted with the Circumstance of the Begum's having given this Lack of Rupees to the Governor?

A. The Begum wrote the Particulars of her giving this Lack of Rupees, to the Maha Rajah at Calcutta; and from the Contents of that Letter I gained my Information.

Q. Did you read the Letters which the Begum wrote concerning her having given this Lack of Rupees?

A. I did not see the original Letter, it is at Calcutta; but I undoubtedly saw the Copy of it.

Signed C. G.

A P P E N D I X E.

N^o 2. Signed C. G.

In the Bengal Language.

Signed Chiton Durr, Gomastah of the Bahlah Treasury.

Article 1st. Out of the Sum of One and a Half Lack of Sicca Rupees, which has been laid to the Charge of Mr. Hastings, as received from the Circar on Account of Entertainment, I paid One Lack through Nurfing Baboo; the remaining 50,000 Rupees remained Three Months in my Charge. Yatebar Ally Cawn then said to me, You are to pay this Sum to Rajah Goordafs. — I procured Bills of Exchange in Favour of Sobaram Byfaak, and delivered them to the Rajah; who received them, and spoke concerning the Charges on the Bills. He also spoke to the Begum on the same Subject; who replied, Why should I pay the Charges of the Bills? this Sum was due from me to the Rajah, and I have discharged it; why should I pay the Brokerage of the Bills?

Article 2d. One Day, when the Rajah and Yatebar Ally Cawn were consulting together, and I was present, the latter said to me, Do you make yourself answerable for the Payment of 50,000 Rupees to the Rajah. — Yatebar Ally Cawn then said to the Rajah, This is a Shroff, and you need entertain no Apprehension of the Payment of the Money. — This Conversation passed on that Day. Another Day he said, Return me my Voucher, and I will pay you the 50,000 Rupees. The Rajah afterwards told me, at his own House, that he was to receive a great Sum on Account of Interest. — I am well acquainted with these Particulars; but do not know for what Amount the Voucher was given. The Rajah did not receive the Money.

Dated the 22d of Jyte (or 1st of June).

(Signed) C. Goring.

N^o 3. Signed C. G.

Seal of the Munny Begum.

Signature of the Nabob.

Write it off as Expence.

The Sum of One and Half Lack of Rupees, on Account of Entertainment for the Governor Amaud ul Dowlah, Mr. Hastings, was on the 11th of Ramzan, of the 14th Sun, delivered from the Treasury of Mahomed Hillaul, Treasurer of the Nizamut Bahlah, by Chiton Durr, into the Hands of Nurfing Baboo, Brother to Kishen Kaunt, the Governor's Dewan. Your Highness's Orders to what Account the said Sum is to be carried, are requested by Sumboonaut, Mohorer of the Dewannee Accounts.

Signature of Rajah Goordafs and Roy Juggut Chund.

Signature of Roy Boofs Roy.

On the 22d of Ramazaun, in the 14th Year of the Reign, a Copy was deposited in the Duffter of the Dewannee.

N^o 4. Signed C. Goring.

I shall now commit to Writing the Particulars of the Conversation which passed between Mr. Goring, Yatebar Ally Cawn, and myself, on the 3d of Rubbee Affanee (or June) relative to the Two Lacks of Rupees given by Agreement of the Begum, and the Lack and Half of Rupees for Entertainment, paid from his Highness's Sircar; a Deposition of which Conversation is in Mr. Goring's Possession. The Particulars of the Lack and Half of Rupees for Entertainment for the Governor, from his Highness; and also of the Two Lacks of Rupees which the Begum agreed to give to the Governor, on her own Part, are as follows:

After the Appointment of Munny Begum to the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut Bhala, &c. she wrote a Letter, under her own Seal, to Maha Rajah Nundcomar, to pay the Sum of One Lack of Rupees, in Part of her Agreements of Two Lacks, to the Governor. Maha Rajah, in Compliance with the Begum's Directions, took up a Lack of Rupees on a Loan bearing Interest, from the Bankers, and delivered it to the Governor. — In consequence of an Order from the Begum, I received from Chiton Durr 50,000 Rupees in Two Bills, One for 35,000, and the other for 15,000 Rupees. In Part Payment of this Sum, Yatebar Ally Cawn gave Directions to Chiton Durr to pay me the Remainder of the Principal, amounting to 50,000 Rupees, and take back the Begum's Voucher; but, on Account of the new Payment of the Brokerage of the Bills, and Interest to the Bankers, I did not take this Sum: The Balance is yet due. Chiton Durr, the Treasurer, who informed Mr. Goring that the 50,000 Rupees which he paid to me, was in Part of the Sum of One Lack of Rupees, which was paid by his Highness for Entertainment for the Governor, has been guilty of an absolute Falstiy; for the Application concerning the Lack and Half of Rupees signed by the Nabob, sealed with the Seal of the Begum, and also signed by the Head Serishtadar of the Papers, which has been discovered amongst the Bahlah Records, and of which Mr. Goring has a

Copy,

A P P E N D I X E.

Copy, will clearly prove that the Sum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Lack of Rupees for Entertainment for the Governor, was delivered at One Payment to Baboo Nurfing, Brother to Kishan Kaunt, the Governor's Dewan; and the remaining Lack of Rupees, out of the Two Lacks agreed on, was paid here by the Begum. I became acquainted with these Circumstances from the Munny Begum's written Order upon the Maha Rajah Gourda's.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Munny Begum.

After the usual Forms :

I enclose you Four Papers, containing the Particulars of the Conversation and Depositions of several Persons. I request that, having considered them with the greatest Attention, you will favour me with an immediate Answer, as my Letters to Calcutta must be detained till I hear from you.

Dated the 5th of Rubbee Assanee (or June.)

Letter from the Munny Beegum to Mr. Goring.

I have received your Letter accompanying Papers containing Depositions. The Sum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Lack of Rupees to Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by the Baboo Begum, was paid at Three Payments; One Lack was delivered into the Hands of Sumbao Baboo, by Chiton Durr, on the 5th of Shabaun of the 14th Sun; 25,000 Rupees on the 19th of Zekarda of the same Year; and 25,000 on the 11th of Zehedja of the 16th Sun.

Out of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Lack of Rupees for Entertainment for the Governor, One Lack was delivered to Nurfing Baboo, on the 23d of Ramzaun of the 14th Sun; on the 21st of Mohurram the remaining 50,000 Rupees, in Bills drawn in Favour of Sobaram Rysaak, on the House of Ram So-hac and Multone Sing, was delivered by Chiton Durr to Rajah Gourda's. An Account of both these Articles has accordingly been given you from the Records. Except these Sums, I have not given, or caused a single Cowry to be given, to the Governor General. — *Feb. 3 1813 4.15*

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Goring to Rajah Gourda's, dated the 24th Rubbee ul Awul, or May the 25th.

The Sherishtadars and Mohurrurs of the Nizamut have presented me with a Complaint, a Copy of which I enclose you; from the Perusal of it you will perceive the disgraceful Manner in which Noonda Roy treats the People at the Durbar, and the improper Expressions he makes use of towards them. I imagined that Noonda Roy would have assisted me with the Whole of his Experience in the Affairs of this Place; I now perceive, from the whole Tenor of his Conduct, that he invents Stories of his own; he also, of his own Authority, has placed Mohuffuls on a great Number of People; sends for them, and makes improper Demands of them. I have made Enquiries from Mr. Maxwell and the other Three Gentlemen concerning this Affair, and learn from their Answers that they have given no Orders to Noonda Roy relative to this Business. It is therefore necessary that you prohibit him coming to the Cutcherry, and appoint a trusty Mutsuddy to attend there, where there be Mohurrurs on my Part to adjust the Papers from the Sherishtadars of the Nizamut, who may take Care and see that none of the Papers are secreted or altered.

Arzee.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed are ancient Sherishtadars under the Government, and no one has ever made use of harsh Expressions to us. Noonda Roy lately gave Orders for the Adjustment of the Papers; in Compliance with which we were employed from Morning till Night, on the 22d and 23d of Rubbee ul Awul, in taking an Account of them; and we afterwards delivered them into the Charge of Noonda Roy, and the Mohurrurs on the Part of Perboram. To-day, being the 24th, Noonda Roy came to the Cutcherry, and falsely accused us of stealing the Papers, and secreting them.—As we have never been guilty of any such Frauds, and Noonda Roy has maliciously accused us falsely, we cannot carry on the Business under such a Person. We hope that, having strictly examined into this Matter, you will bring this Defamer to Punishment. We beg Leave further to represent, That where the Person who has maliciously accused us to the Government is intrusted with the Management of the Enquiry, there is no Doubt but he will exert himself to the utmost, by any Means, to make good his Accusation; nor will it be possible to obtain Justice from him: This is like setting a Wolf to guard the Sheep. We have the greatest Hopes, from your Favour, that a Mutsuddy may be appointed, as Aumeen on the Part of the Government; to make the strictest Examination into this Accusation, which he has preferred against us.

(Signed)

Debu Persaud, Sherishtadar,
Munnear Sing,
Bulram,
Doonda Ram,
Aggonu Mull,
Khafhaul Chund,
Pittam Chund,
Jeo Nasain, and other Mohurrurs
of the Nizamut.

Letters

A P P E N D I X E.

Letters to the Munny Begum, sent down by Mr. Goring the 13th June 1775.

N^o 1. I have had the Pleasure to receive your Letter through the Hands of Roy Jaggut Chund, and understand its Contents. Roy Jaggut Chund, after his Arrival, waited upon me. I hope that in this Manner you will transmit me Accounts of your Welfare.

(Signed) C. Goring.

From the Governor General.—Where to be found.

N ^o 2.	In the Book of Letters; written	8th July 1774.
3.	D ^o —	20th February 1775.
4.	D ^o —	12th D ^o .
5.	D ^o —	24th January.
6.	D ^o —	30th D ^o .
7.	D ^o —	12th February.
8.	D ^o —	25th August 1774.
9.	D ^o —	9th March 1775.
10.	Duplicate of N ^o 13, D ^o —	17th November 1774.
11.	— D ^o —	2d D ^o .
12.	— D ^o —	17th D ^o .
13.	In the Book of Letters	17th D ^o .
14.	To the Nabob — D ^o —	8th September 1774.
15.	— D ^o —	17th November.

From the General.

N^o 17. I have had the Pleasure to receive your friendly Favour. Praise be to God, I enjoy the Blessing of Health, and am always wishing to hear the same from you. I hope that you will continue to write me of your Welfare.

(Signed) J. Clavering.

From Kishen Kaunt.

N^o 18. After taking my Leave of you, I proceeded on my Journey; and on Sunday the 24th of Shabaun I arrived at Calcutta in good Health, and paid my Respects to the Governor. For your Information I write this. I hope that you will now and then honour me with your Letters.

N^o 19. After taking my Leave of you, I proceeded to Calcutta, where, through the Favour of the Almighty, I arrived in good Health; and have had the Honour of paying my Respects to my Master. I write this for your Information.

N^o 20. I have had the Honour to receive the Favour of your Letter, setting forth, "That the Gomastahs of Singeah, &c. are guilty of the greatest Outrages in the Collection of the Pykast Revenues of the Runna of Gonupore, and that having got together a large Body of People, they have cut and carried away the Produce of the Ground." Respectable Madam! how dare these Gomastahs, in the Affairs of the Sircar, commit such Acts of Misbehaviour and Insolence? They can be the Cause of no Obstructions, further than is consistent with the Bundbust, which they took in Form, and for which Muchulkas were last Year given to the Gentlemen. Designing People must have represented this Matter to you in a false Light. If it please God, I shall in a few Days have the Honour of paying my Respects to you, when I shall explain every Thing particularly.

N^o 21. I before addressed you respecting the Place you have in Calcutta, and you were pleased to issue your Commands to the Deroga to have it surveyed, and to take a List of the Things that were in it; which was accordingly done, and the List was transmitted you by the Deroga. Having since been upon a Journey, I have not troubled you further about it; but now request, if it is your Pleasure to favour me with it, to send Orders to the Deroga to that Purport, that I may take Possession of it, and put it in Order; or, if you have other Intentions, please to signify your Commands to me, that I may seek for other Accommodations.

N^o 22. After taking Leave of you, I proceeded on my Journey, and on the 19th of Saffer arrived at the Place of my Destination, and have had the Happiness of paying my Respects to my Master. I am hopeful that, considering me as one of your sincerest Well-wishers, you will do me the Honour to write me concerning your Health and Welfare. What more shall I write?

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A P P E N D I X E.

Questions put by the Nabob, and Yatebar Ally Cawn's Answers: Received the 21st of June 1775.

Q. You acknowledge that you took the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Auzez Ally Cawn, out of which you charged the Sum of 3,000 Rupees in the Name of Mr. Martin: Did you give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin, or not?

A. I did not give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin.

Q. Since you did not give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin, why did you charge it in his Name?

A. On the Death of Nussur Ullah Cawn, Meer Samaun, the Mutsuddies of the Duannee went to his House, by Order of the Begum, and took an Inventory of all his Effects and Money; and the latter amounted to 20,000 Rupees, exclusive of the Effects. This Information being carried to the Begum, she sent the Inventory to the Nabob, to receive his Signature for a Remission of the Amount: The Nabob accordingly signed the Remission. Rajah Gourdafs observed, it is not proper to remit the Specie. I went and reported this to the Begum, who said, When the Nabob has remitted the Specie, to take it afterwards in his Name would not be proper. I represented that this Money must be taken under an official Pretence; and accordingly delivered a Message to Auriz Ally Cawn, that he must give a Nuzzirmanh of 10,000 Rupees for his Appointment, and 5,000 to me. Auriz Ally Cawn replied, I am not able to give 10,000 Rupees; take 7,000. We accordingly agreed to a Nizzirana of 7,000 Rupees to the Sircar, and I took 5,000 Rupees in my own Name; and, giving an Example of my Zeal to the Sircar, took 3,000 Rupees in Mr. Martin's Name; and deposited the whole 15,000 Rupees in the Begum's Sircar.

Q. Formerly, on an Enquiry into this Affair, you declared in Writing, that you took the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Auzez Ally Cawn, on Account of his Appointment to the Office of Meer Samaun, and deposited it in Bahla Sircar through Chiton Durr; but upon Examination, it appears clearly, from the written Testimony of Collichurn and Mahomed Hiltal, Tavildars of the Bahla, that what you wrote was false; and that you deposited the said Sum in the Bahla, after being released from Confinement, and not before.

A. I told the Kuzzanchee to deduct the Sum of 15,000 Rupees out of the Fazel of the Begum's Sircar, on Account Awuz Ally Cawn, and to carry it to your Account.

Q. The Shirishtadar has the Charge of the Jumma Kurch, and not the Kuzzanchee, whose Business is to Shroff the Money, and exchange it?

A. The Shirishtadar has undoubtedly the Charge of the Jumma Kurch.

Q. You caused the Sum of 15,000 Rupees to be debited in the Bahla Serishta, on Account of the Fuzzel of the Begum; afterwards how did you pay it in Specie?

A. The very Day on which I was released from Confinement, the Begum sent the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from her own Apartment to the Bahla; and said, When the Books and Accounts of the Fazil are adjusted, I will then clear it up.

On the Part of the Nabob.

The Sum of 15,000 Rupees I took from the Hands of Yatebar Ally Cawn, and not from the Begum.

Dated 18th of Rubbu Affanee, in the
16th Sun, or 17th June 1775.

(Signed)

C^s Goring.
W^m Maxwell.
D. Anderson.

N^o 12. The Arzee of Syed Jawad Ally, &c. of the Syer Sirishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer; 9,623. 4. Arcot Rupees, Account my Arrears at the End of the Year 13, have been withheld from me for these Three Years past, by the different Mutsuddies of the Nabob's Household: Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair, and that of Brethren and Followers? Let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right; and I will pray for your Advancement.

N^o 13. The Arzy of Mahomed Muffrin, Morad Beg, &c. Chubdars.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Shagud Haishah; the Mutsuddies of the Household have, under prevalent Pretences, for Three Years, detained 300 Rupees, the Amount of my Arrears due at the End of the Year 13: Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstance of my Distress and Despair? When I am levelled with the Earth, let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right; and I will pray for your Welfare.

No 17

A P P E N D I X E.

N° 14. The Arzy of the Mirzah Momin, &c. Sivar.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer Sirishtah; the Mutafudies of the Household have withheld from me, for Three Years, my Arrears to the End of the Year 13, amounting to 472 Rupees.

I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? When I am levelled with the Earth, let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right; and I will pray for your Advancement.

N° 15. The Arzy of Jumal Udun Sevan.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer Sirishtah: Atwar Ally Cawn has withheld from me for Three Years, under frivolous Pretences, my Arrears for the Year 13, amounting to 242 Rupees: Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? When I am levelled with the Earth, let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right; and I will pray for your Advancement.

N° 16. The Arzy of Mirzah Wanip Ally, belonging to the Shagud Pailhah Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, at 30 Rupees per Month; Atwar Ally Cawn, under prevalent Pretences, has withheld my Arrears for Three Years, to the End of the Year 13: Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? When I am levelled with the Earth, let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right; and I will pray for your Welfare.

N° 17. The Arzy of Syed Mahomed, &c.

I served the Nabob 30 Years; and on being dismissed, at the End of 13, there remains a Balance due to me unpaid. I am to hope, therefore, that you will render me Justice. The Total 4,484. 4. Arcot Rupees.

N° 18. The Arzy of Shawdo Sing Sid Delval.

I was a Servant of the Nizamut in the Topt Khanah Serishtah; 495 Rupees are due to me, Arrears to the End of 13—Mutafudies, under frivolous Pretences, withheld it from me. How long am I to represent my Grievance? Let me now hope that Justice will be rendered me.

N° 19. The Arzy of Lahowry Baig, &c.

I have served the Nabob 30 Years; and on being dismissed, my Arrears, of 3,006 Rupees, were not paid me. Let me now hope that I shall have Justice.

N° 20. Arzy of Mirzah Abdullah.

Account my Salary for 13, there is a Balance due to me, from the Nizamut, of Rupees 1,452. 2. Arcot: In Spite of my Applications to the Mutafudies, it is withheld, under frivolous Pretences. From your Uprightness, let me hope for Justice.

N° 21. The Arzy of Syed Abat Ally Cawn.

Account my Salary for the Year 13, there is a Balance due to me, from the Nizamut, of R° 1,094. Arcot: In Spite of my Application to the Mutafudies, it is withheld, under frivolous Pretences. From your Uprightness, let me hope for Justice.

N° 22. The Arzy of Khyroo, &c. Dog Keepers.

The Wages of your Servants, due from the Shagud Praisap, Serishtah of the Nizamuttry, and of the Year 13, amounts to Arcot Rupees 1,494. 4.: The Mutafudies of the Nizamut, under frivolous Pretences, withhold it from us. How long are we to represent our Grievances and Distress? When hurled with the

A P P E N D I X E.

the very Earth, and obliged to borrow Money for Subsistence, let us hope for Justice, and our Rights, from your Uprightness and Liberality; and we will pray for your Welfare.

N^o 23. The Arzy of Mullat Maymutdun, &c. Officers of the Shaged Paishah, Serishtah.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 1,445. 1. of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us, under frivolous Pretences, by the Mutafudies of the Nabob's Household. How long are we to represent our Grievances? Let us hope, by your Mercy and Goodness, that we shall obtain our Right; and we shall pray for your Welfare.

N^o 24. The Arzy of Cagy Mahomed Nuffim, &c. Servants of the Syer and Top Khanah, Serishtahs of the Nizamut.

The Sum of Arcot R^s 3,202. of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us, under frivolous Pretences, by the different Mutafudies of the Nabob's Household. How long are we to represent our Grievance? Let us hope, by your Mercy and Goodness, that we shall obtain our Right; and we shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 25. The Arzy of Syed Wadgut, Dun Ally Cawn, &c. Servants of the Shaged Paishah, Serishtah of the Nizamut.

The Sum of Arcot R^s 2,380, of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us for Three Years; since when we have been dismissed. It appears due by the Accounts and Vouchers delivered; and we have lost our Honour and Credit with the Money Lenders. Let us hope for Enquiry, and that our Right will be restored us; on receiving which we shall pray for the Confirmation of eternal Riches to you.

N^o 26. The Arzy of Mirzah Golaum Huffien Mirfeah Cawn, at the Imam Bary.

I was long employed, and at length dismissed, in the Year 13: My Salary was 150 R^s per Month, of which Ten Months Arrears are due to me, amounting to 1,500 R^s; for which Balance I have often attended on the different Mutafudies, and exerted myself with them, but in vain, as I have never received any Thing on Account of it; and therefore am obliged to represent my Grievance, as I am molested by the Money Lenders, and have no Resource but your Protection, from whose Justice I look for my Right; and, receiving it, shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 27. The Arzy of Myaram, of the Top Khanah, Serishtah, attached to the Kans Lands of the Nizamut.

My Arrears of Wages 3,703. 10. Arcots, agreeably to undeniable Vouchers prepared to the End of the Year 13, is due from the Household to me. I have been dismissed Three Years, and taken up Money at Interest from the Mahajons in order to defray the Dustoin Charges to the Mutafudies of the Dewanny Officers of the Nizamut (comprehending the Buckshey, Gerry, &c.) and have prepared my Claim to the above Period, but in vain; and am myself molested and dishonoured by my Creditors: The Mahajers, and those depending on me, offer me Indignities for what I owe them, wherefore I complained, and am hopeful, that the Right of a distressed Bramin will be rendered him from your Bounty, &c.

N^o 28. The Arzy of Mahomed Jaffier, &c. of the Kaged Paishah, Serishtah of the Nizamut.

The Sum of Arcot R^s 1,549, Arrears of our Wages to the End of the Year 13, for Three Years, has been withheld, under frivolous Pretences, by the Mutafudies of the Household. How long are we to represent our Grievances? Let us hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that we shall receive Justice and our Right; and we shall ever pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 29. The Arzy of Munserain Sid Dewal, the Son of Myaram, and of the Top Khannah, Serishtah of the Nizamut.

The Sum of 260 R^s Arrears, to the End of the Year 13, is withheld from me by the Mutafudies of the Household, under frivolous Pretences. How long shall I represent my Distress and deplorable Situation?

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 Situation? When levelled with the Earth, I am now hopeful, from your Justice and Bounty, of obtaining my Right; and shall ever pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 30. The Arzy of Jesswan Sing, Ruffledar of Horfe.

The Sum of 7,000 Arcot Rupees, Account the Arrears of Zizeah Dun, Mahomed Cawn, &c. for the Year 13, agreeably to the Sunuds and Vouchers, is due from the Nizamut. I have been distressed for Three Years, and am therefore hopeful that I shall obtain my Right, by Justice being done; that I may also be relieved from the Importunities of the Troopers who served under me, for their Arrears.

N^o 31. The Arzy of Shauab Purfaud, Vakeel.

The Sum of 400 and odd Rupees Arcot, for the Arrears of my Constituent, Mur Mahomed Syed, to the End of Rabeupany 13, agreeably to the abstract Accounts of the Household, are due to him from the Nizamut, for Three Years. I have been distressed for my Due, and am therefore hopeful, from your Bounty, that Justice will be done me, that I may be enabled to free myself from my Creditors.

N^o 32. The Arzy of Sheurah Purfaud, Vakeel of Mur Comal ul Dun Muffien.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 1,100, and odd, Account the Arrears of my Constituent and his Mother, to the Time of their Dismission at the End of the Year 13, is due to them from the Nizamut, agreeably to their Accounts and Vouchers. I have suffered Distress for Three Years for my Due and Right, and cannot obtain it;—am therefore hopeful, through your Bounty and Goodness, that I shall obtain Justice; and I shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 33. The Arzy of Mirzah Abou Jalib, Mahomed Cassien, and Mirzah Mahomed Hufflein.

The Sum of 6,764 Arcot Rupees, for the Arrears due to us, to the End of the Year 13, from the Nizamut, agreeably to our Accounts and Vouchers, is withheld; and we have suffered Distress for Three Years, and cannot obtain our Rights. Let us hope, from your Bounty and Goodness, that we shall receive our Dues, by having Justice done us; and we shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 34. The Arzy of Zubtaturiffah Bhegum.

I am an old Widow, who long received a Pension of 15 R^s per Month from the Nizamut Treasury, till, in the 13th Year of this Reign, I was unfortunately discarded; at which Period there was a Balance of Arrears of 200 and odd Arcots due to me from the Household; which, in Spite of my Complaints of Three Years, I have not received, or have my Representations been attended to. Let me now hope, from your Uprightness, that I shall meet with Justice, and my Due; and I shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 35. The Arzy of Mahomed Atibary, Vakeel of Kirza Kooly Cawn.

The Sum of 875 Rupees, from the 1st of Sheval 13, to the End of Robinsfany of the same Year, is due from the Nizamut to my Constituent, Account Arrears of his Wages. He cannot obtain it from any Body, and is therefore hopeful that the Mutasuddies will be ordered to pay it.

N^o 36. The Arzy of Shewa Purfaud, Vakeel of Mur Abul Hufflein.

The Sum of 500 Rupees, Account the Arrears of my Constituent's Wages, to the End of Rabeupany 13, agreeably to Account, is due to him from the Nizamut. I have been Three Years distressed for it; and therefore am hopeful that my Due will be ordered me, that I may be freed from the Hands of my Creditors.

N^o 37. The Arzy of Mutalookan, or the Kinswoman of Usuf Ally Cawn.

The Sum of 5,283. 10. Arcot Rupees, Account Arrears for 12 and 13, are due to me, a helpless old Woman, and my Children, from the Household, agreeably to Account. I am to hope, from

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from your Justice and Bounty, that I shall meet my Right. And I shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 38. The Arzy of Govindram, Vakeel of Zenitunipah Begum.

The Sum of 1,460 Rupees, Account Arrears at the Time of Dismission, in the Year 13, agreeable to the Accounts of my Constituents, is due from the Nizamut. During Three Years I have complained every where, and to every Body, for the above Sum, and my own Right—but unheard, and till now not received. Am therefore hopeful, from your Uprightness, that my Constituents Due will now be paid; that we may be relieved, and freed from the Importunities of our Creditors, and the Sun of your Years be enlightened.

N^o 39. The Arzy of Chaund Gardiner, &c.

We were Servants of the Nizamut, and of the Shagerd Paishah Serishtah. The Sum of Arcot R⁴⁰⁷. 8. Arrears to the End of the Year 13, for Three Years, has been withheld by the Mutasudies, under frivolous Pretences. How long are we to represent our Poverty? When levelled with the Earth, let us now hope, from your Bounty, that we shall receive our Rights, that we may pray for your Welfare.

N^o 40. The Arzy of Brijoo Kishwan, of the Top Canah Serishtah.

I belonged to the Nizamut and Shagerd Paishah. The Sum of 124 Rupees, Account my Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld by the Mutasudies, under different and frivolous Pretexts, for Three Years. How long am I to represent my distressed Situation? Let me hope, from your Bounty, I shall receive my Right. And I shall pray for your Welfare.

N^o 41. The Arzy of Nazir Bakee Bhag.

In the Year 12 I sold Paishmena, or Hair Goods, through the Mutasudies of the Household, to the Amount of 4,915. 9. S^a R^s; of which I received 915. 9. R^s. There remains due to me the Sum of 4,000 R^s; for which, as a Proof, the Consumany Accounts are at Hand, and examined with my own, though none of the Mutasudies will listen to me. I am hopeful that, from Justice, the above Sum will be caused to be paid to me, that, in obtaining my Right, I may pray for the Increase of the Days of your Servants, the Company, and you.

B A L A N C E due from the Nabob on fundry Accounts, hereunder specified, conformable to the Bhella Accounts, to the 15th of Robunwall Awul, Sun 16; viz.

To his Mother	—	—	—	—	R ^s	49,333	5	6	3
To Cownsamany Charges	—	—	—	—	—	2,46,148	9	13	2
To Emmarat Charges	—	—	—	—	—	38,787	10	6	—
To Immaun Bawdaw Charges	—	—	—	—	—	5,575	—	—	—
To Shawguard Peshaw	—	—	—	—	—	84,278	11	—	—
To Jumbool Chawnah	—	—	—	—	—	2,965	7	10	—
To Shawgufs Rashnoy, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	4,906	9	—	—
To Medicine Expences	—	—	—	—	—	97	10	10	—
To Mahmud Husein, the Embroiderer	—	—	—	—	—	682	8	—	—
To Mawney Begum, being the Amount she has advanced	—	—	—	—	—	60,000	—	—	—
Amounting to Rupees	—	—	—	—	—	4,92,775	7	6	1

A P P E N D I X E.

BALANCE due from the Nabob to the Servants of the Nizamut, to the End of Robuwall
Awall, Sun 16, or hereunder particularized.

From the 1st Suffer, Sun 6, to the End of Jamaleel

Awall, Sun 14 — — — R' 20,24,224 1 5 —

Deduct an Over-charge in the Account of the

Sepoys Pay, found out on settling them — 53,012 15 5 10

19,71,211 2 — —

From the 1st of Rawjub, Sun 14, to the End of Ru-
buwal Awall 16 — — — R' 14,60,654 6 17 —

Deduct, as per written Order of Mahomed Reza

Cawn, being very old Balances — — — 5,879 5 10 —

14,54,775 1 7 —

Rupees — 34,25,986 3 7 —

Payments made; viz.

From 1st Suffer, Sun 6, to the End of Jumalell Awall, Sun 14; viz.

To the End of Sun 13 — R' 14,04,534 8 — —

One Month Jumadell Awall,

Sun 14 — — — 1,37,048 5 15 —

15,41,582 13 15 —

From 1st Rawjub, Sun 14, to the End of Robum,
Awall, Sun 16; viz.

In Sun 14 — — — 4,74,220 8 5 —

In Sun 15 — — — 5,14,287 15 5 —

In Sun 16 — — — 1,44,486 11 5 —

11,32,995 2 15 —

26,74,578 — 10 —

Neat Balance, being R' 7,51,408 2 17 —

Particulars of the above Balance; viz.

From the 1st Suffer, Sun 6, to the End of Jummadell

Awall, Sun 14 — — — R' 4,29,628 4 5 —

From the 1st Rawjub, Sun 14, to the End of Robuwall

Awall, Sun 16; viz.

Of Sun 14 — R' 43 12 10 —

Of Sun 15 — 18,479 — 7 —

Of Sun 16 — 3,03,257 1 15 —

3,21,779 14 12 —

R' 7,51,408 2 17 —

STATEMENT

A P P E N D I X E.

S T A T E M E N T, shewing the Balance due to the Nabob by the Company, Account his Stipend from the 1st of Jumadul Sawney, Sun 14, to the End of Robu ul
Awal, Sun 16; also the Deduction for the Lunar and the Solar Year, from the Amount granted for Arrears due to the Servants, on the Begum's taking Charge, spe-
cifying likewise the Amount of Payments made to her on Account the Arrears due, and the Amount of Transfers in lieu of Payments on said Account, for which
Vouchers were delivered to her, and also for which she received no Vouchers, the Disbursements being made by Mahomed Reza Cawn.

	Account Nizamut.	Account Bhilla.	Total.
Balance due	13,63,030 — 10 —	6,15,525 11 1 1	19,78,556 3 16 1
Deduct Sumeray Comery, or the Difference of the Lunar and Solar Year	1,14,403 — 15 3	22,171 2 19 1	1,36,574 3 5 —
Add the Amount of the Nabob's Allowance from the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 14, to the End of Rohuwall Awul, Sun 16, being 2. 9. 3. at 16 Lacks per Annum	12,48,627 8 19 1	5,93,354 8 2 —	18,41,982 — 11 1
Deduct Disbursements made, viz. The Charges of Boat Building, &c. and sundry Provision of Goods on the Nabob's Account by Mahomed Reza Cawn, for the Payment of which Vouchers do not appear	57,786 5 5 —	1,83,537 7 7 19	2,41,323 13 4 —
Deduct Ditto to the Sepoys, for which their Vouchers appear	2,69,563 15 —	— — —	60,13,991 9 — 2
Deduct Amount received, and Particulars of the Payment, viz. By Bahadur Sing, Cazanchey	— — —	3,00,000 — — —	2,69,563 15 — —
By Shuvooram Gofs, the Cazanchey of Mr. Middleton	— — —	44,74,673 — — —	57,44,427 10 — 2
By Mr. Baber	— — —	4,69,000 — — —	— — —
By Mr. Martin	— — —	2,92,000 — — —	55,35,673 — — —
Balance remaining due to the Nabob on Account of his Stipend, since the Begum took Charge to the Period of her Dismission.	— — —	— — — R	2,08,754 10 — 2

The

A P P E N D I X E.

The Nabob in Account

D^r

To Treasury, for the Amount paid; viz.

In Mr. Middleton's Time.

The 8th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 14, from Bahadoor Sing's Tobil				3,00,000	—
The 23d Ranjub, D ^o from Suvooram Gols's D ^o				5,00,000	—
The 7th Shawbun, D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,00,000	—
The 11th Ramzun, D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,50,000	—
The 6th Shawall, D ^o D ^o		—	—	4,00,000	—
The 9th Zakhaud, D ^o D ^o		—	—	40,000	—
The 21st D ^o , D ^o D ^o		—	—	5,00,000	—
The 22d Suffer, D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,00,000	—
The 24th D ^o , D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,00,000	—
The 12th Roubuwall Awall, D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,00,000	—
The 14th D ^o , D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,00,000	—
The 18th D ^o , D ^o D ^o		—	—	50,000	—
The 6th Robu Sawney, D ^o D ^o		—	—	2,50,000	—
The 26th Jumdul Sawney, Sun 15, D ^o D ^o		—	—	2,00,000	—
The 11th Shawbun, D ^o D ^o		—	—	50,000	—
The 16th D ^o , D ^o D ^o		—	—	50,000	—
The 16th Ramzun, D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,00,000	—
The 27th Shawall, D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,00,000	—
The 29th D ^o , D ^o D ^o		—	—	2,00,000	—
The 4th Tuckhaud, D ^o D ^o		—	—	50,000	—
The 7th Tuledge, D ^o D ^o		—	—	2,00,000	—
The 7th Mohorum, D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,50,000	—
The 14th Robuwall awall, D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,50,000	—
The 3d Jumadul awall, Sun 16, D ^o D ^o		—	—	30,000	—
The 18th Jumadul Sawney, D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,00,000	—
The 20th Rawjub, D ^o D ^o		—	—	1,00,000	—
The 13th Shawbun 50,000 R ^s , and the 15, R ^s 24,000		—	—	74,000	—

42,44,000 —

To Munev Begum; viz.

The 4th Shawbun, Sun 14	—	R ^s 1,07,000	—
8th Ramzun, D ^o	—	36,000	—
5th Shawall, D ^o	—	50,000	—
The 6th Rabu Sawney, Sun 15	—	46,000	—
The 5th September, —	—	43,200	—
		3,18,200	—

To Mur Sydoo; viz.

The 5th Shabun, Sun 14	—	R ^s 40,000	—
The 10th Ramzun, D ^o	—	41,473	—
Shawall, D ^o	—	20,000	—
Zukhaud, D ^o	—	40,000	—
Zuledge, Sun 15	—	16,000	—
Mohorum, D ^o	—	12,000	—
Robu Sawney, D ^o	—	17,000	—
July —	—	3,000	—
September —	—	3,000	—
		6,000	—
October —	—	20,000	—
		2,12,473	—

5,30,673 —

Carried over

R^s

47,74,673 —

A P P E N D I X E.

With the Honourable Company.

Cr

By fundry Disbursements and Payments by Munej Begum, as hereunder particularly specified; viz.

To Rabuwall Awall, Sun 16.

Account Nizamut.

Paid to the Servants; viz. Syer	—	6,43,096	14	10	
Tope Cawnah	—	1,66,240	1	15	
Shawgurd Perhaw, and Fleet of Boats	—	15,92,253	9	15	
Sepoys	—	2,55,971	3	5	
Stationary	—	17,016	3	5	
					26,74,578 — 10
Repaid the Difference deducted out of the Balance of					
R ^s 20,24,224. 1. 5.	—				52,000 — —
					27,26,578 — 10

Account Bhella.

By Cawn Sawmaney Expences; viz.					
Bauberchey Cownah, or Kitchen	—	—	R ^s	92,245	5 10
Ditto Buzar Charges	—	1,70,912	12	—	
Ditto Spices and Ingredients	—	41,047	8	15	
				2,11,960	4 15
Phill Cawnah, or Elephants	—	—		82,673	1 5
Austabal, or Stables	—	—		11,281	6 —
Gawhoo Cawnah, or Oxen for Hacrey, &c.	—	—		26,211	2 5
Jawmoofs Cawnah, or Buffaloes	—	—		3,194	— 5
Gawkey Cawnah, or Milk Cows	—	—		1,207	3 5
Sootur Cawnah, or Camels	—	—		1,219	3 15
Chitaw Cawnah, or Tygers	—	—		1,466	9 5
Tawzey Cawnah, or Hunting Dogs	—	—		4,019	3 10
Kosh Cawnah, or Hawks	—	—		1,216	6 5
Tawyor Cawnah, or Aviary	—	—		1,432	2 5
Doombaw Cawnah, or Sheep	—	—		944	11 —
Lungor Cawnah, or Charity given daily	—	—		39,132	4 —
Mushall Cawnah, or Lights	—	—		1,338	8 5
Shawmah Cawnah, or Wax Lights	—	—		619	3 10
			R ^s	4,80,160	11 —
Awafs Cawnah	—	—		9,474	2 5
To Shaw Cawnah; viz.					
White Cloths, &c.	—	R ^s	3,50,544	7	10
Shawls	—	—	1,79,716	12	—
Jewellery	—	—	50,281	11	10
Broad Cloths	—	—	11,742	2	10
Lace, Gold and Silver, &c.	—	—	43,296	15	10
Beddings, &c. for Pleasure Boats, and fundry other Goods	—	—	2,08,891	11	12
				8,24,473	12 12
Carried over	—		R ^s	13,14,108	9 17

Carried over — R^s 27,26,578 — 10

A P P E N D I X E.

D' Side brought over.

To Treasury, paid in Mr. Middleton's Time, brought over 47,74,673 — — —

In Mr. Baber's Time; viz.

The 18th Shawbun, Sun 16	—	1,00,000	—	—
16th D°, D°	—	50,000	—	—
20th D°, D°	—	50,000	—	—
13th Shawall, D°	—	50,000	—	—
18th D°, D°	—	1,75,000	—	—
13th Zuckhand, D°	—	25,000	—	—
		<u>4,50,000</u>	—	—

To Meer Sydoo,				
January, R' 8,000, and 2,000 R'	10,000	—	—	
More	9,000	—	—	
	<u>19,000</u>	—	—	

In Mr. Martin's Time; viz.

February	—	—	—	1,70,000	—	—
March	—	—	—	35,000	—	—
April	—	—	—	65,000	—	—
May	—	—	—	10,000	—	—
To Meer Sydoo, in February	—	2,000	—	—	—	—
March	—	9,000	—	—	—	—
April	—	1,000	—	—	—	—
		<u>12,000</u>	—	—	—	—
				<u>2,92,000</u>	—	—

To Advances made at Dacca, on the Nabob's Account; viz.

To the Sepoys, &c. for which Vouchers appeared — R' 2,69,563 15 — — 55,35,673 — —

To sundry Accounts, for which Vouchers do not appear; viz.

Account Nizamut	—	—	57,786	5	5
Account Bhella	—	—	1,83,537	7	19
			<u>2,41,323</u>	13	4

As per Particulars, in Paper N° 1.

5,10,887 12 4

To sundry Accounts, as hereunder specified; viz.

R' 60,46,560 12 4

Old Balances, Account Nizamut, to the 17th Jumadul Awall, Sun 14.

In the Custody of Laul Sing, Cazanche, in Nabob Najim ul Dowlah's Time — — 68,752 10 — —

In Muzaffur Jung's Time; viz.

The Balance of his Account Current	—	—	3,154	9	3
Amount for which Vouchers are not appeared	—	—	2,31,025	13	8 3
Outstanding Debts at Ockraw, &c. Purgunnahs	—	—	37,111	7	15
Stoppage of Servants Wages	—	—	2,018	15	—
			<u>2,73,310</u>	13	6 3
			<u>3,42,063</u>	7	6 3

The Balance, when Muneey Begum took Charge of the Nizamut, being the 18th of Jumadeel Awall, Sun 14.

Account Nizamut.

The Balance of the Treasury was	—	16,343	9	10
Received back from the Sepoys the Difference of Over-payment made them	—	52,000	—	—
The Sepoys Off-reckonings	—	14,850	9	—
Reffum from the Servants Wages	—	8,461	—	—
Drawback on Tunkas, of 5 A's in the Rupee	—	892	9	—
The Aumeens Reffum	—	813	14	—
		<u>93,361</u>	9	10
			<u>4,35,425</u>	16 3
Carried over	—	—	<u>4,35,425</u>	16 3
Carried over	—	—		R' 60,46,560 12 4

A P P E N D I X E.

C ^t Side brought over, Account Nizamut	—	—	—	—	R ^s	27,26,578	—	10	—
By Account Bhella Cawn, Sawmune, brought over	—	—	—	—	R ^s	13,14,168	9	17	—

By Allowance to the Nabob's Mother.

Account old Balance	—	—	—	27,833	5	6	3
Paid since	—	—	—	2,14,166	10	3	1
							2,42,000 — —

By fundry Accounts.

Shawgurd Peshaw, or Servants and Dependants	5,02,458	13	5	—
Emmarat, or Buildings	1,78,310	2	18	3
Awffour Cawnah, or Immaum Baudau	1,58,445	4	1	—
Tumbool Cawnah, or Beetle Leaf	29,497	2	—	—
Stationary Expence	7,805	6	—	—
Kheyreet, or Charity given away	53,610	12	5	—
Purchase of Elephants, Camels, Oxen, &c. from Muzaffur Jung	60,000	—	—	—
Expences of Sweetmeats, Fruit, &c.	5,002	10	—	—
Dauk Expences	159	—	—	—
Loss of the Sepoys Sumfay Comray	755	13	—	—
Medicine Expence	1,117	13	—	—
Charity Donation sent to Delhy, to a Fakeer	525	—	—	—
Loss of Batta on bad Rupees	9,297	2	5	—
Lent to the Ryots of Mobareek Gunge	1,000	—	—	—
Cash paid the Nabob	50	—	—	—
Lent Mr. Lambert	20,000	—	—	—
Paid D ^r for a House bought of him	20,000	—	—	—
Gave the Governor, Mr. Hastings, for Entertainment	1,50,000	—	—	—
A Present to Mr. Middleton, by the Desire of Baboo Begum, the Nabob's Mother	1,50,000	—	—	—
Peshkush to the King, for the Nabob's Sumunds, by the Hands of Shitub Roy	1,00,000	—	—	—

Presents to Sundries; viz.

To the Nabob's Servants	—	23,834	9	—	—
To Gentlemen, Banians, and Servants	—	—	31,425	10	—
				55,260	3
				15,03,295	1 14 3

By Allowance to Munny Begum.

To the End of Jumadul Awall,					
Sun 14	—	—	39,400	—	—
Since paid	—	—	2,78,800	—	—
				R ^s	3,18,200

Ditto to Meer Sydoo.

To the End of Jumadell Awall,					
Sun 14	—	—	71,433	5	6
Since paid	—	—	1,72,039	10	13
				2,43,473	—
				5,61,673	—
				36,21,077	5 11 3
Carried over	—	—	—	—	Rupees 63,47,655 6 1 3

A P P E N D I X E.

D^r Side brought over.

To Treasury, &c. brought over	—	—	R.	60,46,560	12	4	—
To sundry Accounts.	—	—					
Account Nizamut brought over	—	—	—	4,35,425	—	16	3

Bhella Account; viz.

The Balance of the Treasury							
Gold Mohurs, 1,114 and R ^s	57,938	9	7	2			
Exchanged D ^s , for	1,557	8	—	—			
The Profit on the Exchange of							
Gold Mohurs	6,307	12	—	—			
The Batta of Wazarey, &c. Rupees	92,231	12	—	—			
Deduction made from the Artificers Accounts	9,866	9	18	—			
Nazarannah from Servants, of the Month of Jumadul Awal, Sun 14	1,37,505	13	5	—			
Ditto of the Month of Rebeewal Awal, Sun 15	21,024	15	—	—			
Received back from the Servants, for Over-payment made	1,405	7	—	—			
Received the Amount of the Sales of Elephants	9,000	—	—	—			
Nazarannah, from Durbash Mahmud of Tope Cawnah	1,482	—	—	—			
Salamey from Noanit Roy	250	—	—	—			
Drawback from the Dundies	11,625	—	—	—			
On Account of Bills of Exchange	500	—	—	—			
Received House Rent	40	9	—	—			
Borrowed of Gajeedar	66,026	6	—	—			
The Amount of Two of the Nabob's Houses to Mr. Barwell, 80,000 Arcot Rupees, being Siccas	73,200	—	—	—			
The Amount of the Sale of another House to Mr. Crofts	20,000	—	—	—			

Debts collected; viz.

From Mr. Middleton	R ^s 57,676	9	—	—			
From Mr. Alderfey	30,000	—	—	—			
From Mr. Du Carell	15,000	—	—	—			
				1,02,676	9	—	—
An Over-credit in the Account				23	15	—	—
The Sale of an Elephant to Bahadoor Yarr Cawn				600	—	—	—
Received from the Vakeel of Phill Cawnah				341	—	—	—
				6,13,603	4	17	2

To Meerfawmuneey, in the Hands of Ragoónat, Cazancheey, an old Balance	9	13	12	—			
The Rents of sundry Shops, &c.	2,109	10	5	—			
The Rent of Rumnah Durampore	200	—	—	—			
The Amount of the Sales of Elephants	7,911	4	—	—			
The Rent of Shootar Cawnah	37	10	—	—			
The Sale of Milk at Burbund	181	—	—	—			
Cussur, or Deduction from the Servant	339	15	5	—			
The Sales of Sundries of the Artillery	8,219	4	10	—			

Carried over — R^s 19,008 9 12 —

6,13,603 4 17 2

Carried over — 4,35,425 — 16 3

R^s 60,46,560 12 4 —

A P P E N D I X E.

C' Side brought over : The Total Sum	—	—	—	—	R'	63,47,655	6	1	3
By Balance	—	—	—	—	—	8,25,309	10	19	3
					Rupees	71,72,965	1	1	2

Particulars of the above Balance; viz.

In the Custody of Laul Sing, Cazanchey, in Nabob Najim ul Dowlah's
Time — — — — — 68,752 10 — —
Account Nizamut to the End of Jumadeel Awal, Sun 14, in the
Hands of Bahadoor Sing, Cazanchey of Khalsa, in Muzuffur Jung's
Time — — — — — 2,31,025 13 8 3

Disbursements for which Vouchers have not appeared; viz.

Account Nizamut	—	57,786	5	5	—				
Account Bhella	—	1,83,537	7	19	—				
						2,41,323	13	4	—
Outstanding Debts at Oakraw, &c. Purgunnahs	—	37,111	7	15	—				
						5,09,461	2	7	3
Account Nizamut	—	—	—	—	3,94,676	4	8	3	
Account Bhella	—	—	—	—	1,83,537	7	19	—	
						5,78,213	12	7	3

In Mahmud Hilloll's Tobeel; viz.

Money advanced the Sepoys, for which Vouchers have not appeared	—	—	—	—	29,140	6	—	—	
A Balance from Rhaney Bowaney	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	
Remained in his Custody	—	—	—	—	2,01,500	11	14	—	
					2,30,746	1	14	—	
In Rogonat, Cazanchey of Nizamut Tobeel	—	—	—	—	5,462	8	13	—	
In Rogonat, Cazanchey of Meer Sawmuney's Tobeel	—	—	—	—	8,981	13	15	—	
In Immumbux's Tobeel	—	—	—	—	1,905	6	10	—	
						2,47,095	14	12	—
					R'	8,25,309	10	19	3

APPENDIX E.

D' Side brought over.

To Treasury, &c. brought over	—	—	—	—	—	60,46,560	12	4	—
To sundry Accounts, brought over	—	—	—	4,35,435	—	16	3	—	—
To Bhella Account, brought over	—	6,13,603	4	17	—	2	—	—	—
To Meerfawmuney, brought over	19,008	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Sale of Copper	—	921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Account of Boats	—	912	2	15	—	—	—	—	—
On old Balance recovered from	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahadoor Sing	—	9,371	9	15	—	—	—	—	—
Received from the Begum	—	9,068	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Received from Imambux 2 Gold Mohurs	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	39,309	6	2	—	—	—
To Bhella Cofs.									
The Balance to the 17 Jumadul-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
awall, Sun 14	1,393	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, since	—	7,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	8,510	10	5	—	—	—	—
To Affoor Cawnah.									
Account Batta	—	8,183	14	9	—	—	—	—	—
The Sales of sundry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods	—	273	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Account of Ar-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tificers at Dacca	493	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rents of Affoor Caw-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nah	—	172	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuffor, or Profit of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affoor Cawnah, or	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ImmamBawdaw	3,482	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Received from the	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Company, on Ac-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
count of Oil	—	7,144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	19,709	9	1	—	—	—	—
Emmarat Rents from the Ryots	—	9,846	5	15	1	—	—	—	—
	—	—	38,066	9	1	1	—	—	—
	—	—	—	6,90,979	4	—	3	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	11,26,404	4	17	1
Total, being Rupees	—	—	—	—	—	71,72,965	1	1	1

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of the Munny Begum's, in order to account for the several Deficiencies with which she is charged; and shewing the Resources there are for entirely

Benny Begum's, in order to account for the several Deficiencies with which she is charged; and shewing the Resources there are for entirely defraying the Nabob's present Debt to his Servants, free of any further or extra Claim on the Company.

[illegible]

TRANSLATION

A P P E N D I X E.

TRANSLATION of Papers transmitted to the General by Noonda Roy.

Occurrences, from Seven o'Clock in the Evening till Half past Ten at Night, of the 26th of Rubbu ul Awul, or 27th of May.

Mr. Goring sent for Rajah Ram Sewuk, and questioned him; after which he said to Rajah Gour-doss Roy, What Fault have I been guilty of towards you, to induce you to draw up such a Kind of Sourrut hal against me? The Rajah replied, What Occasion was there that I should prepare a Sourrut hal?—Mr. Goring immediately sent for Mur Daolah and Sidu Massaoud, the Witnesses, and said to them, Declare truly whether you did, or did not, affix your Seals to the Sourrut hal? Mur Daola replied first:—On the Application of Kishwor Cawn, I put my Seal to it. Sidu Massaoud said, Being given to understand, by Kishwor Cawn, that it was the Order of the Nabob and Rajah, I also affixed my Seal as a Witness.—Mr. Goring said, If I approve Kishwor Cawn a Servant of yours, will you then allow the Truth of what I have said, or not? The Rajah replied, My Servant will answer for himself: If he had acted in consequence of my Orders, I should undoubtedly have been acquainted with the Affair.—Mr. Goring at last sent to Kishwor Cawn, who was absent on some Business of his Master's, and therefore did not come immediately. The Rajah took his Leave between Ten and Eleven, and went to the Hancu of Hasien Cooly Cawn; and Mr. Goring went to an Entertainment at the House of the Munny Begum. About Three in the Morning he arrived at the Kellah; and afterwards sent a Chubdar to call the Rajah, who said to the Chubdar, Carry my Compliments to Mr. Goring, and say, that the Night is far spent, and that it is a very unseasonable Hour to go out; but that I will wait on him in the Morning. Mr. Goring then sent a Chubdar, in the Nabob's Name, to call the Rajah, who made the same Answer to him as the former. Afterwards a Chubdar from Mr. Goring came to the Rajah, with many Compliments, desiring that he and Rajah Burbooram would go on the Morrow to the Chahil Sultoon [Apartments of Forty Pillars] and examine into the Circumstances relative to the Witnesses of the Souruthal; and that, on his Return from Hunting, he would hear the Particulars. On the 27th of Rubbee ul Awul (28th of May) Mr. Goring and the Nabob went to take the Diversion of Hunting, in the Park near Kerut Kona. Between Seven and Eight in the Morning, Rajah Gourdas went to the Kellah, and remained there till Noon, employed in the Cutcherry Business; after which, he went to the Hancu of Husein Cooly Cawn. Rajah Burbooram went to worship at Chumda Jaun; which Ceremony being over, he came about Noon to his own House. At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, Row Ungnoo Sing, Debu Persaud, and Lamboonaut, went to Rajah Burbooram's House, and entered into a Consultation with the Rajah. Between Five and Six in the Evening, the Nabob arrived at the Kella, and Mr. Goring at Jerrah-Baug. About Sun-set, Rajah Gourdas Roy went to the Kella, to pay his Compliments to the Nabob; and Rajah Burbooram, accompanied by the Three Persons above-mentioned, went to Mr. Goring, in whose Presence Rajah Burbooram caused them to relate that the Sourathal was prepared through the Endeavours of Rajah Gourdas, and sealed through those of Kishwor Cawn, his Aruz Beg.—On hearing this, Mr. Goring said, You will be called on to prove this To-morrow. They all Three replied, It will be proved To-morrow, from the Reports of the Witnesses to it. In Truth, the Rajah caused the Sauruthal to be drawn up from Nine in the Morning till after Eight at Night. The Papers of the Serishta Dewanny, of the Sepoy Bukshy Gurrie, of the Shaguara Peisha, and Sop Khunā, continued open before the Mohorers of Rajah Burbooram, who caused them to be indorsed and numbered on the 28th of Rubbee ul Awul (29th May). Rajah Gourdas sitting in the Audience Chamber, with his Officers, was informed that Mr. Goring was coming; on which he arose, and went to the Nabob; where Mr. Goring, accompanied by Rajah Burbooram, coming, questioned him, in the Nabob's Presence, in the following Manner:—"What Fault have I been guilty of towards you, that you should, through the Means of Kishwor Cawn, procure the Signatures of the Officers and Dependants of the Household of his Highness's Sircar, to the Souruthal of Noonda Roy?" The Rajah made Answer, "Is it proper that you should frown on my Associates, and make use of harsh and angry Expressions? One whole Words are true, is void of all Apprehensions, and will not admit Fear or Uneasiness to have a Place in his Breast. You are not invested with such Authority from the Council, as to terrify me, or to lodge a false Accusation against me."—Afterwards the Witnesses, who affixed their Seals to the Souruthal, were called: Accordingly Mirza Khoul, Ulla Beg, Darogah of the Stables, and other Witnesses, came into the Presence; and Mr. Goring asked them, "What did you understand were the Contents of the Souruthal to which you affixed your Seal?" One of them, named Ally Mahomed Cawn, a Sepoy, answered: "Being thoroughly acquainted with the Contents of the Sourathal, which were, That Mr. Goring, who was come, by Orders from the Council of Calcutta, in the Quality of Aumeen of the Nizamut, &c. to get a Knowledge of the Accounts, had invested the Nabob and Rajah with the sole Management of Affairs, and suspended the Munny Begum from the Administration of the Nizamut, &c.; imprisoned Yateboor Ally Cawn, and caused his own, and the Seal of the Nabob, to be affixed to all the Papers of the Dewanny, Mursumanee, Bahlah, &c. by Mootialal and Meer Jewad Ally, under the Direction of Noonda Roy: That after Two or Three Days, Yateboor Ally Cawn was set at Liberty: That Rajah Burbooram, by Mr. Goring's Orders, broke the Seals from all the Nizamut Papers, and gave them into the Charge of his own Mohorers, and the Serishtadars of the Dufur. I gave my Evidence

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"to the Truth of them."—Imaum Buksh, a Sepoy, was then asked, "On what Encouragement did you affix your Seal to it?" He replied, "Being convinced of the Truth of the Particulars related by Ally Mahomed Cawn, I gave Evidence thereto." Merze Khoull Ullah Beg, Daroga of the Stables, being questioned, made Answer:—"I am an illiterate Man, and placing Confidence in Kishwor Cawn, I set my Seal as a Witness to it." Afterwards Rajah Burbooram said to Kishwor Cawn, in the Presence of the Witnesses, "I will send you to Calcutta to prove this." Kishwor Cawn replied, "I am ready this Instant; there is no Fear of proving what is true." On this, Mr. Goring said to the Rajah, "Send for Noonda Roy." The Rajah answered, "I cannot send for him; you are the Master, to order or forbid, do you send for him, and question him on whatever Points you please." The Durbar then broke up about 3 o'Clock; the Rajah went home, and Mr. Goring went to an Entertainment at the Havelly of Hadjee Mahomed Beg: At 6 o'Clock, the Rajah came to the Kellah, and went into the Presence of the Nabob, and employed himself in the Affairs under his Charge; all the Papers of the Dewanny Sepoy, Bukshugurrie Shagurd Peisha, and Topkhana remained open, under the Charge of the Mohorurs of Rajah Burbooram; from 9 in the Morning till 8 at Night, they were employed in indorsing and numbering them.

On Tuesday the 29th Rubbee ul Awul, equal to the 30th of May, about 6 o'Clock in the Morning, Mr. Goring went to visit the Seiks; and about 9 Rajah Burbooram came to the Kellah, and had a Conference with Munny Begum; at 10 o'Clock Mr. Goring came to the Kellah, and visited Munny Begum, with whom he had a private Conference till Half past Twelve. Afterwards, in consequence of some Insinuations of Yatebar Ally Cawn, Debey Perlaud, Sherishtidar of the Nizamut, and Shin Naut Sherishtidar of the Bhela Department, being sent for with their Papers, they went to Jaggeraut Acharge, Rajah Burbooram's Naib, who had been appointed to the Nizamut Cutcherry, for the Examination of the Accounts, and reported to him their being sent for with their Papers, by Munny Begum and Rajah Burbooram. Acharge accordingly gave Orders to his People to deliver them the Papers wanted; but Rajah Gourdas, upon receiving a Message from these Sherishtadars, with the same Information, observed that it was expressed in the Instructions from the Gentlemen of the Council, that until the Accounts had been examined, and Abstracts of them prepared, the Sherishtadars should have no Intercourse with the Begum; and that, consequently, if he was to give them Orders to wait upon her, he would be guilty of a Breach of Orders, which would do him no Good. Nevertheless, in Defiance of those Orders, the Sherishtadars took the Papers they wanted, and, with the Permission of Acharge, carried them to the Begum and Rajah Burbooram. Upon this Nuzzarree Mull, a Mohurrur, who at the Request of Mr. Goring had been appointed in Behalf of Rajah Gourdas, to take a List of the Papers, left the Cutcherry, and going to the Rajah, said to him, "I will resign my Employ, I am a poor Mohurrur, and wish to avoid a bad Name: When the Gentlemen of the Council shall be informed of a Breach of their Orders, I shall be made responsible." From that Day, the Mohurrur never attended the Cutcherry, for fear of bringing Disgrace upon himself. Near 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Mr. Goring, Rajah Burbooram, with the Two Sherishtadars aforementioned, came out of the Begum's Apartments, and went to the Nabob, before whom all the Officers of the Nizamut had been summoned. Mr. Goring was some Time taken up in talking to the Nabob, after which Kishwor Cawn, who was accused by that Gentleman of having, through Noonda Roy, sealed the Surathal, to acquit himself of the Charge, and to defend his Character and Reputation, presented an Arzee of Complaint against Noonda Roy to the Nabob, whom he desired might be sent for into the Presence, and interrogated on the Subject. Accordingly, when Noonda Roy made his Appearance, the Nabob and Mr. Goring put this Question to him:—"What was your Reason for drawing up a Surathal?" he replied, "A Regard to my own Reputation, and to acquit myself to the Gentlemen of Council, to whom I have delivered an Account of 10 Lacks of Rupees, translated by Mr. James Grant; in consequence of which Three Gentlemen have been appointed to examine these Accounts."—The Nabob then asked, "Where is the Surathal?" Noonda Roy replied, "I have got a Copy of it, and the Original is with the Three Gentlemen at Moolejell." The Nabob upon this demanded the Copy, which being delivered to him and Mr. Goring, by Nooned Roy, the Nabob ordered Moonsthee Bucht Mull to read it. The Moonsthee then read and explained the Contents of it to the Nabob, Rajah Gourdas, all the Officers of the Nizamut, and all the Evidences which Mr. Goring had summoned; and carefully comparing, Word for Word, the Depositions of all the Evidences with the Contents of the Surathal before Nooned Roy, he answered, with the greatest Precision, every Question that was put to him; and in every Circumstance he acquitted himself with Honour, both before the Nabob and every Person then present. Nooned Roy then declared, That having given in an Account of 10 Lacks of Rupees to the Gentlemen of the Council, and having seized upon and affixed a Seal upon all the Accounts of the Nizamut, the Seal was afterwards broke off, the Accounts opened, and delivered, by Rajah Burbooram, to the Officers of the Nizamut, who had to account for Sums of Money to the Company; that he laid hold of and carried away whatever Paper he pleased from the Sherishtadar; that he (Nooned Roy) being therefore remediless, the proving or disproving all Misapplication of Monies vested with the Rajah Burbooram; and calling upon the Name of the Company, and the Gentlemen of Council, declared, that Rajah Burbooram, knowingly and intentionally, put a Stop to the Business of the Company. Rajah Burbooram then said, "I am no Servant to Mr. Goring, nor to the Company, nor to the Nabob; I am my own Master, and shall go wherever I please." Nooned Roy replied, "Until the 10 Lacks of Rupees are discharged, I will stick in your Skirts: This Money is the Company's; and by your Avarice and Interference, and by the Protection you have given to People who are the Company's Debtors, you have occasioned them the Loss of immense Sums." Mr. Goring then acquitting

A P P E N D I X E.

quitting Rajah Burbooram, and taking all the Blame upon himself, Nooned Roy again replied, "To discharge the Company's Money is right and just; you are at the Head of this Business; and, no Doubt, some Time or other a Retrospection will take Place: The Company's Money is not to go with the Wind."—Afterwards the Nabob took Mr. Goring into his English Apartment, where they dined; and Rajah Gourda's, Rajah Burbooram, Nooned Roy, and all the Officers, went to their respective Homes. At 6 o'Clock Mr. Goring went to Firrah Baug; where, about 10 the same Evening, Yatibar Ally Cawn, Row Ungrow, Sing Roy, Joda Ram (formerly Dewan of the Nizamut) and Roy Cawn Roy, all waited upon him; and having sent for Rajah Burbooram, they consulted together, and agreed, That as their Endeavours for over-setting the Business of Nooned Roy had been defeated by his own Questions and Answers, an Arzy of Complaint against him should be written, and transmitted to the Gentlemen of the Council and Lord Impey: Because, should Nooned Roy remain at Moorshedabad, they were sure nothing would be left undone to examine the Accounts to the Bottom;—therefore it appears plainly to be the Intentions of these People to fling Obstructions in the Way of the Company's Business, by whatever Means in their Power.

On the last of Rubbee ul Awul, in the Morning, Rajah Gourda's went to visit Mr. Martin at Morauabaug; and on his Return, about 12 o'Clock, he went to attend the Business of the Cutcherry. Mr. Goring was at Ferrah Baug, and Rajah Burbooram at Home. The Mohurrurs of the latter attended the Cutcherry about 9 o'Clock, and opened the Parcels of Papers belonging to the Dewanny, Bukshygurry, Top Comah, and Shagird Beshah Apartments. At Half past One in the Afternoon, Rajah Gourda's left the Kellah, and went to the House of Hussein Cawly Cawn.

From Nooned Roy to the General, and the Gentlemen of the Council; received the 6th of June.

In Conformity to your Pleasure I privately caused an Account to be prepared, under the Hands and Seals of the Officers of the Nizamut, Serishtah, &c. of the Profits received by the Governor and Begum. Rajah Burbooram arriving in the mean Time from Calcutta at Moorshedabad, came with Mr. Goring to the Kellah, and sitting down in the Cutcherry of the Nizamut, opened all the Parcels of Papers which had been seized, delivered them into the Charge of the Serishtadars, deprived me of all Authority, and procured an Order from Mr. Goring, to prohibit my going to the Kellah. In Consequence of this, the said Serishtadars kept the Account which I had prepared, and would not return it at my repeated Solicitations. I inclose you, however, a Copy of the said Account for your Inspection. God willing, when a Perwannah to Mr. Goring and the Nabob shall be sent, injoining them to deliver the Papers into my Charge, I will cause such an Account as above specified to be prepared by the Serishtadars, and will forward it to you. I inclose you a Paper of Intelligence, from the 1st of Rubbee ul Assanee, or June, till the 2d of the same Month, which you will receive.

PARTICULARS of the Receipts of the Governor, with his Dependants, from the Representations of Officers of the Nizamut, &c. who are acquainted with the Circumstances, exclusive of what was received by Mr. Middleton, of which you have been informed by Mr. Goring.

The Governor, at the Time of his going to the Cossimbuzar Factory, investing the Begum with the Administration, and making Rajah Gourda's Dewan, from the 1st of Rubbee ul Awul of the 14th Sun, viz.

At Cossimbuzar, through Nursing Baboo, youngest Brother to Cantoo Baboo, for the Custom of Entertainments: When a Governor arrives at Moorshedabad it is an established Custom to make him a daily Allowance of 2,000 Rupees — — — 1,50,000 — — —

On Account of investing the Begum with the Administration, in the Form of a Nuzzerana at Calcutta, viz.

Through Cantoo Baboo, from the Begum's private Treasury — — — 1,00,000 — — —

Through Maha Rajah Nundcomar, at the written Desire of the Begum, on the 12th of Aushur, in the Bengal Year 1179 — — — 1,00,000 — — —

Jewels and Cloaths on the Day of an Entertainment, the Particulars of which cannot detail without having the Papers in my Possession — — — 25,000 — — —

Zemistanny (Winter Cloaths) viz.

In the 14th Sun — — — 18,000 — — —

In the 15th Sun — — — 12,000 — — —

30,000 — — —

On Account the Entertainment of Yateram ud Dowlah, Sidas Sahib Morza, Daaod Shazadah, Seeks Sahibbuam, Mahomed Errick Cawn, Mahomed Yar Cawn, and others — — — 1,00,000 — — —

Cantoo Baboo, at the Time of the Begum's being invested with the Administration, viz.

On her Investiture — — — 40,000 — — —

A Kellaut, Pearl Necklace, Elephant, &c. — — — 7,000 — — —

47,000 — — —

Total, carried forward — — — 5,52,000 — — —

RECEIPTS

A P P E N D I X E.

RECEIPTS of Dewān Santiram.

At the Time of the Begum's being invested with the Administration	—	—	40,000	—	—	5,52,000	—
Profits from the Arrears of the Sepoys, paid at Mootejet, on Condition of receiving a Fourth Part, the Sum paid amounting to 3,71,504. 15. Particulars, viz.							
Paid the 1st of Zehija, of the 14th Sun	—	—	2,69,563	15	—		
Paid in the Name of Mirza Zunul Obdun, and others, through Bohwanny Mitre, in the 14th Sun, on Account of Wages for the 13th Sun	—	—	12,336	—	—		
Paid in the 16th Sun, on Account of Wages for the 13th Sun, through Dewān Santiram	—	—	70,605	—	—		
Through Bowanny Mitre	—	—	10,000	—	—		
On Account of the Dakettah of Kirut Chuna	—	—	80,603	—	—		
			9,000	—	—		
The Fourth Part of this Sum, which he received, amounts to	—	—	3,71,504	15	—	92,876	3 15
Zemistanny	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—
An Account of Presents at taking Leave, in the Name of Bowanny Mitre and Nunlook, Aumeen on the Part of the Governor and Mr. Middleton, viz.							
On Account of Presents at taking Leave	—	—	—	—	—	17,000	—
Profits from the Officers of the Nizamut	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	—
						29,000	—
						7,33,876	3 15

*Note the difference of Mahomedan Bengal
Dates in the 2 translations*

PARTICULARS

A P P E N D I X E

PARTICULARS of the Profits received by the Munny Begum, from the 1st of Rubbee Affanee, of the 14th Sun, to the 15th Rubbee of Awul, of the 16th Sun; taken from the Representations of the Seriffstaders, and Persons acquainted with the Circumstances.

[illegible]

Receipts

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A P P E N D I X E.

	Brought forward	—	Rupees 7,13,004 4 10
Receipts of Yatebar Ally Cawn; viz.			
On Account Mohurrana, agreeable to an Invoice signed by the Nabob, received from the Nizamut Serishtah	—	—	10,000 — —
On Account of Collusion, and repairing the Kellah, &c.	—	—	40,000 — —
On Account of Arrears to the 13th Sun, paid at Matujil, in a fraudulent Manner, in the 16th Sun; viz.			
Arrears due	—	—	1,36,605 — —
Deduct what was paid through Santiram, &c.	—	—	80,605 — —
	Rupees	—	56,000 — —
From this Sum he paid the Sepoys	—	—	42,000 — —
			14,000 — —
			64,000 — —
			Rupees — 7,73,004 4 10

Intelligence inclosed in the above.

On the 1st of Rubbee Affanee, or June, between the Hours of Eight and Nine in the Morning, Rajah Goordafs went to visit Mr. Anderson, and about Ten came to the Kellah, and applied himself diligently to the Business of the Cutcherry. Rajah Perboram coming to the Munny Begum's Door, entered into a private Consultation with Yatebar Ally Cawn, which lasted near Three Hours; after which he went to Firrah Baug, where Mr. Goring continued till the Evening, and then went to Mr. Anderson, and remained with him, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. James Grant, till Nine at Night, and then returned to the Gardens. On the 2d of the same Month, between Seven and Eight in the Morning, Rajah Goordafs went to Firrabaug, and was received very graciously by Mr. Goring, who expressed his Pleasure at the Kindness of the Rajah in this Visit; after which, they entered into Conversation with Chiton Durr, the Bahlah Treasurer, concerning the Nizzurana given to the Governor, amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees, which was sent to Calcutta at the Time of the Begum's being invested with the Administration. At last, the said Treasurer mentioned something contrary to the Orders of the said Gentlemen, and was therefore put under a Guard of Sepoys, for near Two Hours: After which he agreed, that he would relate in the Evening whatever he might be able to discover from Yatebar Ally Cawn, and from an Examination into the Papers; and on this he was released. Rajah Goordafs and the said Treasurer went in the Evening to Ferrabaug, and remained there till near Eight at Night: I understand that nothing was settled. Victuals being sent to Mr. Goring, from the Nabob's Circar, according to an established Custom, he sent it back again.— The Papers of the Serishtah of the Nizamut, Bahlah, &c. remained open from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Seven in the Evening.

From Noonda Roy; addressed to the General, and the other Gentlemen of the Council.
Received the 5th of June.

After taking my Leave of you, I proceeded, with Mr. Goring and Mr. James Grant, to Moorshedabad; and, agreeable to my Instructions from the Presence, on the 15th of Rubbe-ul-Awul, answering to the 16th of May 1775, about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, I attended Mr. Goring to the Kellah, seized upon all the Papers of the Nizamut, and affixed a Seal upon them: Afterwards, on the 19th of Ribbu ul Awul, or the 20th of May, Rajah Berboram arrived from Calcutta; and assembling together all the old and new Officers, who were under Apprehensions on Account of the misapplied Money, carried them to Mr. Goring, and thus advised him:—"Let your Enquiries be so managed, as to create Confusion in the Company's Affairs, and prevent Noonda Roy from making any Examination into the Papers of the Nizamut; for he is a Person well acquainted with the Business; and in the Course of the Enquiry, the Sum of Ten Lacks of Rupees, including Batta, of which the Gentlemen of the Council have received Information, will turn out twice as much.—Should no Enquiry be made by Noonda Roy,

SEL. COM. REP. XI. D d

A P P E N D I X E.

"Roy, it will be Matter of great Joy to Munny Begum and Mahomed Reza Cawn; as they will thereby preserve a good Name: The Gentlemen who have held the Administration at Moorshedabad have connived at these Matters, and it is necessary that you should connive at them also." Accordingly, the 26th of Rubbee ul Awal, or the 27th of May, Berboram went with Mr. Goring to the Kellah, who, in the Presence of the Nabob, and all the Officers of the Nizamut, gave Orders to Rajah Goordass to forbid Noonda Roy from coming to the Kellah, or near the Cutcherry. In this Case I shall appear to you deficient in respect of the Papers which I delivered to you: Moreover, to this Time not a single Nizamut Account, owing to the Obstructions of Rajah Perboram, has been presented to the Inspection of the Three Gentlemen who were appointed to examine them; which, therefore, obliges me to explain these Circumstances particularly unto you.

On the 22d of Rubbee ul Awul, equal to the 23d of May, English Style, Rajah Berboram went to the Nizamut Cutcherry, and broke the Seals from off the Accounts which I had before seized upon, and delivered them to the Serishtadars, who are rendering in their Accounts: Being therefore remediless, I addressed myself to you, that positive Orders may be transmitted to Mr. Goring, to deliver the Papers to me, that I may daily approve myself worthy of your Favor, by serving the Company. There are several Serishtadars of the Nizamut, who are well acquainted with the Business, and are Enemies to Yatebar Ally Cawn, whom I have made my Friends; and learn from them, that the Account which I delivered to you will turn out much more; but if such Obstructions as these are flung in my Way, I am remediless, and hope for Redress from you:

On a separate Paper.

Every Day's News is transmitted you, from which you will be acquainted with all Particulars. I inclose you a Paper, containing an Account of the Begums of Jaffer Ally Cawn; and I hope that you will favour me with a speedy Answer.

Paper inclosed in the foregoing.

Shah Chamim, deceased, was Sister to the Nabob Mahomed Jung, by the same Father, but different Mothers. She married Mur Mahomed Jaffer Cawn, by whom she had a Son and a Daughter; the Name of the former was Mur Mahomed Saddui Ally Cawn, and the latter was married to Mur Mahomed Cossim Cawn Sauddui. Saddui Ally Cawn had Two Sons and Two Daughters; the Sons Names are Mur Sydoo, and Mur Sobun, who are now living; the Daughters were married to Sultan Mirza Davood.

Baboo Begum, the Mother of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, was the Daughter of Summin Ally Cawn, and married Meer Mahomed Jaffer Cawn. The History of Munny Begum is this: At a Village called Balcunda, near Sekindra, there lived a Widow, who, from her great Poverty, not being able to bring up the Daughter Munny, gave her to a Slave Girl, belonging to Summin Ally Cawn, whose Name was Bissfoo. During the Space of Five Years she lived at Shah-jehanabad, and was educated by Bissfoo, after the Manner of a Dancing Girl.—Afterwards, the Nabob Shamut Jung, upon the Marriage of Ikram ul Dowlah, Brother to the Nabob Surage ul Dowlah, sent for Bissfoo Bey's Set of dancing Girls from Shajehanabad, of which Munny Begum was one, and allowed them 10,000 Rupees for their Expences, to dance at the Wedding:—While this Ceremony was celebrated, they were kept by the Nabob; but some Months afterwards, he dismissed them, and they took up their Residence in this City. Mur Mahomed Jaffer Cawn then took them into keeping, and allowed Munny and her Set 500 Rupees per Month, till at length, finding that Munny was pregnant, he took her into his own House: She gave Birth to the Nabob Nijum ul Dowlah; and in this Manner has she remained in the Nabob's Family ever since.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 31st July 1775.

The Board being assembled to read the Draft of a General Letter, prepared to be sent to the Honourable the Court of Directors, by the Northumberland;
It is accordingly read.

Mr. Barwell proposes, in order to prevent the Company's being misled by any partial Selection of Papers, which relate to any Member of the Board, more particularly to the Governor General, That the whole Subject and Matter of Mr. Goring's Commission; his Mode of Procedure in the Execution of it; all that has passed upon his different Representations to the Board; the Observations thereon, and Instructions in consequence, be inserted in the Body of the General Letter; or, to save unnecessary Trouble, that a Reference in the usual Form be made to the Proceedings on which they are entered; for these Reasons he moves for the following Amendment: "For what has passed till this Time in that Business, and for Mr. Goring's different Reports in his Correspondence, we beg Leave to refer to the Consultations in which they are recorded, as noted in the Margin."

Mr. Francis—I think that whatever Letters or Intelligence from Mr. Goring have been followed with Orders or Resolutions of this Board, should be mentioned in the General Letter; and this I presume was the Rule observed by the Secretary, in drawing up the Paragraph; the Draft of Mr. Goring's other Letters may be generally referred to in the Consultations; unless any of them contain Facts,

939
abn^o21

A P P E N D I X E.

Facts, which any Member of the Board may think deserving of any particular Notice; I shall not object to the Mention of any such Facts. This Opinion includes a Negative to Mr. Barwell's Motion.

Mr. Barwell's Opinion is comprized in the Motion.

Colonel Monson.—The Secretary has drawn up this Paragraph from the Proceedings, agreeable to the usual Custom, therefore I think it should stand a Part of the Letter.—If there are any other of Mr. Goring's Letters, which refer to any particular Circumstance, I have no Objection to its being particularly noticed in the Letter; but if there are no such Circumstances, I think it unnecessary to swell the Letter with the Whole of Mr. Goring's Correspondence: I therefore am against Mr. Barwell's Motion.

General Clavering.—It appears to me, that the Amendment proposed by Mr. Barwell to the Draft drawn out by the Secretary, should not be adhered to. A Reference was made by this Board to the Begum, on the Subject of her Charge of having given 3 Lacks of Rupees, to the Governor General and Mr. Middleton; and as her Answers of Exculpation accompany the Charge, I think it a fair Statement of Facts, and ought to be inserted in the General Letter, for the Information of the Court of Directors and the King's Ministers.

The Governor General.—I have no Objection to the Mention of this Fact in the General Letter. I object to its being selected from many other Points of equal Importance, which appear on the Proceedings respecting Mr. Goring's Appointment, and Conduct in the Execution of it, because it may mislead those by whom the General Letter may be read, into the Belief that nothing else worth noticing is contained in them. The Majority having formed their Resolution, and it depending on them to word the Letter in what Manner they think proper, I take this Occasion to signify my earnest Request to the Honourable the Court of Directors, that they will be pleased to read the Whole of the Proceedings, which have any Relation to this Subject, or to any other which have been Matters of Controversy between myself and the Board. I hope I shall not be thought to depart from the Respect which I owe to my Employers, in supposing this Petition necessary; or that, in the Midst of so many important Objects as occupy their Time and Attention, they may not read or advert to every Minute which is recorded in the voluminous Books of our Consultations, unless they are pointed out as meriting their particular Observation. And I request that these Debates may be transmitted a Number in the Packet.

Agreed, That the Paragraph in the General Letter remain as drawn up by the Secretary.

Ordered, That the Proceedings of this Day's Council be sent in the Packet to the Court of Directors.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations; the 4th September 1775.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Goring:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Supreme Council, at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs.

Enclosed I transmit you that Account you directed me to demand of Rajah Gourdas, of Receipts from the 21st January 1772 to 1775; with the Balance in the Treasury the 20th January 1772.

I have the Honour to acquaint you, I this Day completed the Delivery of the Accounts in my Possession to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant; and that I wait your further Orders.

I beg Leave to inform you, such Trifles as I could not refuse accepting without giving Offence, I have instantly sent to Rajah Gourdas, acquainting him, they were the Property of the Honourable Company, and deposited with him till you should direct in what Manner you would have them disposed of.

I am, &c.

July 28th 1775.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Ordered, That the Account inclosed in the foregoing Letter be entered after this Day's Consultation; and that he be permitted to return to the Presidency.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 28th July, with the Account, which we had required you to obtain from Rajah Gourdas.

As you have completed the Business upon which you were sent, we desire that you will return to the Presidency.

We are, &c.

Agreed, in Conformity to the Commands of the Honourable the Court of Directors, signified to the late Council, in the 26th Paragraph of their General Letter, dated the 28th August 1771, That Rajah Gourdas be required to transmit, at the End of every Three Months, to this Board, regular Accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Officers of the Nabob's Household from the Time of his Appointment; and to take Care to confine the Nabob's Expences within the Limits of his Stipend; and to be particularly attentive to the Pensions that may cease, by the

A P P E N D I X E.

Death of the Proprietors, that the Saving on that Account be brought to the Credit of the Nabob.

Ordered, That the same be signified to Rajah Gourdass, through the Resident at the Durbar; and that Mr. Martin be addressed in the following Terms.

To W. B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,

As we think it proper, that we should be furnished with regular Monthly Accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements of the several Departments of the Nabob's Household, we direct that you require from Rajah Gourdass such an Account, from the Date of his Appointment to the Office of Naib Dewan, to be transmitted to us, and a Continuation of it to be sent down in like Manner at the End of every Month. You will also acquaint him, that it is necessary to take Care to confine the Nabob's Expences within the Limits of his Stipend; and be particularly attentive to resume for him all the Pensions which may cease, from the Death of the present Proprietors; and bring the Amount thereof duly to his Credit.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
4th September 1775.

In Conformity to the Board's Orders of the 22d of June, requiring the Accounts of the Nabob's Stipend, from the different Residents at the Durbar, the following Letters, from Messrs. Baber and Martin, have been received.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Gentlemen of the Council of Fort William.

Gentlemen,

In Obedience to your Commands of the 22d Instant, I have the Honour to send you the Account you were pleased to direct, specifying the State of the Balance received from Mr. Middleton, and that delivered to Mr. Martin.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Edward Baber.

Mordepore,
27 June 1775.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 22d Instant, and have now the Pleasure of transmitting you a Copy of my Account with his Excellency the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah, commencing the 11th February 1775, the Time of my Appointment, to this Day; including the Balance received with my Office from Mr. Edward Baber, upon his delivering over the Charge of the Department to me.

Moorsheadabad,
the 26th June 1775.

I remain, &c. &c.

(Signed)

W. B. Martin.

Ordered, That the Inclosures in the foregoing Letters be entered after the Consultation.

The Accomptant General in the Revenue Department sends in the following Letter.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Indisposition preventing the Attendance of Mr. Croftes at the Office, I take the Liberty to acknowledge the Honour of your Commands, transmitted 16th Instant by your Assistant Secretary, under Date 15th: In Compliance with the Spirit of which, (Want of Materials preventing Compliance with the Letter) I have drawn out the Two accompanying Accounts, N^o 1 and 2; the First, stating the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah's Account with the Honourable Company, from the Period expressed in your Commands, to the latest Period possible, the 30th April 1775; the Second, an Annual Account of the Payments made to the Nabob during the Period that Mr. Middleton acted as Resident at the Durbar, drawn up from his own Accounts, as transmitted to the Presidency. I also proposed myself the Honour of enclosing a complete Statement of the Sinking Fund; but a Desire of making it as extensive as possible, by bringing it up to the 30th April last, has occasioned a Delay which would have prevented the Two first-mentioned Accounts being laid before you To-day. I have therefore ventured to inclose them, unaccompanied with that Statement.

19th June 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c,

(Signed)

Rich. Johnson.

D. A. Genl. Rev. Dep^t.

Ordered, That the Inclosure be entered after the Consultations.

Received

A P P E N D I X E.

Received the following Letter from the Deputy Accomptant General, Revenue Department.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

In compliance with your Orders of the 15th Instant, I have the Honour to lay before you a Complete Statement of the Sinking Fund, drawn up to the 30th of April last.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Rev. Dep^t Acc^t Off.
22 June 1775.

(Signed)

Rich. Johnson,
Dep^y A. Gen^l Rev^e Dep^t.

Ordered, That the Inclosure be entered after the Consultation.

Balance in the Treasury.

20th January 1772, in Lol Sing's Custody	—	—	68,752	10	—	—
D ^o — D ^o in the Treasury of Nizamut	—	—	17,445	12	10	—
D ^o — D ^o — D ^o Bela	—	—	2,16,310	1	9	2
			3,02,518	7	19	2

Receipts.

From 21st January 1772 to the 20 January 1773	—	—	38,67,234	5	4	—
D ^o — 1773 to D ^o — 1774	—	—	22,16,000	—	—	—
D ^o — 1774 to D ^o — 1775	—	—	14,23,200	—	—	—
D ^o — 1775 to 16 May D ^o	—	—	3,02,000	—	—	—
			78,08,434	5	4	—
			81,10,952	13	3	2

A P P E N D I X E.

His Excellency the Nabob Mobautauk ul Dowlah.

Dr.

Ct.

To Balance due to the Company the 31st October 1774, when Mr. Middleton delivered over the Charge of the Durbar to me	52,467 9 16½	By Allowance. For his Allowance for the Months of Cortick, Auguh, Posh, and Maug, is 4 Months, at 1,33,333. 5. 6½. per Month	5,33,333 5 7
To Cash advanced him in the following Months. November 1774 — — 2,00,000 — — December — — 59,000 — — January 1775 — — 2,10,000 — —	4,69,000 — —		
To Balance due to the Nabob, on my delivering the Charge of the Durbar to Mr. Martin	5,21,467 9 16½ 11,865 11 10½		
	5,33,333 5 7	Sicca Rupets	5,33,333 5 7

Moorsheadabad,
Errors excepted.
(Signed) Edward Baber.

D.

His Excellency the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah, in Account with the Honourable Company.

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A P P E N D I X

1181.	To Cash paid him from the Durbar Treasury, under the following Dates, viz.								
1775.	February 25.	—	1,00,000						
	28.	—	72,000						
	March 31st.	—	—						
	Balance to 30 Choit 1181, or 11 April 1775.	—	—						
				1,72,000	—	—			
				44,000	—	—			
				62,532	6	3	1		
				2,78,532	6	3	1		
								Sicca Rupees	
1182.	To Cash paid him from the Durbar Treasury, under the following Dates, viz.								
1775.	April 27.	—	—						
	May 7.	—	10,000						
	23.	—	10,000						
	24.	—	2,000						
	June 1.	—	—						
	Balance to 15 Affaur 1182, or 26 June 1775	—	—						
				22,000	—	—			
				25,000	—	—			
				2,82,865	11	10½			
				3,95,865	11	10½			
								Sicca Rupees	

Moorshedabad, the 26th June 1775.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

W. B. Martin,
Resident.

Nabob

Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, in Account with Samuel Middleton, Esq; Resident at the Durbar.

Dr.

Cr.

1772.
September 8.

To Amount paid him from this Date
to 21st January 1773 — —

12,71,473 — —

1772.

September 8. By Arrears due to him to this Date,
agreeable to the new Establishment —

4,17,817 5 16 —

1773.

January 21st. By Stipend, at the Rate of 16,00,000,
from 9th September 1772 to this
Date, making 4 Months and 13
Days — —

5,91,111 1 15 3

By Balance over-paid him — —

Sicca Rupees —

12,71,473 — —

Sicca Rupees —

12,71,473 — —

1774.
January 21st.

To Balance brought forward — —
To Amount paid him from the 22d
January 1773, to this Date — —

2,62,544 8 8 1

1774.

January 21st. By Stipend, at the Rate of 16,00,000,
from 22d January to this Date — —
By Balance over-paid him — —

16,00,000 — —

7,58,544 8 8 1

Sicca Rupees —

23,58,544 8 8 1

Sicca Rupees —

23,58,544 8 8 1

October 31st.

To Balance brought forward — —
To Amount paid him from the 22d
January 1774, to this Date — —

7,58,544 8 8 1

October 31st.

By Stipend, at the Rate of 16,00,000
per Annum, from 22d January 1774
to this Date, making 9 Months 9
Days — —
By Balance over-paid him — —

11,07,200 — —

12,40,000 — —

6,25,744 8 8 1

Sicca Rupees —

18,65,744 8 8 1

Sicca Rupees —

18,65,744 8 8 1

Fort William, 31st October 1774.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) Rich. Johnson,
Depy Acc^t Rev^d Dep^t.

A P P E N D I X E.

1772. Jan. To Amount paid him by the Company's Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, from this Date to the 8th September 1772 — — Balance due to the Nabob — —	25,16,007 4 17 — 4,17,817 5 16 — 29,33,824 10 13 —	Sicca Rupees
1772. Sept. 9. To Amount paid by Samuel Middleton, Esquire, Resident at the Durbar, from this Date to 31st October 1774 — —	44,74,673 — — —	
1774. Nov. 1. To Balance brought forward — — To Amount paid him by Mr. Baber, acting Resident at the Durbar, from this Date to 30th December 1774 — —	6,25,744 8 8 1 2,59,000 — — — 8,84,744 8 8 1	Sicca Rupees
1775. Jan. 1. To Balance brought forward — — To Amount paid him by Mr. Martin, Resident at the Durbar, from this Date to 30th April 1775 — —	6,18,077 13 15 1 4,92,000 — — — 11,10,077 13 15 1	Sicca Rupees

N. B. In this Account is not included the Sums transferred to the Debit of the Nabob, being Payments made in the Mofuffil upon his Account; the Books of 74 and 5 not being hitherto finally adjusted.

1772. Jan. 21. By Arrears due to him upon the old Establishment, to this Date — — Sept. 8. By Stipend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from January 22d to this Date, making Seven Months Seventeen Days — —	19,24,935 12 8 1 10,08,888 14 4 3 29,33,824 10 13 —	Sicca Rupees
Sep. 9. By Balance brought forward — — By Stipend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from this Date to 31st October 1774, making Two Years One Month Twenty-two Days — —	4,17,817 5 16 — 34,31,111 1 15 3 38,48,928 7 11 3 6,25,744 8 8 1 44,74,673 — — —	Sicca Rupees
By Balance over-paid — —	2,66,666 10 13 — 6,18,077 13 15 1 8,84,744 8 8 1	Sicca Rupees
1774. Nov. 1. By Stipend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from this Date to 30th December 1774, making Two Months — — By Balance over-paid — —	5,33,333 5 6 3 5,76,744 8 8 2 11,10,077 13 15 1	Sicca Rupees
1775. Jan. 1. By Stipend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from this Date to 30th April 1775, making Four Months — — By Balance overpaid — —		

Fort William, 30th April 1775.

Errors excepted.
(Signed)

Rich. Johnson,
Dep^y Acc^t Rev^e Dep^t.

D.

SINKING FUND, arising from the Reduction of the Nabob's and Mahomed Reza Cawn's Stipends.

C.

To the Honourable Company, for Sums disbursed by them on the following Accounts, to replace from them Aggregate of this Fund.

ARMY DONATION.

1766.	12 March	—	1,50,000	—
	8 April	—	24,000	—
1769.	12 September	—	1,45,632	12 6

3,19,632 12 6

NAVY DONATION.

1770.	January, 1 Payment	—	7,25,000	—
1771.	September, 2 Do	—	7,25,000	—
1773.	July 1, Interest, 2d Do	—	1,37,750	—
1774.	August (ordered per General Letter 7th Jan. 1774)	—	95,156	—

16,82,906 —

1766.
May 12.

To Treasury, for the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna, paid to the Claimants of the Refutation Fund — — —

1769.
Dec. 18.

Debt paid to Balawky Dofs — — —

Sum agreed for with Jujut Seat, for 10 Years, at the Rate of 1,05,000 S^a R^s per Annum — — —

Batta, 16 per Cent.

1,68,000 —

N. B. Of this Amount, the Sum of S^a R^s 8,91,375. 12. has only been paid: The Balance is a Deposit in the Treasury for the Annual Payment of the remaining Debt.

1774.
May 19.

To Treasury, for the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna, paid to the Claimants of the Refutation Fund — — —

July 11.

To Treasury, for the Amount of Two Dividends of the Compensation allowed for Colonel Munro's Jaghire, paid to his Attornies — — —

21.

For the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna, paid to the Claimants of the Refutation Fund — — —

Oct. 31st.

To Treasury, for the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna, paid to the Claimants of the Refutation Fund — — —

Dec. 14.

For the Amount of a proportional Dividend of the Compensation allowed for Colonel Munro's Jaghire, paid to his Attornies — — —

1775.
Feb. 4.

To Treasury, for the Amount of the Sixteenth and last Dividend to the Claimants of the Refutation Fund — — —

To Balance — — —

Current Rupees

75,29,086 2 2

EXTRA

APPENDIX E.

1773. July 31st.	By Amount Saving accumulated into this Fund, in consequence of the Company's Orders, per Lord Holland; viz. Saving of the Nabob's Stipend, in consequence of the Company's Orders, from the 21st January 1772 to this Date, making 18 Months and 9 Days, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 15,81,860 per Annum, amounting to — — —	24,12,336 8 — 3,85,973 13 6	27,98,310 5 6
	Ditto of Mahomed Reza Cawn's Stipend, from 21st January to the 30th April 1772, at the Rate of S ^a R ^s 4,00,000 per Annum, is 3 Months 9 Days — — —	1,10,000 — — 17,600 — —	1,27,600 — —
1774. March 1st.	Ditto of the Nabob's Allowance, from 31st July 1773 to the End of February 1774, at the Rate of S ^a R ^s 15,81,860 per Annum, amounting to — — —	9,22,751 10 8 1,47,640 4 2	10,70,391 14 10
	Ditto of the Nabob's Allowance, from 1st March to this Date, at the Rate of 15,81,860 per Annum, amounting to — — —	5,14,104 8 — 82,256 11 7	5,96,361 3 7
	Ditto of the Nabob's Allowance, from 27 June to this Day, at the Rate of S ^a R ^s 15,81,860 per Annum, 3 Months 3 Days, amounting to — — —	4,08,647 2 8 65,383 8 9	4,74,030 11 5
1775. April 30.	Ditto of the Nabob's Stipend, from 1st October 1774 to this Date, at the Rate of S ^a R ^s 15,81,860 per Annum, making 7 Months — — —	9,22,751 10 8 1,47,640 4 2	10,70,391 14 10
	Ditto of Mahomed Reza Cawn's, from 1st May 1772 to this Date, making 3 Years, at the Rate of 4,00,000 per Annum — — —	12,00,000 — — 1,92,000 — —	13,92,000 — —
			Current Rupees —
			75,29,086 2 2

Fort William, 30th April 1775.
Errors excepted.

Mich. Johnson.

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A P P E N D I X E.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations the 18th September 1775.

Received the following Letter from the Resident at the Durbar.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council
at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 4th Instant; and I have directed Rajah Gourdas to prepare his Accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Nabob's Household, from the Time of his Appointment. When ready, they shall be forwarded to you; and, in Obedience to your Orders, I shall take Care that the like Accounts are regularly transmitted every Month.

I am, with the greatest Respect, &c.

Moorsshedabad,
the 14th September 1775.

(Signed) W. B. Martin,
Resident.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 11th October 1775.

Received the following Letter from the Resident at the Durbar.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council
at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

Agreeable to your Orders of the 4th ultimo, I have now the Pleasure of transmitting you the Accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Nabob's Household, as I received them from Rajah Gourdas, commencing the 17th May (the Date of his Appointment) and brought up to the End of August.

I have given him Directions to prepare the Accounts, in like Manner, for the last Month; which shall be forwarded as soon as they are ready.

I remain, with the greatest Respect, &c.

Moorsshedabad,
the 7th October 1775.

W. B. Martin,
Resident.

Ordered, That the Company's Seal be put upon these Accounts; and that Mr. Martin be addressed as follows:

To Mr. W. B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,

We have received your Letter, addressed to us, with the Accounts of the Nabob's Household, which were delivered to you by Rajah Gourdas; these, as they are voluminous, we shall keep among our Records; and desire you will obtain from him the Gooshwara, or an Abstract of them, and transmit it to us, with an English Translation: And you will hereafter observe, it is a standing Rule to furnish us with a Continuation of this Abstract Account Monthly.

Fort William,
11th October 1775.

We are, &c.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 23d October 1775.

The Secretary begs Leave to lay before the Board the following Letter from the Company's Attorney, with the Opinions of their Counsel upon the References which have been made to him from this and the Revenue Department.

To J. P. Auriol, Esquire, Secretary, &c.

Sir,

I beg you will be so obliging as to lay the inclosed Papers before the Honourable Board this Day.

16th October 1775.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) Rob^t Jariatt,
Att^y to the Hon^{ble} Company.

To Thomas Farrer, Esquire, Counsellor at Law.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board to lay before you the inclosed Papers, for your Opinion on them.

I am, Sir,

Your, &c. &c.
(Signed) Hercules Durham.

I have

A P P E N D I X E.

I have perused the several Proceedings and Papers laid before me by the Directions of the Honourable Board, referred to in the within Letter; and am of Opinion, That as the Services mentioned to have been performed therein, were not, nor, from the Nature of them, could be, considered as rendered by Mr. Hastings in his private or individual Capacity; but, on the contrary, in virtue of the Influence and Power arising and derived from his public Station as Governor, he must be considered as acting in such Transactions as the Servant of the Company; and that as they, for the due Discharge of the Duties of his Office, allowed him an adequate Salary, all Monies received by him, upon this Occasion, must be deemed their Property; and that, upon Waivure of all Penalties, they may file a Bill of Discovery against him, should the same be found necessary, to oblige him to set forth every Particular upon Oath. This Consequence, as I conceive, arises from general Principles, independant of any particular Rights which the Company may derive from the Engagements or Covenants between Mr. Hastings, as Governor, and them, or the Penalties (if any) annexed thereto. What such particular Rights or Penalties, or the Modes of Proceeding for the Recovery thereof, may be, I cannot form any Judgment, as neither such Engagements or Covenants, or Copies thereof, have been laid before me; but have, as is stated, been transmitted to the Court of Directors, and no Counterparts returned: Wherefore, as well as from the Importance of the Matter in question, and the obvious Expediency of having every Information which the Nature of the Case admits of; I should, with all Deference, advise the Direction of the Court of Directors be taken, before any Suit is commenced, or other Proceedings are had thereon.

9th October 1775.

(Signed) T. Farrer.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 30th October 1775.

Received the following Letters from Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Mr. Goring has, agreeable to your Directions, delivered to us Copies of several Papers transmitted to him by you; particularly an Extract of the Consultations of the Governor and Council of the 14th December, relative to a Letter from Mr. Middleton, enclosing some Statements of the Nabob's Affairs; a Letter from Munny Begum, received the 20th October, accompanying fundry Accounts; and further, a State of the Nabob's Account Current with the Company, prepared by your Accomptant General.

We have considered these People with mature Attention; and, as the Differences we have remarked in them has given Rise to several Difficulties, which at present can only be obviated by the Lights or Instructions we may receive from you, we beg Leave to transmit to you an Extract of our Proceedings on this Subject, as the clearest Method of explaining to you from what they have arisen.

We have now received from Mr. Goring all the Papers of the Nizamut Department of the Nabob's Household, excepting those of the Treasury Office: Upon opening them we found that they were in great Disorder and Confusion, insomuch that our Officers have hitherto been wholly employed in the Arrangement of them, and we ourselves, as yet, prevented from attempting any particular or accurate Investigation.

We find ourselves much at a Loss for Want of the Bhela Serishta, and the Remainder of the Papers of the Nizamut Department; without which we cannot prepare a general Abstract of the Nabob's Accounts, which we are desirous of doing, for your immediate Information, as well as to assist us in the Elucidation of the Accounts, from which some of the Difficulties stated in the Extract of our Proceedings (requiring this Reference to Goa) have been occasioned.

Inclosed we beg Leave to submit a Copy of an Establishment framed by us for your Consideration and Approval, which, we flatter ourselves, will not appear exorbitant, as the Papers already delivered to us are so bulky and voluminous, that any Reduction of the Number of Mohorers now employed will considerably lengthen our Investigation. We request you will inform us from whence we are to be furnished with the Amount of our Monthly Disbursements.

Moorshedabad,
7th July 1775.

We are, &c.

W^m Maxwell,
D. Anderson,
Ja. Grant.

ESTABLISHMENT

A P P E N D I X E.

ESTABLISHMENT regarded for the Investigation and translating of the Nabob's Household Accounts, referred to the Honourable Governor General and Council, for their Approbation.

Nonit Roy	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
3 Serishtadars, at 30 R ^s each	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—
6 Naibs D ^o , at 25 D ^o	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—
20 Mhorers, at 25	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
10 Ditto, at 15	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—
							890	—
Writers. { Gregory Bobyjou	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
George Clifford	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—
Modesto Rozairo	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—
							260	—
1 Sherdah	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
6 Peons, at 4 R ^s each	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
2 Dufter Bunds, at 4 Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
1 Beshy	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
1 Frosh	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
							48	—
Golacun Ally, for Hire of his House for a Cutcherry	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Charges general for Papers, Ink, Oil, Mats, &c. for the Use of the Cutcherry, per Month	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—
Wax Candles for the Writers and public Offices	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
							200	—
							1,398	—
Stationary wanted.						Sitca Rupees	—	—

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
We have the Pleasure to inform you, that we have this Day received the following Papers from Mr. Goring; viz. Five hundred and Thirty Jilds and Baftahs, and Eleven Bags, containing 17,255 Tubleecks, and Fourteen Lack Thirty-seven thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-one Leaves; likewise Two Books belonging to the Josha Ronna.

Mr. Goring informs us, that these several Papers are the Bhela, &c. Nursamanee, &c. Nizamut, &c. Emaurut, &c. Sherishtahs; and complete the Whole of the Papers he was directed by Government to deliver to us.

Moorshedabad,
31st July 1775.

We are, &c.

W. Maxwell,
D. Anderson,
Ja^s Grant.

Ordered, That a Copy of the above Proceeding be sent to the General Accomptant; that he be directed to report his Opinion how the Differences stated in the foregoing Letters between the Accounts of the Nabob, the Resident at the Durbar, and the Accomptant to the Revenue Department, can be now ratified; also such Explanations and Answers to the above as may occur to him.

Agreed, That the Establishment of Servants be allowed, and that the following Letter be written to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

Gentlemen,

We have referred the Extract of your Proceedings, which you transmitted to us with your Letter of the 7th July, to the Accomptant General, that he may examine the Differences between the Accounts of the Nabob and those of the Accomptant to the Revenue Department, which are therein stated, and make his Report upon them to our Board; on the Receipt of which we shall send you such further Orders respecting them as we may deem necessary.

Considering the voluminous Accounts and Papers which you have to examine, we consent to your employing the Establishments of Servants contained in the List which you proposed for our Approbation.

Fort William,
the 30th October 1775.

We are, &c. &c.

A P P E N D I X E.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 10th November 1775.

A Letter from Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, was circulated in like Manner; and the Opinions of the Members were received back, and are entered after the Letter.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We are honoured with the Receipt of your Letter of the 26th October.

Having now formed, and nearly translated into English, complete Abstracts of all the different Accounts of the Nizamut and Bhela Departments, we have commenced a minute Investigation of the several Articles of Receipts and Disbursements, as they Monthly occur; and though in this Work we foresee that we shall have many Difficulties to surmount, yet we flatter ourselves, that in the Course of a few Weeks we shall be able to go through the Whole, and we shall then have only to copy fair our Accounts, corrected by our Enquiries.

We do not find that the Nabob's Officers have ever regularly debited the Company for the Stipend; they have only given Credit for the Sums received by them Monthly, on this Account; and we are not able to ascertain the particular Periods when the several Reductions took Place: It may be difficult for us to adjust an Account Current betwixt his Excellency and the Company; we beg Leave, therefore, to request, that you will be pleased to direct that Extracts may be sent us, from the Select Committee Proceedings, of such Orders as have at different Times been given, regarding the Payments to his Excellency, the First Appointment of the Stipend, and the subsequent Reductions. We are the more induced to make this Request, as we find that the Nabob has received from the Company, since the 1st of Suffer, Sun 6, in the Nizamut Department, upwards of 24 Lacks, which we are unable to explain, and which is said to be exclusive of this Stipend; and is entered in his Excellency's Accounts as a distinct Advance made to him by the Company, in order to enable him to discharge the Arrears due to his Servants: Furnished with these Extracts, and with the Orders you have been pleased to say you will send us in consequence of the Accountant General's Report, we doubt not but it will be in our Power to form and lay before you an accurate and satisfactory Account.

We beg Leave to request that you will be pleased to send us an Order upon the Chief and Council of Moorshedabad, for our Advances on Account of the Pay of our Establishment.

We have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Moorshedabad,
the 1st November 1775.

(Signed)

W^m Maxwell,
D. Anderson,
Ja^s Grant.

General Clavering—I am of Opinion, that Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant's Letter should be sent to the Accomptant General, and that he should have a Power to call for whatever Papers may be necessary; to comply with the Requisition of those Gentlemen, an Order should be sent to the Chief, to issue Money to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, to pay their Establishment.

(Signed)

J. Clavering.

Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis Subscribers to the above.

The Governor General—The Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend, from something less than 32 Lacks to 16 Lacks, took Place from January 1772, by a Regulation of the Committee of Circuit; which will be found in the Proceedings of August or September 1772, in Two Letters to the Select Committee. The Secretary will obtain Copies of these from Mr. Sumner, and should transmit them to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, &c. There is also an Account which was transmitted to the Board by Mr. Middleton, a little subsequent to the same Period of Time; I am not certain but it is in the Consultations of the General Department; this Account also should be sent to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

They should be forbidden to embarrass themselves with distinct Accounts, Advances, and Payments: Whatever Sums were advanced or paid to the Nabob, let them be placed on the Debtor Side of his Account, and let it be Annual Amount of his Stipend; the Balance will shew what is due to or from him; I believe it will turn out some Lacks in Favour of the Company.

The Extracts which Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant require, may be sent them. They will not want others; these, indeed, I apprehend to be unnecessary.

The Order for Payment of their Establishment should be given to the Provincial Council; but these ought to be a Charge on their General Books, not on the Revenue.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Mr. Barwell subscribes to the above.

The Secretary, agreeably to the foregoing Minutes, issued the necessary Orders to the Accomptant, and wrote the following Letter, which was approved, signed, and dispatched.

To

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A P P E N D I X E.

To Edward Baber, Esq; Chief, &c. Council at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

We have confirmed the Establishment of Servants proposed to us by Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, for conducting the Business of the Examination which they have been appointed to make into the Accounts of the Nabob; the Monthly Sum to which it amounts is S^r R^s 1,398, and we desire you will comply with their Demands to that Amount, from the Dates on which they may have employed the different Officers of whom their Establishment is composed; observing, that the Charge be entered on the General, not the Revenue Books.

We are, &c. &c.

Fort William,
10th November, 1775.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 27th December 1775.

Read the following Letter from the Sub-Accomptant.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq; Governor General, &c. Council of Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Agreeable to your Orders I was furnished with the Accounts Current with the Honourable Company, the Nabob Mobarack ul Dowlah, and his Predecessors, Syef ul Dowlah and Nudjum ul Dowlah; and have now the Honour to inclose, for your Information, the following.

- N^o 1. Copy of an Account Current between the Honourable Company and the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah, as it now stands upon the Honourable Company's General Books: The Balance in Favour of them Current Rupees 30,87,159. 14.
- N^o 2. A general Account Current between the Honourable Company and the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah, in which he has Credit for the Balance, at the Day of his Death, due from them to him on Account of his Stipend: The Balance in Favour of the Honourable Company Current Rupees 20,93,224. 2. 6.
- N^o 3. Account Current with the Honourable Company and the Nabob Syef ul Dowlah: The Balance in his Favour Sicca Rupees 2,56,916. 4. 17. 3. or Current Rupees 2,98,022. 14. 19.
- N^o 4. Account Current with the Honourable Company and the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah, in which the latter has Credit for the Balance of the former; it no where appearing that Syef ul Dowlah entered into any other Engagements than the Agreement for his Annual Stipend.
- N^o 5. Statement, shewing the Sums which the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah has received from the Honourable Company, over and above the Amount of his Annual Stipend.

I humbly beg Leave to acquaint the Honourable Board, that the Agreement entered into by the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah, dated 30th of September 1765, expresses the Sum of Sicca Rupees 53,86,131. 9. or Current Rupees 62,47,912. 9. 9. to be his Annual Stipend. The Accomptant General of the Revenue Department gives him Credit from the 11th July 1765, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 41,25,860, or Current Rupees 47,85,997. 9. 6. per Annum. The Treaty, dated 19th May 1766, with the Nabob Syef ul Dowlah and the Honourable Company, expresses the Sum of Sicca Rupees 41,86,131. 9. or Current Rupees 48,55,912. 9. 9. to be his Annual Stipend; but the Accomptant General of the Revenue Department gives him Credit from the 10th May 1766 to the 10th July 1766, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 41,25,860, or Current Rupees 47,85,997. 9. 6. per Annum; and from the 11th July 1766 to the 10th December 1766, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 34,77,860, or Current Rupees 40,34,317. 9. 6. per Annum; and from 11th December 1766 to 20th March 1770, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 32,41,860, or Current Rupees 37,60,557. 9. 6. per Annum.

As I could not obtain any Information from your Secretary, relative to these Differences, or procure Copies of such Orders as passed relative to the Reduction of the Nabob Syef ul Dowlah's Stipend, I have been obliged to make the Accounts I have now the Honour to lay before the Honourable Board, conformable to those of the Accomptant General of the Revenue Department.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Accomptant's Office,
27th December 1775.

(Signed)

W^m Larkins,
Sub-Accomptant.

Ordered, That the Accounts inclosed in the foregoing Letter be entered after the Consultation.

Ordered, That the Accomptant be directed to furnish Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, with these Accounts, to enable them to finish their Investigation.

A P P E N D I X E.

Nabob Nudjum Ul Dowlah, Account Monthly Payments, in Account with the Honourable Company.

Dr.	Folio.	1765. April.	1766. April.	Folio.	1765. April.	1766. April.	C.
	340.	To Campaign Operations. For the Amount which he agreed to pay Monthly, from the Death of the Nabob Meer Jaffer, as in Treaty dated March 1765, from the 1st February to the 30th April 1765, at 5,00,000 per Month —	15,00,000 — —	317.	By Cossimbuzar Factory. For the Amount received of him, from February to April 1765 — — Batta, 8 per Cent. —	9,21,092 2 6 73,687 6 —	9,94,779 8 6
	405.	To Nabob Jaffer Ally Cawn. Account Monthly Payments for the Amount of Balance of that Head transferred — —	16,69,758 7 9	321.	By Dacca Factory. For the Amount of a Bill of Exchange, transmitted to that Factory on the Seat's House D. M ^{rs} Batta, 10 per Cent. —	50,000 — — 5,000 — —	55,000 — —
		To Campaign Operations. For the Amount due upon his Treaty of 5 Lacks of Rupees per Month, for defraying the Expences of the Army, from the 1st May, to the 30th September 1765, is 5 Months — —	25,00,000 — —	327.	By Commissary General. For the Amount received by him in February 1765 April — —	1,15,191 9 — 1,34,906 2 3	2,50,097 11 3
				386.	By Cossimbuzar Factory. For the following Sums received of him; viz. In May 1765 — — June — — July — — August — — September — — October — — D. M ^{rs} Batta, 8 per Cent. —	1,51,011 12 9 1,57,100 9 6 23,211 8 — 1,80,312 1 6 47,963 7 — 1,95,029 3 3 1,03,153 9 3 2,57,642 4 3 9,35,112 6 — 74,809 — —	10,09,921 6 — 2,72,800 — — 30,87,159 14 — 56,69,758 7 9
					By Dacca Factory. For the Amount received of him there Batta, 10 per Cent. —	2,48,000 — — 24,800 — —	
					By Balance. For the Amount remaining due from him — — Current Rupees —	— — — —	

Fort William, 27th December 1775.

Errors excepted.
(Signed)

W^m Larkins,
Sub-Accomptant.

1765. April. 340.	To Campaign Operations, For the Amount, which he agreed to pay Monthly, from the Death of the Nabob Meer Jaffier, as in Treaty, dated March 1765, from the 1st February to the 30th April 1765, at 5,00,000 per Month — is	15,00,000 — —	1765. April. 317.	By Cossimbuzar Factory. For the Amount received of him, from February to April 1765 — D. M ^{rs} Batta, 8 per Cent.	9 21,092 2 6 73,687 6 —
1766. April. 406.	To Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn. Account Monthly Payments, for the Amount of Balance of that Head, transferred —	16,69,758 7 9	321.	By Dacca Factory. For the Amount of a Bill of Exchange, transmitted to that Factory on the Seat's House — D. M ^{rs} Batta, 10 per Cent.	50,000 — — 5,000 — —
	To Campaign Operations. For the Amount due upon his Treaty of 5 Lacks of Rupees per Month, for defraying the Expenses of the Army, from the 1st May to the 30th September 1765, is 5 Months —	25,00,000 — —	327.	By Commissary General. For the Amount received by him in February 1765 April —	1,15,191 9 — 1,34,906 2 3
			386.	By Cossimbuzar Factory. For the following Sums received of him, In May 1765 — — — — — June 1,57,100 9 6 23,211 8 — July — — — — — August — — — — — September — — — — — October — — — — — D. M ^{rs} Batta, 8 per Cent.	1,51,011 12 9 1,80,312 1 6 47,963 7 — 1,95,029 3 3 1,03,153 9 3 2,57,642 4 3 9,35,112 6 — 74,809 — —
				By Dacca Factory. For the Amount received of him there: D. M ^{rs} Batta, 10 per Cent.	2,48,000 — — 24,800 — —
				By Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah, his Stipend Account. For the Balance of that Account, arising as follows : The Amount of his Allowances, from the 11th July 1765, to 9th May 1766, is 9 Months 20 Days, at S ^a R ^s 41,25,860 per Annum, as per Mr. Croftes's Account : 34,26,755 15 2 3 Deduct the Amount paid him on that Account, as per Ditto — — — — — 25,69,914 12 18 2	8,56,841 2 3 1,37,094 9 3
				By Balance — — — — —	9,93,935 11 6 20,93,224 2 6
	Current Rupees	56,69,758 7 9		Current Rupees	56,69,758 7 9

Fort William, 27th December 1775.
Errors excepted.
(Signed) W^m Larkins,
Sub-Accomptant.

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A P P E N D I X E.

A B P E M D I X E

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(Signed) W^m Larkins, Sub Accountant.

Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah, In Account with the Honourable Company.

Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah, in Account with the Honourable Company.

APPENDIX E.

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D.	C.	Sicca Rupees.		Current Rupees.	
To Khalsa Treasury. For the Amount advanced him, from the 21st of March 1770 to the 10th May 1775		1,26,64,306	6 12 3	1,46,90,595	7 —
By Nabob Syef ul Dowlah. For the Balance of his Stipend, due at his Decease		2,56,916	4 17 3	2,98,022	14 9
By Stipends and Allowances. For the Amount of his Stipend, as fixed agreeable to the Treaty he en- tered into with the Honourable Company, in which he is allowed Sa R ^s 31,81,991. 9. per Annum, from the 21st March 1770, the Date of that Treaty, to the 21st January 1772, the Day on which, by the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, his Stipend was reduced to Sicca Rupees 16,00,000 per An- num, being 1 10 —		58,33,651	3 3 1 ¹ / ₂	67,97,035	6 3
By Ditto. For the Amount of his Stipend, from the 21st January 1772 to the 10th May 1775, agreeable to the Orders of the Honourable Court of Direc- tors, at Sicca Rupees 16,00,000 per Annum, 3 3 20 —		52,88,888	14 4 2	61,35,111	1 6
By Dacca-Superviforship. For an Error in a Transfer to his Debt in 1178, rectified at closing the Books for that Year		2,202	10 10 —	2,555	1 3
By Balance		1,13,81,659	— 15 2 ¹ / ₂	1,32,02,724	7 9
		12,82,647	5 17 — ¹ / ₂	14,87,870	15 3
		1,26,64,306	6 12 3	1,46,90,595	7 —

Fort William, 27th December 1775.
Errors excepted.
(Signed) W^m Larkins,
Sub Accountant.

A P P E N D I X E.

STATEMENT, shewing the Sum which the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah has received from the Honourable Company, over and above the Amount of his Stipend, from his Accession to the Musnud, to the 10th May 1775, the Period of the Begum's Dismission.

	Sicca Rupees.	Current Rupees.
Balance due to the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah, on Account of his Stipend, which has been ultimately carried to his Credit, on the Books kept by the Accountant General of the Revenue Department —	8,56,841 2 4 1	9,93,935 11 6
Balance to the Nabob Syef ul Dowlah, on Account of his Stipend, carried to his Credit — — —	2,56,916 4 17 3	2,98,022 14 9
Over-paid him on Account of his Stipend, exclusive of the before-mentioned Balance due to the Nabob Syef ul Dowlah, as follows :		
Paid him — — — 1,15,48,346 5 — 3		
Deduct Amount of his Stipend — — — 1,11,22,540 1 7 3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	4,25,806 3 12 3 $\frac{8}{12}$	
Total — — —	15,39,563 10 14 3 $\frac{8}{12}$	17,85,893 13 9

Fort William 27th December 1775.
Errors excepted.

N. B. The Nabob having objected to sundry Payments, amounting to Sicca Rupees, 2,43,353. 9. 9. 1. or Current Rupees 2,82,290. 2. 9; being for sundry Turcaws on the Revenues, which he could never realize; when he delivers them up, he will have Credit accordingly; and which will reduce the above Sums to Sicca Rupees 12,96,210. 1. 5. 2 $\frac{8}{12}$; or Current Rupees 15,03,603. 11.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Secret Department; dated the 20th March 1776.

Par. 32. The Investigation of Messrs. Maxwell, Anderfon, and Grant, into the Nabob's Accounts, has been concluded, and lately reported to us, in Five large Volumes; which it is impossible for us to peruse and examine before the Dispatch of this Ship; but we have ordered an Extract of such Part as seems to contain the Substance of their Report, to be sent a Number in the Packet, for your Information.

(Extract.)

Moorshedabad, January 1776.

Mr. William Maxwell, President.
Messrs. David Anderfon, and James Grant.

Having received the Accounts required from the Presidency; Resolved, That we compare them with those prepared by us, and draw up a General Report on the Whole of the Business of our Enquiry.

Read the following Letter from Mr. Larkins, Sub-Accountant; inclosing sundry Accounts.

To Messrs. Maxwell, Anderfon, and Grant.

Gentlemen,

I was duly favoured with your Letter of the Sixth Instant; but as the only Answer which I had in my Power to have given you, was but mere Matter of Opinion, I deferred it till I had made myself acquainted with the Honourable Board's Sentiments on the Subject; and have now, by their Orders, inclosed you the following.

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- N^o 1. Copy of an Account Current, between the Honourable Company and the Nabob Nudjim ut Dowlah.
- N^o 2. A General Account Current between the Honourable Company and the Nabob Nudjim ut Dowlah.
- N^o 3. Account Current with the Honourable Company and the Nabob Syef ul Dowlah.
- N^o 4. Statement, shewing the Sums which the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah has received from the Honourable Company, over and above the Annual Stipend.
- N^o 5. An Account with the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah and the Honourable Company; supposing him not entitled to have received the Balances due to his Predecessors, Nudjim and Syef ul Dowlah.

By Orders of the Honourable Governor General and Council, I am directed to state the Doubts which occurred to me, and which I represented to them in my Letter of this Day, relative to the Accounts furnished by the Accomptant General of the Revenue Department.

"I humbly beg Leave to acquaint the Honourable Board, that the Agreement entered into by the Nabob Nudjim ul Dowlah, dated 30th September 1765, expresses the Sum of Sicca Rupees 41,25,860, or Current 47,85,997. 9. 6, to be his Annual Stipend. The Accomptant General of the Revenue Department gives him Credit from the 11th July 1765, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 41,25,860, or Current Rupees 47,85,997. 9. 6, per Annum. The Treaty, dated 19th May 1766, with the Nabob Syef ul Dowlah and the Honourable Company, expresses the Sum of Sicca Rupees 41,86,131. 9, or Current Rupees 48,55,912. 9. 9, to be his Annual Stipend; but the Accomptant General of the Revenue Department gives him Credit, from 10th May 1766 to the 10th July 1766, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 41,25,860, or Current Rupees 47,85,997. 9. 6, per Annum; and from the 11th July 1766 to the 10th December 1766, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 34,77,860, or Current Rupees 40,34,317. 9. 6, per Annum; and from 11th December 1766 to the 20th March 1770, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 32,41,860, or Current Rupees 37,60,557. 9. 6, per Annum."

I had been informed by Mr. Crofts, that the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn was the only Person who could give any Information on the above Subject; which I represented to the Honourable Board; and they were pleased to refer me to you, to obtain the same from him.

You will perceive by N^o 1, that the Nabob Nudjim ut Dowlah, at his Decease, was indebted to the Honourable Company, C.R^a 30,87,159. 14; and that, by giving him Credit for the Balance due from them to him, on Account of his Stipend, he still remained indebted to the Company Current Rupees 20,93,224. 2. 6; which was my Reason for not giving the present Nabob Credit for the Balance due to the Nabob Nudjim ul Dowlah, in the Account I transmitted you, the 29th of November ultimo. The Honourable Board have not yet determined, whether he is entitled to receive the Balance due to the Nabob Syef ul Dowlah; and should they think him not, he will be a Debtor to the Honourable Company, on the 10th of May 1775, Sicca Rupees 15,39,563. 10. 14. 3⁴/₁₂ or Current Rupees 17,85,893. 13. 9.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

W^m Larkins,

Sub Accomptant.

Fort William.

Accomptants Office,

28th December 1775.

Ordered, That the Accounts be entered in the Appendix annexed to this Proceeding.

Upon Examination of these Accounts, and comparing them with those which we have drawn out, the following Observations occur to us.

In the Account, N^o 1, we find that the Nabob is charged by the Company 40 Lacks of Rupees, for the Expence of Campaign Operations, stipulated to be paid Monthly, at the Rate of 5 Lacks per Month, from the Death of Meer Jaffier, or the 1st February 1765, until the 30th September 1765, agreeable to a Treaty said to be concluded in March 1765; and for a Balance due from Jaffier Ally Cawn, transferred, C.R^a 16,69,758. 7. 9, making together 56,69,758. 7. 9, C.R^a; and we observe, that after admitting sundry Payments to the Company's Factories, &c. there still remains a Balance unliquidated against the Nabob Nudjim ut Dowlah, of C.R^a 30,87,159. 14.

No Notice is taken, in the Nizamut Books, of any of these Transactions, nor do we find that Credit has ever been given to the Company for the above Balance. The only Conjecture we can form is, That, in consequence of the subsequent Treaty with Nudjim ut Dowlah, of the 30th September 1765, in which the Nabob, on the Company's being invested with the Dewanny, agreed to accept an Annual Stipend, it was supposed that this Debt was entirely cancelled; and that the Nabob's Accounts with the Company were to commence with the Stipend allotted him; and that all past Transactions were to be annulled. We applied for Information on this Subject to the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, from whom we have received the following Answer, which in some Measure confirms our Conjectures, though it does not wholly remove our Doubts.

"A Treaty apparently took Place with the Nabob Meir Jaffier and the Company, in Calcutta, previous to my having any Authority in the Business of the Nizamut. Upon the Death of Meir Jaffier,

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the Nizamut devolved on the Nabob Nujim ul Dowlah, and the Collection of the Revenues of the Country fell into the Hands of the Company. The Gentlemen of the Council paid the Creditors of the Nizamut the Arrears incurred previous to the Treaty with the Committee. The Company's Troops may also have been paid from the Company's Treasury. This Matter depends upon the Treasury Accounts of the Khalfay, and not upon the Nizamut.

The Nizamut Mohrits have continued their Books from their Commencement to the present Time uninterruptedly, without distinguishing the Periods of the several Nabobs: We must therefore, in our Observations on the Stipend and Payments, remark upon the whole Sums, without observing the Distinctions which have been made in the Company's Books.

We find, by the Statement drawn out by the Sub-Accomptant, that the Nabob is credited by the Company the following Sums on Account of his Stipend, from the 24th Moherrom, Sun 6th, or the 11th of July 1765, to the 10th of Ribee ul Awul, Sun 16, or 10th of May 1775, viz.

On Account of Nujim ul Dowlah's Stipend	—	—	—	34,26,755	15	2½	—
On Account of Syfut Dowlah's D°	—	—	—	1,27,74,308	1	14	—
On Account of Mobaruck ul Dowlah's D°	—	—	—	1,11,22,540	1	7	3½

And further, the Nabob is afterwards credited for an Error made in a Transfer to his Debt in 1178, ratified on closing the Books of that Year

2,202	10	13	—
2,73,25,806	12	14	2½

On referring to the Account prepared by the Nabob's Officers (Vide Appendix, N° 6.) we find that the Company is charged, on Account of the Stipend, from the 24th Moherrom, Sun 6th, or 11th July 1765, to the 5th of Jate in the Bengal Year 1182, or 15th May 1775, R° 2,73,59,851. 15. 2½, which exceeds the Sum admitted in the Company's Books by R° — — — 34,045 2 8 2½

The above Difference we find is reconciled as follows:—The Nabob's Accounts are made up to the 15th May 1775, whereas the Company's are made up only to the 10th May, which makes a Difference of 5 Days, at 16 Lack per Ann. being 22,222 3 11 —

The Company's Account gives the Nabob Syfut Dowlah Credit for his Stipend, until 20th March 1770, at the Rate of 32,41,860 per Ann. whereas the Nabob's Officers charge the Company for the Stipend at the above Rate, until 9th April following; which makes a Difference of Twenty Days, at the Rate of 60,000 R° per Ann. being the Amount of Mobarick ul Dowlah's former Allowance, struck off on his Accession to the Musnud — — — 3,333 5 6 2

The Nabob's Officers, until the 30th Jemady ul Awul, Sun 14, have rated the Annual Stipend according to the Lunar Year; which being considerably shorter than the Solar Year, consequently makes a Difference in their Reckoning. When we first undertook an Enquiry into this Difference, the Nabob's Mutafuddies informed us, that it had been rectified in the Begum's Administration, by her giving the Company Credit for 1,36,574. 3. 5. And this Sum, we find, is in conformity charged the Nabob in the Account of the Resident at the Durbar: But when we came to enquire more strictly, and to compare the Number of Days, and the Periods of the several Reductions, the Mutafuddies consented to admit the Sum of 3,38,691. 3. 17, which is accordingly entered in the Account Current, prepared by them, (N° 6, of the Appendix); but still, according to our Calculation, there ought to be a further Sum allowed of — — — 8,489 9 10 1½

34,045	2	3	—½
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After having pointed out the Causes of the Difference betwixt the Calculation of the Stipend made by the Nabob's Mutafuddies; and that which appears in the Honourable Company's Books, we shall now proceed to explain, as far as lays in our Power, the Reason why both these Calculations do not correspond with the Dates of the different Treaties; by which, it should seem, that the Stipend ought to have been regulated. In order that we might be enabled to do this with as much Accuracy as possible, we applied to the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn; whose Answer was as follows:

“Lord Clive, on the 11th Rabbie ul Aweel, Sun 6th, or 16th Bhadoon 1172, or 27th August 1765, arrived at Moorshedabad, on his Return from the King's Camp, and brought with him a Royal Grant of the Dewanny to the Company; but until the 18th of Aussen of the same Year, or 29th September, or 21st Ribbu ul Sany, Negotiations were carried on regarding the Company's obtaining Possession of the Dewanny; the Nabob, Nudjim ut Dowlah would not consent to resign it; at length, after much Altercation, on the 19th Assen, or 22d Rabee ul Sany, or 30th September, in the same Year, the Sum of S° R° 53,86,131. 9. per Ann. was settled, to commence from the Bengal Year 1172; of which the Sum of 17,25,854, on Account of the Expences of the Household, was to be at the Disposal of the Nabob Nudjim ut Dowlah, and the remaining Sum of 36,60,277. 9. on Account of the Servants of the Nizamut, was to be under my Management. Notwithstanding this Settlement, having the Company's Interest in View, I paid from Sawun 1172, which was a Saving of Three Months,

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Months, from the Beginning of the Year, only at the Rate of R^r 41,25,854 per Ann. for the first Year; saving by this Means R^r 12,60,277. 9. to the Company on the first Year's Stipend; afterwards, from a Regard to the Company's Interest, a further Diminution took place: These Circumstances you, Gentlemen, must have observed in the Accounts of the Stipend. Moreover, I prevailed on the Nabobs Nudjum ul Dowlah and Syful Dowlah not to urge any Claims on Account of the Stipend which had been settled upon them; and all this I have done from my Regard to the Company's Welfare."

We have referred to a Copy of the Treaty alluded to of the 30th September 1765; but we do not find that it was particularly expressed from what Period the Nabob's Stipend was to commence: We observe, however, that the Sum of 17,78,854, was appointed for the Household Expences; and that 26,67,277. 8. was settled for the Maintenance of such Horse, Sepoys, Peons, Burgundasses, &c. as might be thought necessary for the Nabob's Sawary, and the Support of his Dignity, should such an Expence hereafter be found necessary to be kept up; and that the Disbursement of this last Sum was to be left to Mahomed Reza Cawn. It seems possible that it was the Intention of this Treaty, that though it was not concluded till the 30th September, yet that it should operate from an earlier Period; for in the Preamble we observe, that it is grounded on the Circumstance of the King's having granted to the Company the Dewanny of Bengal; and we find the Firmaun for the Dewanny was dated on the 12th August preceding; and was to take Effect from the Beginning of Rubby Tucca-cooyul of the Bengal Year 1172.

With respect to the Reduction of the Stipend in the First Year, from 53,86,131. 9. to 41,25,860, Mahomed Reza Cawn says, that he made this, as well as a subsequent Saving, from a Regard to the Company's Interest; and he seems to have been authorized so to do, by the Spirit of the above-mentioned Treaty of 30th September 1765.

We come now to remark on the Account of the Sums paid by the Company to the successive Nabobs, on Account of their Stipends.—From the Statements transmitted to us by the Sub-Accomptant, it appears, that the Company charge the Nabobs with the following Payments:

The Nabob Nudjim ut Dowlah	—	—	—	—	25,69,914	12	18½
The Nabob Syful Dowlah	—	—	—	—	1,25,17,391	12	16½
The Nabob Mobarek ut Dowlah, till the 30th Byfaak 1182, or the 10th May 1775	—	—	—	—	1,26,64,306	6	12½
					2,77,51,613	—	—½

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On referring to the Treasury Books, which we have formed from the Nabob's Records, we find,
That the Nabob's Mutasuddies have given Credit to the Company in the Mufhriff Accounts of the Nizamut Establishment, as per Appendix, N^o 7, for sundry Payments made by the Honourable Company, from the 1st Suffer, Sun 6th, or 18th July 1765, to the 30th Jemmady ul Aweel, Sun 14th, or 31st August 1772 ————— 1,28,43,533 3 —

And on the Month of Zelhedgè, Sun 14th, in the same Account; N^o 8 ————— 2,69,563 15 —

That they have likewise given the Honourable Company Credit in the Bhela Books (per Appendix, N^o 11) for sundry Payments made to that Establishment through Mahomed Helall, the principal Treasurer, from 1st Suffer, Sun 6th, or 18th July 1765, to the 15th Rubbie ul Aweel, Sun 16th, or 15th May 1775 ————— 1,31,13,097 2 —

That they have further given the Honourable Company Credit, in separate Treasury Accounts of the Bhelah Establishment, for sundry Payments made through Sheoram Pundit, a temporary Treasurer of that Department, from 19th Jemmady ul Aweel, Sun 11th, to the 25th Ramzan of the same Year, as per Appendix, N^o 12 ————— 1,43,90,566 4 18 1/2

And that, in the Treasury Account of the Serishta for the Begum's Allowance (as per Appendix, N^o 13) they have given the Company Credit for sundry Payments, amounting to ————— 1,72,977 5 —

We find likewise, That the Nabob's Officers, in the Account Current which they have adjusted (Appendix, N^o 6.) give Credit to the Honourable Company for R^s 2,41,323. 13. 4. being the Amount of sundry Sums, no Mention whereof is any where to be found in the Nabob's Treasury Books; and the Reason of this is, that these Sums are said to have been expended by the Company's Treasurers and Agents, on Account of Wages to his Excellency's Servants stationed in the Districts, and for Boats and sundry Articles commissioned from Dacca: But, as the Company's Agents have never delivered any Receipts or Vouchers for these Disbursements to the Nabob's Mutasuddies, they have not thought themselves authorized to introduce them as Charges in his Excellency's Treasury Books; and consequently they have not in these Books been able, on the other Hand, to bring them to the Company's Credit; though, as it is supposed that the Charges were really incurred, they have admitted them in the Company's Account Current. We have made a particular Enquiry into the Nature of these Charges, and, from the Information of the Nabob's Mutasuddies, have drawn out an Account of them; which we shall insert after the Remarks in the Appendix to our Proceedings (N^o 14.) together with some other Sums under similar Circumstances, and from which it will be observed that the Whole is explained, excepting only 19,882. 11. 13.: As the Mutasuddies have admitted it, however, in their Account Current, we include the Whole in our Account of Payments ————— 2,41,323 13 —

We find also, in the same Manner, That there is a Sum said to be disbursed by the Company to Babboo Begum, on the 5th Ribbu ul Aweel, Sun 13th, for which no Receipt has been produced; consequently it is not admitted into the Treasury Books, though allowed in the Account Current (Appendix 14.) ————— 10,000 — —

And, in the same Manner, a Sum disbursed for Illuminations at the Mufelman Festival, in the Year 13 (Appendix 14.) ————— 2,000 — —

Lastly, we find, in the like Manner, That there are sundry Balances due on Assignment granted by the Khalfah Officers, which are admitted in the Account Current, but not inserted in the Treasury Books. As particular an Account of these Balances as we have been able to procure will be found in the Appendix, N^o 14. ————— 36,444 8 6 1/2

Total Payments ————— 2,95,15,482 1 5 1/2

On the other Hand we find, That, in opposition to the preceding Articles, the Nabob's Mutasuddies have brought sundry Sums to the Company's Credit in the Treasury Books of the Bhelah Establishment, for which Credit has neither been given by them, nor demanded by the Company's Agents, in the Account Current betwixt the Nabob and the Company. We have endeavoured to procure an Explanation of these Sums; and, with this View, consulted the most intelligent Mutasuddies of the Household. Such as we have obtained we shall insert in the Appendix to this Proceeding (N^o 15.) for the Consideration of the Honourable the Governor General and Council; and in the mean Time, in Conformity to the Accounts of the Nabob and Khalfah, we shall deduct the Amount from the Sum which we had set down as the Total of the Payments from the Company to the Nabob ————— 40,655 7 15

Which reduces the Total of the Payments to ————— 2,94,74,826 9 10 1/2

So that the Total of the Payments, per the Nabob's Treasury Books, exceeds the Amount inserted in the Company's Accounts, by the Sum of ————— 17,22,713 9 2 3 1/2

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When we contrast the above Total of the Company's Payments to the Nabob, from the 1st Suffer, Sun 6th, until the 15th May 1775, (they being 2,94,74,826. 9. 10½) with the Amount which the Nabobs were entitled to receive for the same Period until 10th May 1775 — 2,73,25,806 12 14½

From 10th to 15th May 1775 — — — — 22,222 3 11½

2,73,48,028 — 6

we find, That the Nabob has been over-paid, or that the Payments exceed the Stipend S^r R^d 21,26,798. 9. 4¼; and to this if we were to separate the Balance due from Nudjim ul Dowlah, on Account of Campaign Operations, &c. per the Sub-Accomptant's Account (N^o 1.) being CR^d 30,87,159. 14. the Nabob's House would then stand indebted to the Honourable Company upwards of 50 Lacks of Rupees.

As the only Method by which we can account for the above-mentioned Surplus of 21,26,798. 9. 4. we must remark, That in the Mushriff Treasury Account we observed, that there were several Sums entered as disbursed on Account of Debts incurred by the Nabob, previous to the Appointment of his Stipend. We applied to the most intelligent Mutasuddies of the Nizamut for an Explanation of the Nature of these Disbursements; but all that we could procure was a confused Account: Arrears were due from Nudjim ul Dowlah previous to the Appointment of his Stipend, and that the Company had agreed to discharge them, exclusive of the Stipend; but we could not find the exact Sum which the Company had thus agreed to pay, neither did the Treasury Books specify any Payments from the Company appropriated to this particular Purpose; and the Accounts Current, as well that which is adjusted by the Nabob's Officers, as that which the Sub-Accomptant has drawn out from the Company's Book, are wholly silent regarding this Transaction; they neither mention the Amount agreed to be paid on the one Hand, nor the Amount of the Payments on the other. We have applied to the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn for an Explanation of this Matter; and the following Answer, which we have received, leaves us not a Doubt but that certain Payments from the Company, exclusive of those on Account of the Stipend, have been appropriated to the Discharge of Debts incurred by the Nabob, previous to the End of Mohrum, Sun 6, being nearly the Time from which the Treaty of the 30th September 1765 took Effect.

Extract of a Letter from the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn.

"Formerly the Nazim had the Management of the Collections, and the Disposal of the Revenues. A Stipend being settled upon the Nazim from the Beginning of the Bengal Year 1172, and the Business of the Collections of the Country falling into the Hands of the Company, Lord Clive, in Consequence of the pressing Demands of Persons to whom Arrears were due, ordered the Debts incurred previous to the Treaty with the Committee, to be paid by the Company; this Matter was well known to all the Gentlemen who at that Time composed the Council, and, doubtless, you Gentlemen, must have observed amongst the Nizamut Papers, the Receipts and other Vouchers of the Sums paid on Account of Arrears of Pay due, until the End of Mohirum, Sun 6, and other Expences."

From a Reference to the Vouchers of the Disbursements mentioned in the above Extract, we find, that, besides the Arrears contracted by the Nabob Nudjim ut Dowlah, a considerable Sum was expended in liquidating the Debts of his Predecessor Jaffier Ally Cawn. By what Means it has happened that these Payments, exclusive of the Stipend, are not introduced, either in the Account Current prepared by the Nabob's Muttasuddies, or in that which has been drawn out from the Company's Books, we are still unable satisfactorily to explain; but it seems beyond a Doubt, that a large Sum of Money has been disbursed on this Account: The Treasury Accounts specify the Sum of Sicca Rupees 24,81,158. 15. 10. (as per Appendix, N^o 7); and our Officers assure us, that the Vouchers correspond with this Sum; though we must own, that we have not compared them ourselves; we attempted it at first, but finding that it would employ more of our Time than we could with Propriety spare from other Objects, we were obliged to desist.

The Nizamut Officers have given us the following Account of the Funds from whence this Disbursement has been made; but as the Sums thus applied are not distinguished in the Treasury Books, we submit this Account to the Inspection of our Superiors, not as an authentic Statement formed from the Records, but as a List drawn out merely for their Information.

Particulars of the Sums appropriated to the Payment of the Debts incurred by the Nabob, previous to the Appointment of the Stipend.

Amount appropriated to this Purpose from the Receipts from the Company, and brought to the Credit of the Stipend	—	—	—	—	22,56,563	1	—
Amount borrowed	—	—	—	—	4,448	4	10
Ruffoom Cauzee, &c.	—	—	—	—	11,059	9	10
Amount appropriated to this Purpose, from the Receipts from the Company, and brought to the Credit of the Stipend	—	—	—	—	16,514	13	—
Old Balance of the Treasury, brought over, in the Books from Mohurum, Sun 6th	—	—	—	—	1,92,573	3	10
					24,81,158	15	10

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If this is a just Account, it not only explains to us the Overplus or Sums by which the Payments exceed the Stipend, but it enables us to reconcile the only remaining Differences betwixt the Nizamut Treasury Books and the different Accounts Current, drawn out by the Nizamut Muttasuddies and the Resident at the Durbar.

Thus we find, in the Account Current adjusted by the Nizamut Muttasuddies, (N° 6.) that the Payments to the Nizamut till the End of Jemmady ul Awel, Sun 14, amounted to 1,05,86,970. 2 : which corresponds with the Amount which appears in the Nizamut Treasury Books until the same Period, as follows :

Total Amount Payments, till Jemmady ul Awel, Sun 14th per Treasury Books. As per Abstract Account, (Appendix, N° 7.)	—	—	1,28,43,533	3	—
Deduct Payments said to be exclusive of those on Account of the Stipend, in the Account entered above	—	—	22,56,563	1	—
Payments, per Account Current (N° 6.)	—	—	1,05,86,970	2	—

And the only Difference betwixt the Account Current adjusted by the Muttasuddies of the Nizamut, and that sent us by the Resident at the Durbar, is, that the former is drawn out till the 15th May 1775, and makes the Balance due to the Nabob 1,42,087. 15, and that the latter, being drawn out only till the 10th of May, makes the Balance 1,19,865. 11. 10½, which may be adjusted by the Addition of 5 Days Stipend, or 22,222. 3. 11½.

Agreeable to the Instructions of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, we have made particular Enquiry into the Disbursements of the Sum of 2,69,563. 15; and we find, from the Information of the Nizamut Muttasuddies, that this Amount had been disbursed by the Officers of Government from the Khalsah, on Account of the Nabob's Establishment; that it remained for some Time unsettled; but that, in the Month of Zelhedge, Sun 14th, on the proper Receipts being produced by the Khalsah Officers, the Nizamut Muttasuddies introduced these Disbursements on the Creditor Side of their Treasury Books for that Month, and on the Debtor Side inserted the Amount as received from the Company. In order to remove every Doubt regarding this Transaction, we ordered all the Receipts and Vouchers to be brought before us and examined; and, for the Satisfaction of our Employers, we think it necessary to insert a particular List of them (N° 16.) in the Appendix to these Proceedings, amounting all together to Ollahy Rupees 2,95,683. 11. 5. or S^r R^s 2,73,852. 2. 15. and reduced, by Deductions on Account of the Ruffoom, Cazanchy, or Treasurers Fees, to S^r R^s 2,69,563. 15. being the Sum brought to the Company's Credit, as disbursed by the Officers of Government from the Khalsah.

We now come to investigate the Sum of Rupees 9,67,693. 15. 6½. which is particularly pointed out to us in the Governor General and Council's Instructions: And, in order to do this with as much Clearness as possible, we shall here insert a Copy of the Account laid before them by Nuned Roy, and discuss each Article by itself.

A P P E N D I X E.

N^o 1.

An ACCOUNT of Receipts, Disbursements, and Balance of Cash, for the Charges of the Nizamut Serishtah of the Nabob's Household, down to the Period of the Begum's Appointment; in order to shew the Money due from her at the Time of her claiming either the Amount of the Nabob's Debts to his Servants, or the Balance due Account his Stipend, when the Reduction took place.

Amount of Receipts of Treasure for Eight Years Two Months and 17 Days, as per Account Particulars.	Amount of Disbursements, as per particular Account, and Vouchers in Ragunaut Pundit Cazanchy's Office.	Balance in the Hands of Ragunaut Pundit, Cazanchy, when the Begum took Charge.
1,10,83,135 10 11½	1,03,23,850 1 —	7,59,285 9 11½
Deduct for the Amount disbursed from this Sum, from the 1st Jemmaduffanie to the 1st Zel hedge 14th, by the Begum — — —		2,69,563 15 —
1,10,83,135 10 11½	1,03,23,850 1 —	4,89,721 10 11½

N^o 2.

An ACCOUNT of the Sums which appear due from the Begum, from her Statement of Arrears given in; and the Amount of Disbursements on said Account.

Overplus Arrears demanded, or Difference betwixt 1,04,23,140. 13. 1. and 1,03,23,850. 1. under the following Heads, as per Account Disbursements, and Account given in;					
Suar	—	—	—	—	29,252 6 —
Tope Connah	—	—	—	—	9,581 15 5
Shagred Peihah	—	—	—	—	37,617 6 3
Sepoys	—	—	—	—	22,262 15 15
Dewanny	—	—	—	—	576 1 —
					99,290 12 5
Amount withheld from the Sepoys for Jemmay ul Awel 14th, being their Wages due for that Month — — —					1,45,304 15 1½
Amount claimed for the Kiftmagur Tuncaw, although disbursed to the Sepoys before — — —					37,111 7 9
Ruffoom of 1 Rupee 9 A ^s on the Disbursement of the Arrears — — —					20,262 8 —
A dismissed Jamadar Ballawasing, the Amount introduced for his Arrears after Dismission — — —					2,018 15 —
Introduced under fictitious Names, and Claims of Wages for Servants by ante-dated Entrance — — —					1,52,224 1 —
Claimed for One Kerating, never heard of — — —					5,416 — —
Ready Money found in the Hands of Rohader Hufium Mushriff, and appropriated by the Begum — — —					16,043 9 6
Ready Money Balance, brought over — — —					4,89,721 10 11½
					9,67,693 15 6½

N^o 3. An

A P P E N D I X E.

N^o 3.

An ABSTRACT WASSELL BAKY ACCOUNTS; or, an ACCOUNT, shewing the Demands, Disbursements, and Balance, of the Nabob's Household, Nizamut Expences, from the 1st Suffer 6 to the End of Jemmadyulawell 14, or from the Middle of April 1764 to the Middle of August 1772, being for Eight Years and Four Months.

Amount due, or demanded, from the Middle of April 1764 to the Middle of July 1772 —	1,37,14,427 — 6		
Amount due, or demanded, for the following Month, being to the Middle of August 1772	1,54,991 13 —		
Total demanded for Eight Years and Four Months —		1,38,69,418 13 6	
Deduct a Dustoor of Aboabnuzerannah and Ekrouzah, being Entrance Fees returned	2,94,588 4 9		
Deduct for Shumfee Cumry, or 11 Days Pay, exacted Yearly	2,56,189 3 6		
		5,50,777 8 9	
	A ^r R ^e —	1,33,18,641 5 3	
Deduct Batta, reduced them to Sicca —		10,02,445 1 3	
Balance or Demand for 8 Years and 4 Months —			1,23,16,196 4 —
Particulars of the Balance.			
Amount due for 8 Years and 4 Months —		1,31,63,649 8 3	
Deduct Batta —		9,92,758 3 6	
Amount due for One Month, or from 15 th July to 16 th August 1772 —		1,54,991 13 —	1,21,70,891 4 9
Deduct Batta —		9,686 13 9	
The Amount disbursed by Ahamedally Cawn, Buckshy, from his Office Account Sayes	25,62,965 12 —		1,45,304 15 3
D ^r by Buckshy Mirza Aubdool Husein, from his Office —	3,77,130 13 —		
		29,40,096 9 —	
Tope Canah, or Burkundoffes, Peons, &c. —		9,77,825 10 —	
Jazahys —		1,042 14 16	
Shagred Peshah —		52,85,981 — —	
Sepoys —		9,60,143 9 1	
Nowarra, or Boats —		1,61,501 — 9	
Dewanny —		57,259 5 3	
			1,03,23,850 1 —
Balance due to the Servants, as per above Statement —			19,92,346 3 —
Particulars of the Balance.			
For 8 Years and 3 Months —	18,79,747 7 6		
From the Middle of July to the Middle of August 1772, or for Jemmadyulawell —		1,45,304 15 3	
Add a further Claim of Tuncaw granted in favour of Sepoys of Kistnagur, &c. —			37,111 7 9
Deduct for a Dustoor on accepting the Vouchers deposited under the Nabob's Signature —		40 10 —	20,29,457 10 9
D ^r for Ballwasing Jamadar (who was dismissed for a Crime) his Arrears —		4,364 10 —	
			4,405 4 —
Balance or Amount demanded for Arrears due —			20,25,052 6 9
Particulars, viz ^t .			
From the 1 st Suffer 6 to the 15 th Showall 13 th Rupees	10,13,071 14 9		
D ^r the 16 th Showall 13 th to the End of Ribuisany 16 th	8,66,675 8 9		
			18,79,747 7 6
For Jemmadyulawell, or from the Middle of July to D ^r August 1772 —			1,45,304 15 3

N^o 4. STATEMENT

A P P E N D I X E.

N^o 4.

STATEMENT of the Jummah, or Total Amount demanded, Disbursements, and Balance claimed as due for Arrears.

Demanded for the Nizamut Charges for Eight Years and Four Months, down to the Middle of August 1772.		Amount Disbursement, Account D ^o to D ^o .	Balance due, or Am ^t Arrears claimed.
Difference between the Tuncaw Claim, and Amount Deductions, to be summed in			
1,23,16,196	4 —	1,03,23,850	1 —
			32,706 3 9
			19,92,346 3 —
1,23,16,196	4 —	1,03,23,850	1 —
			20,25,052 6 9

The most important Article in the Account, N^o 2, is the Balance of ready Money brought over, being Rupees 4,89,721. 10. 11½. On referring to the Treasury Accounts, we found, that the Balance, until the Period alluded to, being the End of Jemmadeiulawell, Sun 14th, when the Begum's Administration commenced, was only Rupees 16,343. 1. 10. a Difference so striking, that we have used our utmost Endeavours to ascertain the real Causes from which it has proceeded; and we believe we may venture to give the following Explanation:—Nuned Roy calculates the Receipts of the Nizamut, until the Period of the Begum's Appointment, at 1,10,83,135. 10. 11½.; but in doing this, he follows the Accounts of the Khalfah, and not those of the Nizamut, betwixt which, at that Time, a Difference existed of Rupees 4,76,165. 8. 11½. the latter only entering the Receipts on Account the Stipend, at Rupees 1,05,86,970. 2. 3. (Appendix, N^o 6.) Part of this Difference is the Sum of 2,69,563. 15. which Nuned Roy leaves to be accounted for, and which, we have already observed, was afterwards accounted for, and brought to Credit accordingly; and the Remainder of the Difference, being 2,27,601, has since been rectified, by the Governor and Council directing it to be written off to the Nabob's Credit, in the Accounts of the Resident at the Durbar.

On the Subject of this Difference, however, we think it our Duty to express ourselves more fully.

We find, that the above-mentioned Sum of 2,27,601, had at first been charged the Nabob by the Company, as Assignments from the Khalfah on different Zemindars and Renters; but afterwards it appearing, that they had not been paid to the Nabob's Treasurers, the Amount, as we have observed, was again written off, by Orders of the Governor and Council, to the Nabob's Credit; and accordingly we find, that Credit is given him in the Account Current, sent by Mr. Martin on this Account, for 2,31,044. 3. 8½.; and in the Accounts sent us by Mr. Larkins, we do not find that it is either included in the Payments, or written off again to the Nabob's Credit. This Sum, therefore, we may conclude, was never received by the Nabob's Treasurers.

And, as the Accounts are stated at present, it does not make any Difference betwixt the Company's Accounts and those of the Nizamut. It is, however, possible, that the Zemindars and Renters may have received Credit in their Revenues from the Khalfah for these Assignments; and, if so, we apprehend the Honourable Company may still oblige them to account for them to the Khalfah, either by paying the Amount, or by producing Vouchers for their having already been paid, to the Nabob's Servants; in which last Case the Company will be equally benefited, as they will be then entitled to charge the Nabob for the Amount of these Vouchers, as an Addition to the Payment on Account of the Stipend.

The Nabob's Mutasuddies inform us, that they received no written Assignments for these Sums: That it was the Custom for Zemindars and Renters to disburse Money to the Nabob's Servants in their Districts, and to include the Amount in their Chelaus of Remittance; which, together with the Vouchers, they sent down to the Khalfah, where Credit was given them for such Disbursements, and the Amount was charged at the Khalfah, as a Payment on Account of the Nabob's Stipend.

After this Explanation, it will be concluded, that the Nabob's Books do not furnish us with any Information regarding the above Sum of 2,27,601: But we find that the Nabob's Officers, on adjusting Accounts with the Khalfah, have taken a Memorandum of the Sums in which they then differed; and, for the Information of our Employers, we think it necessary to insert a Translation of it in the Appendix, N^o 17.

A P P E N D I X E.

It remains only to be observed, That the Sum ordered to be written off by the Governor and Council, as per the Extract from their Consultation of the 14th December 1772, delivered us by Mr. Goring, was Rupees 2,43,353. 9. 9½.; and that the Sum actually written off, as per the Account sent us by the Resident at the Durbar, was 2,31,044. 3. 8½. It is probable enough, that the original Difference was 2,43,353. 9. 9½. and that it may have been reduced first to 2,31,044. 3. 8½. and then to 2,27,601, by Vouchers for Disbursements on the Nabob's Account being afterwards produced.

Having now explained the Sum of 2,27,601, in Part of Rupees 4,89,721. 10. 11½, the Balance of Cash inserted in Nuned Roy's Account, it remains for us to clear up the rest of the Difference betwixt the above Sum and that which appears to have been the Balance per the Treasury Accounts: And here, upon referring to his Account, N° 3 and 4, we find, that he rates the whole Amount of the Nizamut Disbursements, until the End of the Jummadieuall, Sun 14th, only at Sicca Rupees 1,03,23,850. 1.; and in doing this, we are informed, that he has followed an Account which was adjusted by the Nizamut Officers, for the Inspection of the Committee, in September or October 1772: But, upon a more particular Investigation of the Accounts, made under us by Nonit Roy himself and the Officers of the Nizamut, we find, that the whole Amount of the Payments from the Treasury on Account of the Nabob's Debt to his Servants, incurred from the Appointment of the Stipend, until the above Period, was Rupees 1,04,73,231. 12. 7. (Vide Appendix, N° 18.) which exceeds the Amount specified by Nonit Roy, by Rupees 1,49,381. 11. 7.; and consequently diminishes so much of the Balance of Cash in Hand.

We find further (as we before observed) from the Information of the Nizamut Mutasuddies, that, exclusive of the above Payments, the Sum of 16,514. 13. hath been appropriated in Part of the Money received for the Stipend, for the Liquidation of Debts incurred previous to the 1st Suffer, when the Stipend commenced: And Nonit Roy now maintains, that there was the Sum of 13,233. 12. 10. received on Account of the Ruffoom of the former Treasurer Loll Sing, which was never brought to Account: The Nizamut Officers deny it; and we must acknowledge, that Nonit Roy hath not yet proved it to our Satisfaction.

To these several Sums if we add the real Balances due to the Nabob by Loll Sing, the former Treasurer, per the Note subjoined to the Account, N° 7, entered in the Appendix, being Rupees 66,646. 10. 5. and the real Balance of Cash in the Hands of the present Treasurer, as per the Treasury Books, being 16,343. 1. 10. it accounts for the exact Sum of 4,89,721. 10. 11½. alledged by Nonit Roy to have been the Balance of Money in the Treasury at the Period of Munny Begum's Appointment.

With respect to the Article of 99,290. 12. 5. it appears to us, that Nonit Roy understood that the Amount written as paid to the Sepoys, &c. of the Nizamut Establishment, until the Commencement of the Begum's Administration, was Rupees 1,03,23,850. 1.; but that, exclusive of this, the Sum of 99,290. 12. 5. had been paid to the Sepoys in the Districts, by the Phousdars and Collectors, which ought to have been charged to the Sepoys, on Account of their Wages; by which Means the Arrears due to them would have been diminished; and, if the Arrears were to have been paid by the Company, so much less ought to have been demanded.

By an adjusted Account, drawn out by Nonit Roy and the Nizamut Officers (Appendix, N° 18.) the Payments made by the Nabob to his Servants, till the End of Jemmadelawel 14, appear to have been as follows:

Payments, per the Account prepared for the Committee of Circuit	—	1,03,23,850	1	—
Deduct Sums, which, upon a further Enquiry, ought not to have been written as paid	—	47,559	7	8
		1,02,76,290	9	12
Add Sums omitted to be written as paid	—	2,77,432	2	5
		1,05,53,722	11	17
Total Payments	—			

And we find that the above Sum comprehends the Payments made through the Treasury, being 1,04,71,640. 5. 7. as well as those which have been made through the Phousdars and Collectors, and not inserted either on the Debtor or Creditor Side of the Treasury Accounts, for Want of Vouchers, though charged to the Sepoys, &c. in the Accounts of their Wages. In this Manner we find, per Account (N° 18) in the Appendix, that the Sum of R° 82,082. 6. 10. has been charged to the Sepoys; and we are informed, that there is the further Sum of 30,315. 1. 10. which having been paid by the Phousdars, &c. may be deducted from the Balance due to the Sepoys, when it is ordered to be paid; though, as the Nabob's Mutasuddies are not possessed of any Vouchers to authorize this Deduction, we have not inserted this Sum in the Jummah Waffell Bakky Account, either as a Part of the Payments, or as a Deduction from the Balance.

The next Article, is the Amount withheld from the Sepoys for Jemmadyulawel, Sun 14th, being their Wages due for that Month, 1,45,304. 15. 1½.

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We find, from the Information of the Nizamut Officers, that no Pay was issued to the Sepoys, Servants, and Pensioners of that Establishment, for the Month of Jemmadyulawell, Sun 14th, though the Bills or Receipts were taken from them, and the Amount charged as disbursed in the Nizamut Treasury Books: And we find that, Two Years afterwards, there is on this Account the Sum of Rupees 1,43,426. 5. brought to Credit, as received in the Bhelah Department, in the Month of Jemmadyulany, Sun 16th: And, lastly, we find, in the Bhelah Treasury Account for the same Month, that there is the Sum of Rupees 1,58,000, entered as paid to Babboo Begum, the Mother of his Excellency the present Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah, for which we find her Receipt is extant. And we are informed by the Bhelah Officers, that this was on Account of the Money saved by the above Stoppage of the Pay of the Servants, Sepoys, and Pensioners of the Nizamut Establishment, for the Month of Jemmadyulawell, Sun 14. We find, likewise, that the Pay of the ensuing Month, of Jemmadyulany, was stopped from the Servants, Sepoys, and Pensioners on the Nizamut Establishment; but that no Bills or Receipts were taken from them, and the Amount was not entered in the Treasury Books; so that it was an actual Saving to the Nabob. The next Article in Nonit Roy's Account, is the Amount claimed for the Kistnagur Tuncaw, although disbursed to the Sepoys before, 37, 111. 7. 9. It appears, that Assignments had been made from the Khalsah on different Zemindars, in Favour of some of the Nabob's Sepoys; that the Zemindars afterwards sent the Sepoys Receipts to the Khalsahs, when the Account was adjusted with the Nabob's Treasurers, who entered the Amount as disbursed to the Sepoys on the Nabob's Account; but soon after, when Mahomed Reza Cawn was sent down to Calcutta, the Sepoys assembled round the Mutasudies of the Nizamut, and in a tumultuous Manner insisted upon being paid their Wages, alledging, that the full Amount of these Assignments had not been paid to them, and exclaiming, that they would take it by Force from the Zemindars. And we are informed that, in order to quiet them, an Advance was then made to them, by the Directions of the Resident at the Durbar, of 34,860. 5. 10.; and that afterwards the Nizamut Mutasudies made a Representation to the Nabob, the Original of which we have found amongst the Records delivered to us by Mr. Goring. The Translation of it is as follows:

"An Assignment of Sicca Rupees, 48,088. 12. has been made on the Revenues of Kheffennagur, &c. for the Payment of Arrears due to your Servants in the Sayer Tope Connah and Guardee Departments, and for the Expences of Ink, Paper, &c. and has been entered in the Books of your Treasury, as expended on the one Side and received on the other. In Part of the above Sum, the Servants have actually received 13,228. 6. 10.; and the Sum of Rupees 34,860. 5. 10. still remains due, on Account of this Assignment. Now that, in Obedience to your Orders, we are adjusting the Accounts of Pay due to the Servants, the Officers of the Sayer Tope Connah, &c. prevent us from including this Money in the Payments; and we are unable to procure back the Receipt which the Zemindars got from your Treasury. We therefore request your Orders."

Particulars of the Assignments.

An Aukrah or Kissenagur	—	—	39,954	—	—
Amount received	—	—	13,000	—	—
				26,954	—
On Houghla	—	—	5,083	—	—
Amount received	—	—	228	6	10
				4,854	9 10
In Jeffere	—	—	—	2,007	12 —
On Nuab Gunge	—	—	—	1,044	— —
				34,860	5 10

On the above Representation there is written, in the Hand of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, as follows:

"You will take Credit for what has been paid, and you will pay the Balance of the Assignments from my Treasury."

In consequence of this Order, the Nizamut Mutasudies, in adjusting the Arrears due to the Servants, deducted the above Sum of 34,860. 5. 10. from the Amount which, by the Treasury Books, appeared to have been paid to them: And we accordingly find, that this Article forms a Part of the Difference which (betwixt the Total of the Payments to the Servants, as specified in the Jummah Waffell Baky, or Account Current betwixt the Nabob and his Servants, and the Total of the Payments which appear in the Treasury Books) if the Company had been to pay off the Arrears due by the Nabob to his Servants, as Nunit Roy conceives was intended, it is plain, that by thus including a Sum in the Arrears which had once been entered as disbursed, it would have been a Loss to the Company; but at present is a Loss to the Nabob only.

The Nabob's Mutasuddies inform us, that it was a common Custom for the Zemindars to apply to the Nabob's Servants, when they found themselves pressed to pay their Revenues to the Company, agreeable to their Kistbundy; and when Matters were concerted betwixt them, the Servants delivered their

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their Receipts for Pay to the Nabob's Treasurers, who gave a Dakelah, or Receipt, to the Zemindars, which he then delivered to the Company's Treasurers, and Credit was by them given to him for the Amount in his Revenues, as an Assignment in Favour of the Nabob's Servants. It then became the Business of the Servants to recover their Money, as soon as they would, from the Zemindar, who, as a Security to them in the mean Time, usually granted them Bonds; and when the Servants had recovered the Aggregate Sum, we are informed it was customary for them to bring it to the Nabob's Treasurer, who delivered to each Individual his Proportion, or Share. As this last Form was not observed regarding the Money now in Question, the Nabob's Mutasuddies imagined that it had never been recovered from the Zemindars; and upon that Supposition we recommended to them to collect such Bonds, or other Vouchers, as the Servants were possessed of, in order that the Money might be recovered for the Benefit of the Nabob; and they have since procured and produced to us One Bond for 25,711. 5. granted by Rajah Kessen Chund, the Translation of which is as follows:

"I, Maha Rajender Kessenchund Behadar, who am Zemindar of the Purgunnah of Aukrah, &c. having obtained Pay Bills from the Servants of the Sayer Shagredpeshah and Tope Connah Departments, for Sicca Rupees 25,711. 5. and paid them in Part of the Revenues of my aforesaid Zemindary, do hereby agree and engage to pay to the Servants the said Sum, at stated Periods, agreeable to the underwritten Particulars; and, if I should fail in paying it, agreeable to the stated Periods, I shall allow Interest at the Rate of Four Rupees per Cent.; and herein I shall make no Plea or Excuse; wherefore I have given these Lines by Way of Bond, that upon Occasion they may be made use of.

In the Month of Sawan	—	—	7,000	—
In the Month of Bhadon	—	—	9,000	—
In the Month of Assen	—	—	9,711	5
			<u>25,711</u>	<u>5</u>

Rezaut Dien Mahomed Cawn, &c. Servants of the Sayer Department	—	11,528	15
Ally Ibrahim Cawn, and the Servants of the Shagred Peshah, D ^o	—	13,080	8
Munfarum, and the Servants of the Tope Cannah Department	—	1,101	14
		<u>Sicca Rupees</u>	<u>25,711 5</u>

(Signed) Augunee Holleree,
Serymun Maharage,
Raje Inder Bahare.

Rupees — 25,711 5

Provided I am continued in the Office of Sasawell, I shall recover the Amount of this Assignment, and cause it to be paid agreeable to the stated Periods.

Dated the 19th Rebeeulawell, Sun 11th, the 1st Sawem, in the Year 1177 of the Bengal Aera. In the Hand-writing of the Naib Subah.

The Seal of
Zeyn Uddul
Cawn.

Approved."

The next Charge in Nunid Roy's Account is, "Rusloom of 1. 9. Annas," on the Disbursement of the Arrears, 20,262. 8. This, as Nunid Roy explained to us, contains Three separate Articles, viz.

1st. A Sum of Rupees 10,000, borrowed from Roganaut Pundit, the Treasurer: 2dly, Rupees 250, being a Sum collected on Account of some official Fees: And, lastly, Rupees 12,800, being a Rusloom which, in our Proceedings the 3d November 75, we observed had been deducted from the Pay of the Sepoys, and intended as a Rusloom, or Commission to the Governor; but Lord Clive hearing and disapproving of it, the Collection of it was stopped, though the Amount received was not restored to the Sepoys, but brought to the Nabob's Credit in the Treasury Books. — We cannot comprehend why Nunid Roy has introduced the First of these Sums in his Account, unless it is because it happened to be repaid at the Time when the other Two were disbursed, and is included with them under the Head of Mulafuracout, in the Month of Jemmadyulawel, Sun 10. The Article of 250 Rupees was paid to the Officers to whom it properly belonged; and the Sum

Sum of 12,800, as we are informed, was paid to the Tosha Connah of the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn : We do not find any Voucher for the Disbursements amongst the Records delivered over to us:

With respect to the Article of 2,018. 15. inserted in Nonid Roy's Account as the Amount charged for the Arrears of Ballawa Sing, a dismissed Jamadar, we find that in the first Account, which was adjusted, of the Arrears due to the Nabob's Servants, this Sum was improperly included in the Arrears, and consequently, if the Company had been to discharge them, it would have been an improper Claim. In the Account Jummah Waffel Baky, adjusted under our Inspection, this Mistake is rectified.

The Sum of 5,416, "said to be claimed for one Kerat Sing never heard of," has been explained to us by the Nizamut Mutasuddies, as follows: Kerat Sing was a Pensioner of the Nabob's; by some Means or other he was absent for a considerable Time, at Purneah. When he returned to the City in 1772 or 1773, he demanded his Arrears from 1st Zecada, Sun 10th, to the 30th the Rebrulsany, Sun 13, being the Month before that in which he was struck out of the List, and they were accordingly paid to him. This is the Representation of the Nizamut Mutasuddies; and we cannot scruple to admit, that the Money was actually paid, as the Treasurer has produced Receipts for the Amount, under the Seal of Kerat Sing, signed by the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, and attested with the Marks of the proper Officers; amongst which we find that of Nuned Roy himself, who was then Naib Darogah of the Treasury. Whether the Payment was proper, or not, it is impossible for us to determine; we cannot however omit to observe, that it appears, by the Treasury Books, and by the Receipts produced, that Payments have been made to Kerat Sing, for a Year and a Half before the Period above-mentioned.

With respect to the next Article, of 1,52,224. 1. being the Amount of Sums under fictitious Names, Claims of Wages for Servants by ante-dated Entrance; Noned Roy has attempted to establish it, by producing the written Appointments of several of the Nabob's Servants, upon which the Period of Admission, written in the Hand of the Nabob, or his Deputy, M. R' C', is prior to the Date marked by the Mutasuddies as the Time of entering the Servants Name in the Duffters or Offices of the Household; and the Wages of the Servants commenced from the Date signed by the Nabob, and not from the Date when his Name was entered in the Duffter, though (as Noned Roy insinuates) the latter was the real Date of his Service, and the former only a fictitious one. It was natural to conclude, that Noned Roy considered this Loss as occasioned by the Malversations of the Nabob's principal Manager; and that, either from Partiality to particular Servants, or Motives of Self-interest, they had prevailed on his Excellency to ante-date the Appointment, and that he had therefore introduced the Amount of this Loss as a Charge against the Begum: But, upon examining his Account, we found, that the Whole of the Articles were comprehended under the Years 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, the last of which was Three Years previous to the Commencement of the Begum's Administration; and the Reason which he then assigned to us for introducing this Sum in his Account against the Begum, was, that the Begum claimed from the Company the apparent Arrears of the Servants, for which the Nabob had not sufficient Funds; that if she had made a strict Enquiry into the old Accounts, she would have found, that in the Manner we have already recited, some of the Servants had been paid more than their Due, by Means of ante-dated Appointment; and that if these improper Payments had been resumed, and applied towards the Liquidation of Arrears, the Amount for which the Nabob had not sufficient Funds, would have been so much diminished, and consequently, that this Proportion of her Claim on the Company was improper.—Considering Noned Roy's Charge in this Light, as we are not apprized of any Intention entertained at present, of discharging the Nabob's Arrears from the Company's Funds, we do not imagine our Superiors will think it necessary for us to enquire into each Article of Noned Roy's Account of 1,52,224. 1. by ascertaining the Date of each Servant's Appointment; the Time when he was entered in the Duffter; and the Period when his Pay commenced: And, if we were to go through a Work of so much Labour, we do think that it would effectually answer our Intention; for the Mutasuddies assure us, and it seems highly probable, that a Servant may frequently be allowed to act in his Station for some Years before his Appointment is signed by the Nabob; and until it is first signed by his Excellency, his Name cannot be inserted in the Duffter; or, admitting that this is not the Case, but that it sometimes happens that, either from the Favour of his Excellency, or from the partial or interested Recommendations of some of his principal Managers, he is induced to affix to the Appointment of a Servant a Date previous to that on which his Services actually commenced, it would be in vain to attempt to prove such Transactions at the Distance of Ten Years; and if proved, it would be equally in vain to endeavour to recover the Money so misapplied or embezzled, since the Pay has been issued, and the Receipts for it regularly deposited in the Treasury. It is a Circumstance worth remarking, that Noned Roy's own Appointment is dated 5 Months before his Name was entered in the Duffter: We own, that he has assigned a satisfactory Reason for this Difference; and we dare say, that in many of the Cases where such a Difference appears, Reasons not less satisfactory would be assigned.

There only remains one Article to be explained; namely, the Sum of 16,043. 9. 6.; being ready Money, found in the Hands of Rohader Hussein, Mushriff, and appropriated by the Begum.

It appears, by the Mushriff Treasury Books, that the Balance of ready Money in the Treasury, at the End of Jemmadyulawell, Sun 14, when the Begum's Administration commenced, was Rupees 16,343. 1. 10.; but as this Sum was carried on in the Treasury Books, it could

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not be said to be appropriated by the Begum: Nuned Roy justly alledges, that when the Begum claimed from the Company the Arrears for which the Nabob had not sufficient Funds, she ought to have deducted this Sum.—We must however remark, that this Sum forms a Part of the Balance of 4,89,721. 10. 1½. which we have already explained.

Before we conclude, we cannot help remarking that it does not appear to us that Nuned imagined that the Sum of 9,67,693. 15. 6¼. was absolutely appropriated, or embezzled by the Begum. His Charge against her, as he has explained it to us, seems briefly this, That in consequence of its being agreed to discharge, from the Company's Funds, the Arrears due from the Nabob, for which he had sufficient Assets, the Begum, who then had the Management of the Nabob's Affairs, adjusted the Accounts of his Excellency's Finances, and made a Claim on the Company for the Deficiency; but that, in making this Adjustment, she omitted to insert certain Sums, to the Amount of 9,67,693. 15. 6¼. which either formed a Part of his Excellency's Assets, actually in her Hands, or which, if enquired into, might have been recovered on his Excellency's Account; either of which would have proportionably reduced the Deficiency she was entitled to claim from the Company. We have not any certain Authority to conclude that it was ever agreed by the Company to take upon themselves, exclusive of the Stipend, the Payment of the Nabob's Arrears, for which he or his Guardian had not sufficient Assets; but that the Begum herself imagined that such Agreement did exist, appears evidently from the Translation of her Letter of the 20th October, entered in our Proceedings of 28th June; and accordingly it appears, that she did make a Demand on that Account of R¹ 1,44,44,613: How far the Begum was culpable in claiming this Amount, without deducting or giving Credit for the several Articles which compose the Sum of 96,793. 15. 6¼, we hope the Explanations we have given of each particular Article will enable our Superiors to determine.

Agreed, That we do address the Honourable Governor General and Council, as follows:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council.

Gentlemen,

We have this Day dispatched, under Care of Myan Cawn and Two Hircarrahs, a Packet containing as follows:

N^o 1. Our Proceedings, and Appendix.

N^o 2. A Monthly Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Nizamut Establishment, from 1st Suffer, Sun 6th, or 18th July 1765, to the 15th of Ribbulawell, Sun 16th, or 15th May 1775, formed from the Mushriff's Accounts.

N^o 3. A similar Account of the same Establishment, formed from the Treasurer's Books: These Two Accounts nearly correspond, and serve as Checks upon each other.

N^o 4. A similar Account of the principal Treasury of the Bhelah Establishment for the same Period.

N^o 5. The Jumma Waffel Baky Account of the Nizamut and Bhelah Establishment, shewing the Gross Amount of Wages, &c. the Deductions or Resumptions, the Payments, and the Balance still remaining due.

We beg Leave to refer you to that Part of our Proceedings which is comprehended under January and February, for a particular Answer to our Letter of Instructions.

Besides the principal Treasury under Mahomed Helall, there are also several subordinate ones in the Behlah Establishment, to which you will observe frequent Advances are made in the Accounts: In some of these there appears Money received from different Sources, exclusive of their Supplies from the principal Treasury; but we do not find that any Payments have ever been made directly from the Company to any other Treasuries but that under Mahomed Helall, excepting only in One Instance, where it appears that the Sum of R¹ 1,72,977. 5. was advanced on Account of the Stipend to Sheveram Pundit, a temporary Techveldar, or Treasurer;—we have therefore transmitted an Abstract of his Receipts and Disbursements in our Appendix; and, though the rest of the Tahveels or subordinate Treasurers are less material, yet, as their Accounts will serve to complete the Books of the Bhelah, and we are already far advanced in the Translation of them, we shall shortly do ourselves the Honour to lay them likewise before you.

Upon perusing our Proceedings, you will observe, that until some Points in Dispute are settled by your Determination, it is not in our Power to form an exact Account Current betwixt the Nabob and Company.

When the Number of Months are reckoned up since we were first entrusted with this Commission, it might seem necessary to make some Apology for so long a Delay in bringing it to a Conclusion; but when it is considered that, in order to proceed with Certainty in our Investigation, we have been obliged to form the Books which we have now the Honour to send you, from vast Piles of loose and undigested Accounts, kept in a Number of Offices scarcely connected with one another, and written in a Language, which of all others seems to admit of the least Clearness in Figures, or Regularity in Point of Dates; the Sums received or disbursed being found entered in the Accounts of the Month, though the Dates of the particular Transactions of each Day are not specified; and as the Accounts contain a Period of Ten Years, we flatter ourselves, that, without enumerating all the Obstacles we have had to surmount, or the Disadvantages we have laboured under, you will do us the Justice to believe, that all the Time and Attention that could possibly be spared from the Duties of our Station

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tion in the Revenue Line, has been devoted to the Business of this Commission: That we may some Time, notwithstanding our utmost Care, have made Mistakes, is very possible; we may have been misinformed; we may have erred in our Conclusions; but that we have been always strictly impartial, we are in our Minds thoroughly satisfied: Happy shall we think ourselves, if, upon a Perusal of our Proceedings, you are pleased to honour us with your Approbation.

We have the Honour to inclose you an Account of the Disbursements of our Establishment. We have struck off the greatest Part of our Mohorers, and shall dismiss the Remainder, and deliver over all the Household Accounts to his Excellency, as soon as we are favoured with your Orders.

We have the Honour to subscribe ourselves, respectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and most humble Servants,

Moorshedabad,
28th February 1776.

(Signed) W^m Maxwell,
D. Anderson,
James Grant.

A true Extract.

J. P. Auriol,
Secy.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 30th October 1776.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Observations from General Clavering.

General Clavering—As the Account of One Lack and Fifty thousand Rupees having been received by Mr. Middleton of the Begum, was, as well as I can recollect, transmitted to the Board by Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, in the Answers which they took from the Begum; and as there is no Specification in the Accounts transmitted by those Gentlemen, nor Entry of that Sum in these Accounts, I beg Leave to propose, that those Gentlemen may be required to give an Explanation of the Omission, before they deliver up those Accounts.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

To Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

Gentlemen,

In a Letter which we received from Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderson, dated 11th June 1775, they inclosed a Paper delivered to them by Munny Begum, which contained a Report of Rupees 1,50,000, said to have been presented to the late Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by the Baboo Begum. As we do not find that any Entry is made of this Sum in the Accounts you have transmitted us, we desire you will inform us what you suppose to be the Cause of the apparent Omission.

We are, &c.

Read a Letter from Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, as follows:

Gentlemen,

Since we had the Honour to transmit to you our Proceedings relative to our Investigation of the Nizamut and Belah Accounts, the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn has frequently represented to us, that he experiences great Inconveniencies and Delays, from the Accounts and Records being still kept in our Possession. We beg Leave, therefore, to request your Orders on this Subject.

Permit us, at the same Time, however, to remark, that if any Points are yet to be explained, or if, in any Part of our Proceedings, we have not been sufficiently clear and explicit, we shall be happy to be favoured with your Commands, before the Papers are delivered over to the Nabob, and whilst it is still in our Power to execute them.

We have the Honour, &c.

Moorshedabad,
the 7th September 1776.

(Signed) W. Maxwell,
D. Anderson,
Ja' Grant.

Agreed, That the following Reply be written to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

To Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

Gentlemen,

We have received your Letter of the 7th September.

That the Nabob's Affairs may suffer no further Inconvenience by your Retention of the Accounts of his Household in your Hands, we desire you will immediately deliver them up to the Naib Subah, agreeably to his Request.

We are, &c.

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EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 11th November 1776.

Read the following Letter from Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

Gentlemen,

We have had the Honour to receive your Letters of the 28th and 30th October; the former directing us to deliver up the Nabob's Household Accounts to the Naib Subah; and the latter requiring us to explain to you the Cause of our having apparently omitted, in the Accounts transmitted by us, to make an Entry of the Sum of 1,50,000 Rupees, said to have been presented to Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by Babboo Begum.

We have, in Obedience to your Commands, delivered up all the Nabob's Accounts and Papers in our Possession, to the Naib Subah.

We beg Leave to represent to you, in consequence of your Letter of the 30th October, that in the Month of Jammadul Sany, Sun 16, Profit and Loss is debited in the Bhela Accounts for One Month's Wages received from the Sepoys and Servants of the different Departments, amounting to 1,45,426. 5. On the Credit Side of the same Account, under the Head of Zenanah Charges, the Sum of Rupees 1,58,000 is paid to Babboo Begum; of which 8,000 was on Account of her Allowance for that Month, and the remaining 1,50,000, we were informed, was the Sum said to be paid to Mr. Middleton; but, as the Receipt was granted by Babboo Begum in her own Name, we did not think it proper, in making the English Entry, to deviate from the Words of the original Accounts.

ADVICES, MINUTES, and the REPORT of the Company's Solicitor, relative to the Charges of Nundcomar and Munny Begum.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, in their Secret Department, dated 16th May 1775.

Par. 21. We have received Information, through Mr. Grant, Accomptant to the Provincial Council at Moorshedabad, that on the Accession of Munny Begum, and the Adjustment of Accounts on her entering on the Charge of the Nabob's Household, in the Year 1772, at the Time of the Reduction of the Stipend to Sixteen Lacks, there appears a false Balance of Nine Lacks and upwards; but whether this Balance is due to the Nabob's Servants, to the Nabob, or to the Company, is uncertain. This Information was grounded on Papers and Accounts delivered to him by Nuned Roy, who had been employed as a Writer in the Nabob's Household. These Papers were also laid before the Board; and, as they appear to carry the Marks of Authenticity, we thought it necessary to make farther Enquiry into this Matter, and for that Purpose ordered Translations of all those Papers to be made; and at the same Time deputed Mr. Goring to proceed directly to Moorshedabad, to require of the Begum to deliver up to him all the Accounts of the Nabob's Affairs, from the Year 1765, the Period of Time the Company entered on the Dewanny, to the Instant of the aforementioned Statement, on the Reduction of the Nabob's Salary to Sixteen Lacks of Rupees; and again, from that Period to the latest to which the Accounts may be brought up. We ordered them afterwards to be put into the Hands of Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, to be properly investigated and translated.

Par. 22. But, in order to prevent any Obstruction in this Business from the Influence which the Begum might be supposed to possess over the Servants of the Nabob's Household, in her Capacity of Guardian to him, we thought fit to dispossess her from that Charge, and to continue her so whilst the Investigation is making; and have nominated Rajah Gourdaas, the Dewan, to take Charge of the Person and Household of the Nabob, in the mean Time. On these Points we were not unanimous, as will appear by the Proceedings: We refer you to these, according to the Rule we have laid down, for the Minutes and Reasonings in Support of the different Opinions.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, in their Secret Department, dated 3d August 1775.

Par. 25. We advised you in our last of our having deputed Mr. Goring to Moorshedabad, to take up from the Begum all the Accounts of the Nabob's Household, and to deliver them afterwards to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, for their Inspection; these Papers are now in the Hands of these last Gentlemen, and as soon as we obtain their Report of the Investigation of them, we shall give you the necessary Information. In the mean Time, we have an Account from Mr. Goring of sundry of the Begum's Transactions, amongst which we find, by a Paper transmitted us, and said to come from herself, declaring that she had paid One Lack and a Half of Rupees to the Governor, and the

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like Sum to Mr. Middleton, out of the Nabob's Funds. The Governor proposed some Questions to be put upon this Head, respecting the Manner of obtaining these Accounts; and the Motive for making the Presents said to be so made, which we transmitted to Messrs. Young, Martin, Maxwell, and Anderson, to be put to her accordingly. Her Answers to these Questions are arrived: She says, The Accounts were seized, with all the other Papers of the Nizamut, by Mr. Goring, and that the Mutsuddies explained them to him: That the Lack and a Half of Rupees to the Governor was given in consequence of a Custom of long standing, as an Allowance for Provisions, after the Rate of 2,000 Rupees per Day; and that the same Sum to Mr. Middleton was on Account of an Agreement entered into by Baboo Begum. Mr. Goring also has given an Account of 3,000 Rupees, said to be given lately to Mr. Martin, the Resident at the Durbar, on the Occasion of the Appointment of a Person called Etewaz Ally Cawn to the Khansumary. Mr. Martin positively denied this Charge, and recommended it to the Nabob to enquire into it; and on this Enquiry, Etwar Ally Cawn declared he took the Money in Mr. Martin's Name, and paid it in to the Sircar, but that Mr. Martin never received it. We are to observe, That the Charge against the Governor General and Mr. Middleton, of having received the Money abovementioned, is also contained in an Address to the General from the Begum. The Governor General objected to her Correspondence with General Clavering as irregular; but this Objection was over-ruled. At the same Time, an Order was made that the Begum should be called on for Copies of her Correspondence with the Governor, the General, and the Governor's Banyan, since the Commencement of the new Administration; these Copies are received, and entered on the Consultations. We have also issued Orders to Messrs. Middleton, Baber, and Martin, to send in Copies of all their Accounts with the Durbar while they acted as Residents there.

26. Mr. Goring, in his Correspondence, complains of the many Interruptions he met with in the Execution of his Duty, from Nuned Roy, the Person who first gave the Information of the Begum's Malversations, and also from Rajah Gourdas, lately appointed Guardian to the Nabob; they, on the other Hand, complain much of Mr. Goring and his Assistant, Rajah Perberam: The Proceedings of the Dates referred to contain all the Papers relating to these Disputes at full Length.

27. Nuned Roy has transmitted to the General a Paper, which he has laid before us, containing his Account of the Particulars of the Sums said to be received by the Governor General and his Servants, amounting to no less a Sum than 7,09,004. 4. 2.; and also the Particulars of the Profits of the Begum when she had the Management of the Nabob's Affairs, amounting to Rupees 7,73,004. 4. 2. Mr. Goring has also transmitted an Information from Rajah Gourdas of 2 Lacks of Rupees more given from the Begum to the Governor, One Half in a Present, and the other by Way of Loan; The Begum denies this, and her Servants, Etwar Ally Cawn, and Cheyton Dur, the Treasurer, declare they know nothing of these Transactions.

28. It was with Surprise we found, by the Accounts sent in by the Accomptant of the Revenue Department, that the Nabob had been paid his Stipend till the 31st December 1772 on the old Establishment, although it was expressly ordered, by a Resolution of the Committee of Circuit, confirmed by the Board, That the Reduction was ordered to take place from the 21st January 1772, the Day in which the Commands of the Company on that Head were first signified to him. The Amount we refer to is recorded on the Consultation marked in the Margin. We have notified this to Mr. Goring, that it may be laid before the Committee of Investigation at Moorshedabad.

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EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, in their Secret Department; dated 20th November 1775.

Par. 37. Mr. Goring having finished the Business on which he was deputed, by collecting all the Accounts and Vouchers of the Nabob's Household, has delivered them over to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, for Examination, and is returned to the Presidency: These Gentlemen have made some Reports to us upon Differences appearing in the Accounts from those of the Resident at the Durbar, but nothing decisive; and as they are very voluminous, we apprehend it will require some further Time for them to complete the Enquiry.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 25th March 1775.

The Appointment of Munny Begum to the Management of the Nabob's Household, and Rajah Gourdas, and the other Relations and Dependants of Nundcomar, to the Dewanny and Subsidiary Offices of the Nizamut and Behla, took place in the Month of August 1772. My Motives, in these Arrangements, have been already fully explained to you in the Minutes of the Committee of Circuit, and the General Letters of that Year, and in my Address to your Secret Committee, dated the 1st September.

I believe there is scarce a Man in Bengal, who does not now commend my Choice of Munny Begum for the Trust assigned her. I believe there were few to whom the Distinction, that was shewn by me on the Occasion to the Family of Nundcomar, did not afford Matter of much Astonishment, as his Character was known to all, and my Opinion of it to all who knew me.

You have been pleased to honour me with your Approbation of every Part of this Transaction.

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EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 14th September 1775.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated Fort William, May 18th 1775.

You will be informed, by the General Letter from the Secret Department, of the Decree, passed by the Majority on the 9th Instant, for dismissing Munny Begum from her Office of Guardian to the Nabob, and from the Charge of his Household, and for conferring these Trusts on Rajah Gourdas, the Son of Maha Rajah Nundcomar.

A Resolution so sudden, so extraordinary, and so important in all its Consequences, required the most wary Circumspection in those who projected it, and the most assured Conviction both of its Justice and Necessity, before they carried it into Execution: It will naturally be concluded, that they proceeded on some Proofs, or strong Presumption, that the Begum had dissipated or embezzled the Nabob's Estate, grossly neglected his Education, or engaged in Projects which might injure the Peace of the Country, the Company's Interests, or their Connection with the Nabob; or, at least, that she had been concerned in Disputes with their Government, or Encroachments on their Dewanny Privileges. You will expect, that in the Proceedings against the Begum, the strictest Regard will have been paid to her Honour, and every scrupulous Attention observed, which the Delicacy of the Oriental Manners prescribes with respect to her Sex, and her Rank and Character particularly demand; and that in the Choice of her Successor, due Consideration has been paid to the Requisites for so distinguished a Charge; that his Rank is such as at least may not wound the Nabob's Honour, or lessen his Credit in the Estimation of the People, by the Magisterial Command which the new Guardian must exercise over him; with Abilities and Vigour of Mind equal to the Support of that Authority; and the World will expect that the Guardian be especially qualified, by his own acquired Endowments, to discharge the Duties of that Relation in the Education of his young Pupil, to inspire him with Sentiments suitable to the Dignity of his Birth, and to instruct him in the Principles of his Religion.

How far these Points have been attended to by the Majority in this Transaction, will best appear from the following authentic Detail of it.

On the 2d Instant General Clavering reported to the Board, that Mr. James Grant had obtained Possession of the Accounts of the Nabob's Household for Eight Years past, and had brought them to Calcutta, with the Person from whom he had received them, for the Purpose of depositing them in the Hands of Government, thinking them of great Importance to the Company's Interest.

Mr. James Grant was called before the Board, with his Informant, Noonit Roy, and delivered a Parcel of Papers, containing Accounts written in the Persian Language, which they said were the Accounts of the Nizamut, and would prove that Munny Begum, on her Appointment to the Management of the Nabob's Household, had overcharged Nine Lacks Sixty thousand and odd Rupees in the Arrears then due to that Office. This is the Sum of the Information given by Mr. Grant and Noonit Roy, and was not obtained from them without great Difficulty and many repeated Interrogatories: Their Examination merits your Attention.

On the 5th Mr. Grant was again called before the Board, and explained the above Charge in the following Words: "I venture to say, that, from the Accounts in my Possession, and the other corroborating Circumstances, the Sum of Nine Lacks and Sixty-seven thousand Rupees, and odd, could be proved to be due from the Household, on Account of the Advance of the Twenty Lack, Twenty-five thousand and Fifty-two Rupees, paid for Arrears." That is, as I suppose, (for I do not think he has yet made his Meaning sufficiently apparent) of 20,25,052 Rupees, which were paid here in Account by the Company, for the Nabob's Stipend, the Begum had disbursed no more than 10,48,000, and had defrauded either the Servants of the Household, or the Nabob, of the Remainder.

To prove this, Mr. Grant proposed, that he might have Authority granted him, assisted by Noonit Roy, to examine all the Accounts and Officers of the Nizamut.

On the 9th Mr. Grant produced an English Abstract of the same Account, and expressed a Doubt, whether a further Sum of 2,69,563. 15. would not appear, on Investigation, to have been unaccounted for by the Begum.

On these Grounds, the following Motions were immediately made, and carried by the Majority.

Motion by General Clavering.

"I move, That a Gentleman of proper Rank in the Service be appointed to go to the City, to acquaint the Nabob and the Begum with the Information that has been given to the Board; and to demand of her an Order to the proper Officers, to deliver over to him the Nizamut, the Bhala, and Consumany Accounts, from the Middle of April in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772: and, that the Intentions of Government, of investigating these Accounts, may be effectually carried into Execution, that the Begum be divested of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that her Influence over the Officers of the Household may not prevent them from giving true Evidence, when called upon for any Explanation of

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of the above Accounts ; and that he do also demand of her, the Accounts, from that Time to the latest Period of the Year 1181 to which they can be closed."

Mr. Francis's Motion :

" I move, That Mr. Goring be appointed to repair to the City, to execute the preceding Resolution of the Board ; and to deliver over the Accounts to Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Grant ; that these Gentlemen be appointed to examine them ; and to report to the Board what Balance appears by the Accounts to be due to the Nabob, or remains unaccounted for by the Begum ; with such other Observations as they may think material for the Information of the Board : That they be allowed such a Number of Mohurers as they may deem necessary, to assist them in the Examination of the Accounts ; and that Noonet Roy may be appointed Chief of the Mohurers."

Mr. Monson's Motion :

" I move, That the Nabob's Person and Household be delivered to the Care of the present Duan, Rajah Goordafs, until further Orders."

To these Resolutions I objected, and protested against the first and the last.

The next Day Mr. Goring applied to the Board for an Authority to remove Munny Begum from the Kella, or the Nabob's Palace, to a House formerly belonging to the Nabob Meer Jaffier, which is situated at a considerable Distance from it, in the City ; and " to separate from her Councils such Persons as he should find endeavouring to throw Obstacles in the Way of his Enquiries ; and either to send them to Calcutta, or keep them in Confinement, until his Researches were completed."

To these Propositions the Board agreed. I objected, and protested.

Thus, on a vague unsupported Charge, which, even if proved as to the Fact, will require other Proofs to fix upon it the Charge of Criminality, Munny Begum, the first Woman of these Provinces, has been dismissed from the Offices which she held, by a solemn Act of your Government, confirmed by your fullest Approbation ; and is now exposed to be ignominiously excluded from her House, and the Protection of her Family, at the Direction of Mr. Goring (who has never yet afforded Proof either of that Judgment or Integrity which could qualify him for so uncommon a Trust) and the Nabob's Person, Household, and Education, committed to the Charge of Rajah Goordafs, who was lately her Servant, a young Man of mean Abilities, a Gentoo, and the Son of Maha Rajah Nundcomar.

Whatever ostensible Colours may be given to this violent Measure, it is evidently connected with the Object which has been invariably pursued by the Majority, of eradicating my Authority ; and so well calculated to support the Influence of their Creature, Nundcomar, and deter Witnesses from appearing against him, that I make no Scruple to assert my Belief, that these are the real Motives of the Disgrace of Munny Begum, and the unmerited Elevation of Rajah Goordafs.

It is unnecessary to offer Proofs at this Time of the determined Design of the Majority to destroy my Authority : Nothing was wanting to complete it, but to repeal the first Measure of my Government, which was understood to have taken place under your express Authority, and was conspicuous to the View of all the Inhabitants of the Two Provinces.

For Proofs of the last Motive assigned for this Transaction, I appeal to the whole Tenor of the public Conduct observed by these Gentlemen towards Nundcomar.

They never afforded him the slightest Countenance, till he became my ostensible Accuser ; from that Time he has possessed every external Mark of their Favour.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors ; dated 31st July 1775.

My former Letters by the Northumberland, intended for her first Dispatch, bear the following Dates ; the 16th, 18th, and 20th of May : They contain the following Events, viz.

The Accusation of Meer Zeyhal Abdeen ; the consequent Dismissal of the Fouzdar of Houghly, appointed by the late Administration ; and the Appointment of Mirza Mouda, a Creature of Maha Rajah Nundcomar, to that Office in his Stead ; the Accusation of Raja Ram Kishen, the adopted Son of the Ranny of Rajeshahee, against Cantoo Baboo, my Banyan, and others ; the consequent Disposition of Dehlroy the Farmer, and Numdoolol the Dewan of Rajashee ; and the Grant of that Farm to Ram Kishen, with a Declaration of his Right to the eventual Succession to the Zemindary.

The Accusation of Mr. James Grant and Nonid Roy, against Munny Begum, the late Guardian of the Nabob, and Administratrix of his Household ; her consequent Dismissal ; the Elevation of the Son of Nundcomar to those high Offices in her Stead ; and the extraordinary Powers granted to Mr. Goring, deputed, for the Execution of those Purposes, to Moorshedabad.

The Begum, since her Disgrace, has been added to the List of my Accusers. The Manner in which this extraordinary Measure was effected, will be too plainly suggested even by the Facts which appear in the abrupt and mysterious Relation of it by Mr. Goring.

Mr. Goring was deputed by the Board to divest the Begum of her Authority ; to place it in the Hands of the Son of Nundcomar ; to receive from the Begum the Accounts of the Nabob's Expences ; and to deliver them to the Gentlemen who were at the same Time appointed to examine and report them to the Board. What private Instructions he received, I know not ; but one of his first Acts of Authority (after having taken Care to impress the Begum with a proper Idea of the Extent of his

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his Power over her own Person, by apprizing her of the Order of the Board for her Removal from the Palace to a remote House in the City, and that the Execution of this Order depended solely on his Option) was to imprison Etwar Ally Cawn, her chief Eunuch and confidential Servant, on the Complaint of one of the Servants of the Nabob's Household, respecting a private Grievance, totally foreign from the declared Purposes of Mr. Goring's Commission. By this Species of Torture, inflicted on the Mind of a weak Woman, who had hitherto been accustomed to the gentlest Treatment and most respectful Address from all Persons, of what Rank soever, who approached her, she was compelled to deliver a Paper to Mr. Goring, containing an Account of Two Sums charged to have been paid to Mr. Middleton and myself, each amounting to 1,50,000 Rupees. Etwar Ally Cawn was in consequence immediately released from Imprisonment, and the Begum permitted to continue in Possession of her own Apartments.

It is remarkable, that even the obvious Precaution of introducing this strange Production with some Circumstance which might mark it as the voluntary Act of the Begum, was totally disregarded; and the Begum, the Woman of the first Rank in the Province, made abruptly to present a formal Accusation against the first Member of the present, and the two first Members of the last Administration, with the gloomy Silence of a common mercenary Informer. The following Extracts will serve as a Specimen of the Oppression exercised on the Begum and her Officers; the Mode chosen by Mr. Goring for eluding the Appeals which she might be provoked to make to the Supreme Court of Justice; and the Derision with which this insolent young Man has dared to treat her Feelings, even in a Letter written by him to the Council.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 17th May 1775.

" On the Begum's hearing that Part of the Letter read, relating to her being removed to Meer Jaffier's House, she exclaimed against it, and said, That if she was to quit the Kella, she would go to Calcutta. I told her this was a discretionary Order, and left to me, if I thought it necessary; explaining to her that Part of my Instructions, and assuring her she would be used with the utmost Respect, according to your Orders. I beg to know, however, if you will admit of her going to Calcutta, should I find it necessary to remove her from the Kella; which I fear I shall, from the Character of the People about her, particularly Etwar Ally Cawn, and Roy Ano Sing, the Head of the Hircarrahs, who have been the chief Managers since the Begum has had Charge of the Nabob, and who have accumulated great Wealth, particularly the former, by his Excellency's Account, who was raised from a menial Station to the one he now holds. As the Begum hinted that there were Courts of Justice at Calcutta, and that, though aggrieved, could there get Redress, if you think proper, all Orders for confining the Servants who may be, or are faulty, shall be issued in the Nabob's Name, who, I apprehend, has an undoubted Right over them."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 5th of June.

" I have to add, that, previous to sending the above Papers, I waited on her (the Begum) with the Nabob and Gourdas. On mentioning the Matter, she flew into a violent Passion, abused Gourdas, beat herself, and denied the Whole."

Extract of a Letter from Nonid Roy, addressed to the General and the Gentlemen of the Council, and entered in Consultation of the 24th July.

" On the 2d of the same Month, between 7 and 8 this Morning, Rajah Gourdas went to Ferrabaug, and was received very graciously by Mr. Goring, who expressed his Pleasure at the Kindness of the Rajah in this Visit; after which they entered into Consultation with Chyton Durr, the Behla Treasurer, concerning the Nezarana given to the Governor, amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees, which were sent to Calcutta at the Time of the Begum's being invested with the Administration. At last the said Treasurer mentioned something contrary to the Orders of the said Gentleman, and was therefore put under a Guard of Sepoys for near Two Hours; after which he agreed that he would relate in the Evening whatever he might be able to discover from Yatebar Ally Cawn, and from an Examination into the Papers: On this he was released. Rajah Gourdas and the said Treasurer went in the Evening to Ferrabaug, and remained there till near Eight at Night. I understand that nothing was settled. Victuals being sent to Mr. Goring from the Nabob's Sircars, according to our established Custom, he sent it back again. The Papers of the Sherista of the Nizamut, Behla, &c. remained open from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Seven in the Evening."

Mr. Goring still continues at the City, notwithstanding the ostensible Purposes of his Commission are, or ought to have been, long ago concluded, retaining the Begum in the most absolute State of Dependence, and persisting in his Endeavours to extort from her further Accusations; sometimes practising on her Fears by Threats; at others, tempting by Promises of restoring her former Authority,

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ity. This I learn from private Information; but I do not think it safe to divulge my Authority. You will judge of the Probability of it, from the Facts avowed by Mr. Goring in his Letters, and from the general Tenor of his Commission. This Treatment of the Begum has hitherto produced no other Effect, than to irritate her to short Gusts of Anger, and ineffectual Resolutions to come down to Calcutta for an Asylum against a Tyranny which she could no longer submit to.

Such is the State of the Person whom your former Administration thought worthy of being placed in the first Office of Dignity in these Provinces, and whom your subsequent Commands have since confirmed in that Trust, with Expressions of your fullest Approbation, and even the most honourable Testimonies of your Applause, bestowed on myself for the Part which I had in the Plan and Conduct of this Transaction.

As your Curiosity may be excited to read at large the Proceedings on the Dismission and subsequent Treatment of Munny Begum, and the other Matters produced from both, I beg Leave to recommend to your Perusal the following Consultations of the Secret Department, in which they will be found; viz. 1st, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 25th May, 8th and 12th June, and 24th July.

EXTRACT of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel George Monson, and P. Francis, Esquire, to the Court of Directors; dated 16th May 1775.

The laborious Duties in which we are constantly engaged, will not permit us to enter into a regular Detail of our Proceedings. The voluminous Records sent Home by the present Ship, will shew the Court of Directors that every Moment of our Time has been dedicated, in one Shape or other, to the Prosecution of their Service. Whether, consistently with our Duty to the India Company, we could have adopted and pursued a different System of Conduct, must be left to their Determination. Since the Dispatch of the Anson, some interesting Facts have been brought before us, in the different Departments of the Board: That they may not be lost or over-looked in the Multitude of other Affairs with which the Consultations are filled, we have thought proper to collect them briefly in One Point of View; and to lay them before the Court of Directors, without any Observations upon them.

1st. The Begum is removed from her Office of Guardian to the Nabob. The Charge against her is, for the Embezzlement of a Sum of Money, not less than Ten Lacks, in the Adjustment of the Nabob's Accounts with his Household. The Discovery was unexpected. The original Accounts of the Nizamut are produced by a Person lately in the Begum's Service. Mr. James Grant, the Gentleman to whom they were communicated at Muxadavad, comes down to Calcutta on Purpose to lay the Papers before the Board. The Steps taken by us, in order to investigate the Truth of this Discovery, appear fully on the Records of the Revenue Department; whether the Sums supposed to be embezzled belong to the Nabob, or to his Creditors, or to the Company, cannot yet be ascertained: They appear to have been received by the Begum, though not fairly accounted for by her. Her Removal from all Influence or Authority, while the Injury was depending, appeared to us indispensably necessary. The Natives of this Country have neither Virtue nor Courage enough to stand forth as Evidences against Persons actually high in Power. This Lady is no Way related to the Nabob, nor can we perceive any just Reason why she should ever have been appointed to be his Guardian; such an Office, in our Opinion, should never have been intrusted to a Woman, particularly in this Country, where every Circumstance contributed to make a Woman incapable of executing it. The Nabob, we hear, is a young Man of a most promising Disposition and Character, though his Education has been shamefully neglected, and little Attention paid to the Care of his Morals: He is now of an Age not to require much longer the Superintendence of a Guardian; and the Expence of that Office may be saved to the Company. The Fortunes notoriously carried out of this Country by the Company's Servants, of all Ranks, we think it impossible for any Two Men really to disagree in their Conclusion. We do not mean to involve ourselves any longer in the Toil and Odium of pursuing these Enquiries. Reformation at all Times is a difficult and invidious Office; to carry it to any Extent, without the Assistance, or contrary to the Inclination, of the executive Magistrate of Government, is plainly impossible. We find, upon Enquiry, that the original Covenants entered into by the Governor, and others of the Company's principal Servants, have all been sent to England. We very much doubt, therefore, whether a Prosecution against any of them, in the Supreme Court of Judicature here, would be effectual. Besides which, we have Reasons for being assured, that other Means would be taken to defeat it; and we should only have the Mortification of seeing Persons, whose Evidence might be necessary, either bought off by Corruption or persecuted to Destruction.

EXTRACT of the Minute of General Clavering, George Monson, and P. Francis; dated 3d August 1775.

By an Account Current between the Company and the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, made up by Mr. Crofies to the End of February last, it appeared, that there was a Balance then due to him, on Account of his Pension, of Sicca Rupees 7,64,958. As his Affairs have been left in the utmost Confusion by the Begum, and very considerable Debts are due from him to the Servants of the Household, Sepoys, and others, we were in Hopes that, by a just

and careful Application of the above Balance, the most urgent of his Creditors, who are in great Distress, and consequently very clamorous, might have been paid, and the Nabob himself relieved from a Variety of pressing Difficulties, in which the Embezzlement or Mismanagement of his Stipend had involved him. On a more minute Enquiry, however, into the State of his Accounts with the Company, we discovered, with equal Surprise and Concern, that a material Error had taken place in adjusting those Accounts: In consequence of which, instead of having a Balance due to him at the End of February last, he was actually over-paid. In conformity to the express Orders of the Court of Directors, dated the 10th of April 1771, the Reduction of his Stipend from 31,81,860 Rupees, to Sixteen Lacks, was to take place on the 21st of January 1772, and the Remainder ordered to be appropriated to the Payment of Debts, and other Services; yet it appears, that the whole Stipend, according to the higher Establishment, was issued to him up to the End of the Year 1772. This Error, which the Governor General admits to be a *very material* one, and says must be rectified, in fact creates an Over-payment, or Balance against the Nabob, of 7,30,225 Sicca Rupees; and being long since squandered away or embezzled, cannot, in our Opinion, ever be recovered. It will, as we presume, appear remarkable to the Court of Directors, when they observe that, altho' the Nabob is credited for his whole Stipend, for the Year 1772, yet the Sinking Fund is credited in the First Article with the Sum of S.R. 24,12,336, which includes the Saving supposed to arise in that Year by the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend. In what Manner such large Sums have been applied, while the Debts of the Nabob have been suffered to accumulate, and he himself kept in a disgraceful State of Indigence, can only, for the present, be Matter of Conjecture. The Examination which we have ordered to be made into the Accounts of the Nizamut will, we hope, throw some satisfactory Light upon the Subject. In the mean Time we can, on the Authority of some Accounts sent to Mr. Hastings by the Begum herself, inform the Court of Directors, that there has been an Exceeding in the Nabob's Expences of above Nine Lacks and an Half beyond his Allowance.

The Begum, of her own Accord, has sent down a Declaration of her having given the Governor General a Lack and a Half of Rupees; which she adheres to and confirms, in her Answers to certain Questions put to her on this Subject, by the Governor's Desire. The above is the Sum mentioned in her Letter to Rajah Nundcomar, which he laid before the Board, and probably is the same. The Court of Directors will judge how far the Establishment of this Part of his Charge confirms the Probability of the Remainder.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 25th January 1776.

Extract of Minute of General Claverings, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis; dated 15th September 1775.

Par. 14. In Answer to every Thing the Governor General has said upon the Subject of the Dismission of Munny Begum, we content ourselves with observing, That it was not an Operation of such mighty pompous Importance as he makes it: She is not the Nabob's Mother: She is not by Birth a Woman of any Rank; but originally, as we are informed, a Slave, and a dancing Girl. We consider her merely as an Instrument in the Governor's Hand, to dispose of the Nabob's Revenue as he might think proper. His committing the Guardianship of the Nabob to a *weak Woman*, as he calls her in another Place, is not to be accounted for on any other Principle. In this Country, still more than in any other, a Woman is particularly disqualified for such an Office. We affirm also, that her Appointment was in direct Opposition to the Orders of the Court of Directors, contained in their Letter of the 5th August 1771: They order the Governor and Council to substitute some Person in the Place of Mahomed Reza Cawn, who might be well qualified for the Affairs of Government, and to recommend him to the Nabob, to be Minister of the Government, and Guardian of the Nabob's Minority: Instead of obeying these judicious Orders, Mr. Hastings and his Council divided the Office, and the Salary annexed to it, among Three Persons: The First a weak Woman, incapable, in this Country, of any active Employment;—we believe there never was an Instance in India of such a Trust so disposed of: The Second, Rajah Goordass, whom Mr. Hastings now calls, a *young Man of mean Abilities, a Gentoo, and the Son of Rajah Nundcomar*: The Third, Rajah Bullub, whose Youth and Inexperience evidently made it impossible that he should be fit for such an Office as that of Roy Royan. In the Hands of the Governor General, he may be a convenient Instrument.—By this State of the whole Transaction, it appears, that the first Measure of Mr. Hastings's Government was a direct Disobedience of the Company's Orders.

Par. 15. Our Appointment of Rajah Goordass was temporary: We had no Choice, but between him and the Nabob's Mother. As for Munny Begum, the present Distresses of the Nabob and his Family, the Clamours of his Creditors, and the mean and dishonourable State in which he was kept, sufficiently shews what Care she took of his Revenues, and in what Manner they were disposed of. Her Care of his Education stands much upon the same Footing: While she was destroying his Fortune, it is not likely that she should attend to the Cultivation of his Mind; nor do we conceive it possible she could be qualified for such a Trust. The Accounts brought down by

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Mr. James Grant are under Examination. The Over-payment of near Fourteen Lacks, on Account of the Nabob's Pension, in the Year 1772, is admitted by Mr. Hastings as a *material Error*. The Nabob's *present Debts are supposed* to amount to Nine Lacks, contracted during the Guardianship of the Begum. If any Regard had been paid to the Company's Orders of August 1771, which direct that the Minister of the Durbar should deliver, Annually, to the Board, a regular and exact Account of the Application of the several Sums paid by the Company to the Nabob, such Waste and Embezzlement could not have happened; but, on the other Hand, some Gentlemen, who appear to have profited by the Begum's Bounty, would have been precluded from one of the principal Sources of their Emoluments.

Par. 20. We now proceed to the Governor's Minute of the 30th July. He asserts, that the Begum was compelled to deliver a Paper to Mr. Goring, containing an Account of Two Sums, of a Lack and a Half each, given to Mr. Middleton and the Governor. We pay no Regard to that *private Information* from which the Governor collects his Accounts of Mr. Goring's supposed ill Treatment of the Begum: We do not believe that any Compulsion was used with her, to induce her to make this Discovery; if there was any, let him prove it. The Court of Directors will see, that, on her mentioning an Intention to come to Calcutta, she had immediately Permission given her to remove to this Town, or any other Part of the Provinces. We confess it appears very extraordinary, that Mr. Hastings should employ so much Time and Labour to shew that the Discoveries against him have been obtained by improper Means, *but that he should take no Step whatsoever to invalidate the Truth of them*. He does not deny the Receipt of the Money: The Begum's Answers to the Questions put to her at his own Desire, make it impossible that he should deny it. It seems he has formed some Plan of Defence against this, and similar Charges, which he thinks will avail him in a Court of Justice, and which it would be imprudent in him to anticipate at this Time. If he has not received the Money, we see no Reason for such a guarded and cautious Method of proceeding. An innocent Man would take a shorter and easier Course; he would voluntarily exculpate himself by his Oath.

Par. 21. The Governor quotes Part of a Letter from Nuned Roy: If he had given the Whole of it, the Court of Directors would see that it contains an Account of Seven Lacks of Rupees, distributed among Gentlemen in the Company's Service, out of the Nabob's Treasury.

Par. 29. The Governor's pathetic Representation of Mr. Goring's Tyranny exercised over the Begum, the Nabob, and their Servants, has not a single Fact or Proof to support it. Supposing the Necessity of dismissing the Begum (of which we are every Day more and more convinced) we know not how such a Measure could be conducted with greater Mildness and Moderation. The Remainder of the Governor's Minute is in the same Style of Declamation. We have made no authoritative Demands on the Supreme Court of Judicature, nor proposed any ensnaring Questions to them; neither have we reduced the Nabob and his Household to a State of Servitude; on the contrary, we have relieved him from the vilest Dependence upon the Caprice of a Woman, who wasted his Fortune, neglected his Education, and denied him not only every Indulgence, but even the common Necessaries to support his Appearance equal to his Rank.

EXTRACT of the Governor General's Minute, containing Observations on that of the Majority of the 15th September 1775. N° 1.

14, 15, }
20, 21, } These require no Reply.
29. }

EXTRACT of Mr. Smith's Report.

Ordered, That Extracts be speedily made from the Consultations and Proceedings of the Governor General and Council, relative to all Monies taken, or stated as taken, by the Company's Servants in Bengal, and not authorized by the Court of Directors; and that Copies thereof be delivered to Mr. Sayer and Mr. Smith, for their Advice what Measures it is proper to pursue for Recovery of all Sums for the Use of the Company, which may appear to have been unduly received by their Servants.

Mr. Smith's Report.

Pursuant to the foregoing Order, I have not only perused the several Extracts delivered to me by Mr. Wilks, but also the original Consultations and Proceedings of the Governor General and Council of Bengal, thereby referred to; which, being very voluminous, have required a great deal of Time to read and digest.

In some of the Cases the Facts are very clear; but in others, the Allegations and Proofs are so loose, incorrect, and (in many Instances) so contradictory to each other, that I cannot form a Satisfactory Opinion of them.

Wishing to give the best Information to the Court in my Power, I will first, as shortly as possible, state

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state the different Cases, as they appear upon Record, and then mention what Measures occur to me as proper to be pursued.

The Cases of the different Persons vary in their Circumstances; but they may be arranged under Three General Heads, viz.

1. Presents, or Gratuities, from Munny Begum, out of the Infant Nabob's Treasury.

2. Munny Begum's Affairs.

3. The Persons charged with receiving Presents or Gratuities from Munny Begum, or the Infant Nabob's Treasury, or for Promotions in his Household, are

Mr. Hastings

and

Mr. Middleton.

The Charge against Mr. Hastings is, of a Present on Behalf of Rajah Gourdas, as well as Munny Begum; but they are so connected, they cannot with Propriety be separated.

These Accusations were first introduced by Nundcomar; and, in the Course of the Enquiry to establish them, the Charge came out against Mr. Middleton.—As the Charges against Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton are attended with different Circumstances, they must be stated separately.

Nundcomar's Charge on Mr. Hastings, is

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22d September 1772. Given by Nundcomar to Mr. Hastings, at Calcutta, for procuring Rajah Gourdas's Appointment to the Nabobship, and causing Munny Begum to be made Superior of the Family, by Means of Jaggernaut Paul Kishen, Consummahs of the Governor; together with Chiffen Naut Nurfing, and Sedanund, 3 Bags of Gold Mohurs, 4,412, at 17 Arcot Rupees per Mohur	75,004	—	—
25th September 1772. Given more at Calcutta, by Means of Jaggernaut and Paul Kishen; together with Sadenund and Nur Sing, One Bag of Gold Mohurs	24,998	8	—
6th October 1772. Sent to D ^o for Batta on the above-mentioned Sums; which having been paid as Arcot, Mr. Hastings required should be made up Sunnauts, by Means of Jaggernaut and Paul Kishen, together with Nur Sing	3,102	—	—
9th D ^o . Sent Mr. Hastings, at Calcutta, by Means of Jaggernaut and Paul Kishen, together with Sheeveram	1,000	—	—
August 1772. Given to Mr. Hastings, at Moorshedabad, by Munny Begum, upon the Occasion of constituting her the Superior of the Family, and taking away the Superiority from Baboo Begum, Mother of the Nabob Mebawruck ul Dowlah, who before enjoyed that Rank	1,00,000	—	—
The Governor, Mr. Hastings, in November 1772, went from Calcutta to Moorshedabad: He remained about 3 Months at Cossimbuzar, and sometimes went into the Nabob's Palace. After Mr. Hastings returned from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, Munny Begum said to Rajah Gourdas, "Write Word to Marajah Nundcomar, that it is proper and requisite to give One Lack and 50,000 Rupees to the Governor; and beg of Marajah to ask the Governor, whether it shall be sent in ready Money, or by a Bill of Exchange." I accordingly asked Mr. Hastings; who answered, "I have Connections in Trade in that Part of the Country; let this Money be paid to Nur Sing, Cantoo's Brother, who is at Cossimbuzar." In consequence of which I wrote to Rajah Gourdas and Munny Begum, that they should deliver the Money to Nur Sing, Cantoo's Brother. Munny Begum, with Cantoo's Knowledge, in November 1772, paid this Money to the Governor, Mr. Hastings, by the Means of Nur Sing aforesaid, from under the Care of Chytun Ahur, Cash Keeper to the Behellah Sonat	1,50,000	—	—
	2,50,000	—	—

TOTAL

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T O T A L of Nundcomar's Charge.

The Court have already had the Opinion of Counsel respecting the last Article of the above Charge (1,50,000 Rupees) wherefore my Attention will be confined to the former Articles.

The Matter rested for some Time on the mere Allegation of Nundcomar; but on his being called upon a Second Time, he produced a Paper, which he alledged to be a Letter received by him in 1773 from Munny Begum; the Date of the Letter I have not been able to learn. This Letter is entered in the Revenue Consultations of March 1775, Fol. 1470, and should be referred to for a clear Idea of its Contents. It imports to relate, That the Begum had sent a Proposal to the Governor (then at Cossimbuzar) of a Lack of Rupees, in Gratitude for Favours conferred on her, and that he declined it; but when pressed, he said, Very well, if you do think proper to give a Present, give Two Lacks, as Maha Rajah engaged, otherwise do as you please. The Letter then says, She guessed this Two Lacks was a Part of the Three Lacks, about which she wrote to him (Nundcomar) before, and she guessed that if she said any Thing about it, all that his Kindness had done would lose its Effect; and that she therefore sent Word to the Governor, that she desired Maha Rajah to do what was necessary; and that he had wrote her an Answer, but had not mentioned any precise Sum; and that she thought it probable, in Conformity to what she had wrote Maha Rajah, he had engaged for this Sum, and that she considered herself bound to discharge what he had engaged for; and that she therefore desired the Governor would accept One Lack of Rupees, and told him, she would draw upon Nundcomar for the other Lack, payable in Calcutta; in which the Governor concurred. The Letter then requests of Nundcomar the Loan of a Lack of Rupees, and that he will pay it to the Governor: And the Letter then says, She (the Begum) was then raising One Lack of Rupees, which she should then present to the Governor.

The above Letter was delivered back to Nundcomar.—Afterwards, it being supposed that Munny Begum had very much mismanaged the Nabob's Affairs, the Majority of the Council sent a Person to enquire into such Mismanagement; a very principal Object of his Commission seems to have been to establish Nundcomar's Accusation against Mr. Hastings. The Proof obtained on this Examination is to the following Effect.

Rajah Gourdafs, on Examination, said, That when the Governor came to Cossimbuzar, he received One Lack of Rupees in Specie from Munny Begum, exclusive of the Lack and an Half he before wrote about; and that, by a Purwannah to Rajah Nundcomar, she ordered him to pay a further Sum of a Lack at Calcutta; and that Chyton Durr, the Begum's Treasurer, was privy to this Affair. Gourdafs afterwards said, That besides the Lack and a Half of Rupees on Account of Entertainment, Mr. Hastings received Two other Lacks as follows, viz. One Lack at Calcutta by Nundcomar, the other Lack at Cossimbuzar; that the Lack of Rupees received from Nundcomar was taken up at Interest from the Bankers; and in Part Payment of that Debt, he (Gourdafs) received Two Bills from Yatebar Ally Cawn, One for 35,000, the other for 15,000 Rupees; and Yatebar Ally Cawn also gave an Order for the other 50,000 Rupees, but that was never paid.

On Examination of Yatebar Ally Cawn about the Two Lacks of Rupees, he answered, I know nothing of the Matter, nor does the Begum; nor did she cause it to be given through any other Person.

On Chyton Durr being examined about the Two Lacks, he answered, I know nothing of the Matter. On Gourdafs being further asked, In what Manner the Lack of Rupees which the Governor received at Cossimbuzar was given? he answered, The Begum gave it out of her own Treasury, at the Time the Governor was at Cossimbuzar; but I don't know who was the Person employed in the Transaction. On being asked how he became acquainted with the Circumstance of the Begum's giving this Lack? he answered, From the Contents of the Letter wrote by the Begum to Maha Rajah; but, on a further Question, he admitted he did not see the original Letter, but saw a Copy of it.

Gourdafs afterwards delivered his Evidence in Writing, to the same Effect as before stated, respecting the Two Lacks of Rupees inquired after; concluding his Narration by saying, That he became acquainted with these Circumstances from the Munny Begum's written Order upon the Maha Rajah.

The above is the Substance of the whole Evidence stated upon Record against Mr. Hastings, respecting all the Sums, except the Lack and an Half for Entertainment, already considered by Counsel.

Mr. Hastings has wrote a long Letter of Observations to the Directors, but has not offered any Proofs, or entered into a Defence of the Charges made.

It appears however upon Record, that Nundcomar had long meditated an Accusation against Mr. Hastings, and that he had prepared the Heads of Charges to be exhibited; which Paper is entered on Record, and none of the Charges now made are taken Notice of in that Paper. Munny Begum herself wrote a Letter, where, after speaking of the Lack and an Half of Rupees to Mr. Middleton, and a Lack and an Half to Mr. Hastings for Entertainment, she says, Besides these Sums I have not given, or caused a single Cowry to be given, to the Governor General.

As to Mr. Middleton.

By the Secret Consultations of May 1775, Page 2,288, it appears from the Nabob's Circar, under the Seal of Munny Begum, that 1,50,000 Rupees were paid Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by Baboo Begum.

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The Begum, in her Letter before mentioned, wrote thus:—"The Sum of One and an Half Lacks of Rupees to Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by Baboo Begum, was paid at Three Payments." One Lack was delivered into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo by Chyton Durr, at a certain Time mentioned; 25,000 Rupees at another Time; and 25,000 Rupees at another Time.

Upon the Whole of this Evidence, I cannot bring myself to think, that there is sufficient Ground for the Company to commence a Suit against Mr. Hastings for Recovery of those Sums, to which my Observations are confined: I mean all the Sums stated, except the Lack and an Half, upon which the Opinion of Counsel has been taken. The Proof is exceedingly confused; but when I consider the Eagerness the Majority of the Council have shewn to establish those Charges; the extraordinary Measures they pursued for the Purpose; the very easy Mode of proving the Facts, if true; the very slender Proof (if any) that is given; the Observation arising upon the Face of the Proof; and the flat Contradiction of Munny Begum; these various Circumstances, in my Mind, amount almost to an absolute Conviction, that the Story cannot be true. If the Fact had been true, the Persons mentioned by Nundcomar as those through whose Hands the Four first Articles were paid, might have been examined, and they must have proved the Facts; but it does not appear that any one of them was called upon, although most of them were resident at Calcutta. This Proof would have been easy and certain; if any Thing had been given for procuring the Naibship for Goordafs, he must have known it; but he was not asked a Question upon that Subject. The only Witnesses that attempt any Proof, are Nundcomar and his Son-in-Law, Rajah Gourdafs. As to Nundcomar, if his bad Character was not too well established not to deserve Credit, the Manner in which he tells this Story would destroy his Credit. In the Outset he avows making those Charges against Mr. Hastings, only because he feared Complaints would be made against himself, and because he was angry at Mr. Hastings shewing Disrespect to him and Favour to others. He states the Money all to have been paid in August, September, October, and November, 1772; but the Letter produced by him, in Confirmation of this Story, is not pretended to be received till 1773, long after the Payments are pretended to be made; and yet the Letter imports a Request of a Loan, to make a Payment of 1,00,000 Rupees.—If Nundcomar had either paid, or engaged to pay, such large Sums for Munny Begum, no Doubt, in the Letter he is supposed to have written to her, he would have informed her of it.—I cannot help thinking that this Letter was forged.

As to Gourdafs, he positively asserts the Payment of Two Lacks of Rupees, and refers to Chyton Durr and Yatebar Ally Cawn, as Persons who knew of it as well as himself; but both those Persons deny any Knowledge of it. And afterwards Gourdafs varied in his Story, and said, he did not know who was the Person employed in the Transaction; and, at last, he admitted that he knew nothing of the Matter, but what appeared in a Copy of a Letter, supposed to be wrote by the Begum to Nundcomar, the Original of which he had never seen.

If such Letter as is stated, or any other Letter, had been wrote by the Begum, it would have been material to produce them to her; but this was not done: However, she was examined to the Fact; and, although she was in the absolute Power of Mr. Goring, she positively, and in clear Terms, denied having paid or given any Thing to Mr. Hastings, except a Lack and an Half for Entertainment.

However, if, upon the Whole of the Case, the Court should think it sufficiently suspicious to warrant a Proceeding against Mr. Hastings, the proper Mode will be by a Suit in Equity in the Supreme Court at Bengal, before he comes Home, or in the Court of Chancery, after his Return to England.

As to Mr. Middleton, there is no Doubt or Contradiction in the Evidence. A Warrant under Seal shews, that a Lack and an Half of Rupees was paid to him; and the Begum, in clear Terms, states the Times and Mode of Payment. It is not stated, but I presume it was paid by Way of Gratuity or Present for some supposed Service; if so, it may be recovered by Suit in the Supreme Court at Bengal: But being informed that he is dead, and that it is doubtful whether he has left Assets sufficient to pay his Debts, it must be left to the Consideration of the Court, whether it is worth while to pursue this Business against his Representatives.

I have read this Report; and, if the Facts are correctly stated, I think the Methods proposed for the Company to pursue, are very proper.

11th December 1776.

C. Sayer.

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MR. GORING'S EVIDENCE.

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CHARLES GORING, Esquire, being then examined, was asked, At what Time he was appointed by the Governor General and Council, to go up to Moorshedabad, on any particular Service? he said, On the 9th of May 1775.—Being asked, What was the Object of his Commission? he said, The Object was, first, to dispossess Munny Begum, the Wife of Meer Jaffier, of the Charge of the Guardianship of the Nabob's Person and Household, and to give the same into the Charge of the Dewan Rajah Gourdas: The Second Object was to demand the State and Household Accounts, from the Middle of April 1764 to the Middle of August 1772, as well as the Accounts from that Time to the latest Period to which they could be closed; as it had been represented to the Governor and Council, that the Sum of 9,67,693 Rupees appeared to be due from the Begum to the Nabob, or the Servants of the Nizamut; these Accounts he was directed to put into the Possession of Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, as he received them, which he effected in the Course of about Four Months. As he was well acquainted with the Intrigues of Moorish Durbars, he thought it proper, to prevent any Intrigues on the Part of the Begum, to apply for Leave to remove her from the Nabob's Palace, if he thought it necessary; the Governor and Council granted him this Leave; which he did not put in Execution, as he did not find it necessary: On the Receipt of the Accounts he made an Abstract of the Whole. And the Witness further said, It did not appear, that the Begum had been guilty of any Embezzlements herself; but that the Presents she had given to Europeans and others, and the Balance left owing by Mahomed Reza Cawn, had been the Cause of the distressed Situation of the Nabob's Affairs: That he has now in his Hands the original Account, with the Nabob's Seal, signed by the proper Officers of the Household; and the Translation which he then delivered in to the Committee, was made and written by the Nabob's own English Secretary; and the Witness produced to the Committee his Letter to the Governor General and Council, which he sent with the Account: And, for further Explanation, the Witness begged Leave to refer them to the Bengal Secret Consultations of the 2d, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 25th May, 8th June, Two of the 24th July, 30th July, and 4th September 1775. The Witness being then asked, Whether, at the Time he demanded the Accounts of the Begum, she told him, that she had given any Sums of Money to particular English Gentlemen; and to whom, and how much? he said, The Accounts were not investigated by him; but in the Course of Four Months he often pressed the Begum to inform him, or give him some Lights to adjust them, without giving him the Trouble of examining them for Ten Years back: That the Nabob, some Time about the latter End of May or the Beginning of June, had thought proper to imprison the Begum's favourite Eunuch, Etwah Ali Cawn, and the Person who was chiefly concerned in the Transactions of her Affairs; she sent him a Message, and requested, he would interest himself with the Nabob, to have the Eunuch released for a few Hours, having something of Importance to communicate to the Witness, on which she wished to consult him: That he applied to the Nabob for this Purpose, and begged he would deliver him to his Charge, which he did, and the Witness promised to return him the same Night; he heard nothing from the Begum till the following Day, when she sent him a Message, desiring he would accompany the Nabob to her Apartment; on their First Meeting, she entered into a long Detail of her Administration, endeavouring to represent it in the most favourable Light; at length she came to the Point, and told him, his urgent and repeated Request to her to be informed how the Balance arose of which he was to inquire, induced her to repeat, from Memory, what she herself had given; then mentioning the Sum of One Lack and an Half of Rupees to Governor Hastings to feast him, and a Lack and an Half to Mr. Middleton, given by the Hands of Baboo Begum, the Nabob's own Mother: He considered this as a mere Matter of Conversation, and rose to depart; but was detained by the Begum's requesting the Nabob to come to her: A Scene of Weeping and Complaint then began at the Loss of her Power, which made the Witness still more impatient to be gone, he repeatedly sent to his Excellency for that Purpose; he at Length came out, and delivered him, the Witness, a Paper from the Begum, sealed with her own Seal, containing the Two above Sums of a Lack and an Half to Mr. Hastings, and a Lack and an Half to Mr. Middleton; which Paper he sent down to the Governor and Council at Calcutta.—Being then asked, Whether there were any other Sums? he said, There were other Sums, which appear under One Head in the Account Current, to sundry Gentlemen's Banyans and Servants, amounting to 31,425 Rupees; besides these, there are other Sums contained in the Persian Account not yet translated, and which indeed he did not chuse to have translated, lest he should draw the whole Settlement upon his Back.—Being asked, In what Situation he had this Conversation with the Begum? he said, There was a Curtain between them.—Being then asked, How he knew it was the Begum? he said, The Nabob went behind the Curtain to her, as his Mother-in-Law, and brought back the above-mentioned Paper, which he said he had received from her.—Being asked, In what Language he conversed with the Begum and the Nabob? he said, In the Moorish Language.—Being then asked,

Whether

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Whether he was not afterwards directed to put certain Questions to the Begum relative to this Transaction, on Behalf of the Governor General? he said, He received a Letter from the Governor General and Council, inclosing Three Propositions; the Letter was directed to himself, Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, Martin, and Grant, he thinks, with positive Orders, that they should go together to the Begum's, and deliver those Propositions, and not separate till she had given an Answer to them. The Propositions were,

First. Was any Application made to you (meaning the Begum) for the Account which you have delivered of Three Lacks of Rupees, said to have been paid to the Governor General and Mr. Middleton; or did you deliver the Account of your own free Will and unsolicited?

Secondly. In what Manner was the Application made to you, and by whom?

Thirdly, On what Account was the Sum of One Lack and an Half given to the Governor General, which you have laid to his Account? was it in Consequence of any Requisition from him; or of any previous Agreement, or of any established Usage?

The Answer the Begum delivered to him, the Witness, was immediately inclosed in a Letter from him to the Governor General and Council, and forwarded.

Being then asked, Whether he does not think that the Begum might have some Resentment to Mr. Hastings, that might induce her to make this Complaint? he said, He does not conceive that the Begum could have any Resentment to Mr. Hastings; as she was indebted to him for the Post which, till then, she enjoyed.—Being asked, Whether it was not to him she attributed her Removal from that Post? he said, He should conceive not; as he explained to her fully, on his first coming, the Cause of her Suspension from Office, which, as he before said, was to enable him to investigate what had been done with the 9,67,693 Rupees.

The Witness was then asked, Whether her Answers were delivered in Writing, and under her Seal? he said, They were delivered in Writing, and, he believes, under her Seal: And the Witness added, They may be seen upon the Secret Consultations, from the 9th of May to the 4th of September.

Being asked, Whether, during the Time he was at Moorsshedabad, he received any other Account of any Presents, made by Munny Begum to Mr. Hastings, or others? he said, Rajah Goordass delivered him an Account of Two Lacks of Rupees, said to have been paid by the Munny Begum to Mr. Hastings, One of the Two Lacks by the Hands of his Father Nundcomar, and the other by the Hands of some Person whom he did not recollect, but may be seen in the Consultations. When he waited on the Begum with Rajah Goordass, to request a further Explanation of this Matter, she flew into a violent Rage, abused Goordass very grossly, beat herself, and denied the Whole.—Being asked, Whether the Rajah Nundcomar was not prosecuted in the Supreme Court, and executed about this Time? he said, He was under Prosecution and executed whilst he was at Moorsshedabad on this Commission.—Being asked, Whether he heard that he had been before the Council, giving an Account of some of those very Sums of Money taken from the Begum at that Time? he said, He did hear Nundcomar had been under Examination before the Council, and for a Variety of Sums, which, he was informed, he declared he could prove the Identity of, but could not ascertain the exact Time.

Being asked, What Effect the Execution of Nundcomar had upon the Minds of the Natives of Moorsshedabad, at that Time? he said, It both surprized and alarmed all Ranks of People, as it was deemed a very severe Sentence against a Man of his Rank and Consequence; nor could it be supposed, that any Man would dare to step forth, after the Death of this Man, to bring Charges against any Person in high Office: Doubtless, by the Laws of England, he deserved the Death he met with; but it is a Doubt with him, if, in the Predicament in which Nundcomar stood, whether it was sound Policy in the Government to suffer him to be executed.

Being then asked, Whether he is of Opinion, that the receiving of Presents, and other illicit Practices to obtain Money, has ceased in consequence of the Existence of the Supreme Court in Bengal? he said, He was certainly offered Three Lacks of Rupees, to suppress the Accounts he has delivered in, by Hadjee Mustapha, on the Part of the Ministers of the Nabob's Durbar; he was likewise compelled to receive a Present from the Nabob, of Jewels and other valuable Effects, for the Services, he was pleased to say, he, the Witness, had rendered him, which he immediately sent to his Dewan, Rajah Gourdash, with Orders to deliver them immediately to the Company's Treasury: And the Witness added, This latter Circumstance appears upon Record, as he acquainted the Governor General and Council with it by Letter.

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APPENDIX

MAJOR SCOTT'S EVIDENCE.

MAJOR Scott being called in, delivered to your Committee a Persian Paper, said to contain a Narrative written by the Begum Regent, Dowager of the late Nabob Meer Mahomed Jaffer Ally Cawn, and Mother and Guardian of the present Nabob Mubauruck ud Dowlah; setting forth the Particulars of the extraordinary Conduct and Proceedings of Mr. Charles Goring, who was deputed by the Gentlemen of the Majority, Messrs. Clavering, Monson, and Francis, to dispossess her of the Regency, and to seize upon all the Papers and Accounts;—addressed to the India Company.

Together with a Paper, said to be a Translation thereof.

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TRANSLATION of a Narrative written by the Begum Regent; Dowager of the late Nabob Meer Mahomud Jaffer Ally Khan, and Mother and Guardian of the present Nabob Mubauruck ud Dowlah; setting forth the Particulars of the extraordinary Conduct and Proceedings of Mr. Charles Goring, who was deputed by the Gentlemen of the Majority, Messrs. Clavering, Monson, and Francis, to dispossess her of the Regency, and to seize upon all the Household Papers and Accounts;—addressed to the East India Company.

MY late Husband, the deceased Nabob Myr Mahmud Jaffer Cawn, bore the English much Goodwill. His Friendship for them was manifested on every Occasion; but particularly at the Battle of Plassey, which terminated in the Defeat of their inveterate Enemy Surajah Dowlah, and was followed by the Acquisition of the Subadarry of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. At that Crisis he rendered them the most essential Services, and gave them, even at the Hazard of his Life, convincing Proofs of his Attachment. After the Victory, Lord Clive, on the Part of the Company, entered into an Agreement with Myr Jaffer, by which it was stipulated, that so long as the English should preserve their Influence and Dominion over the Provinces, the Nizamut should be vested in the Nabob and his Family, whose Honour and Advantage the Company would ever consider as inseparably united with their own. Myr Jaffer too, in the Name of himself and Family, promised an unalterable Attention to the Interests of his Allies; and the most sacred Oaths, mutually plighted, concluded and confirmed the Treaty. The Success that attended the English Arms, in the ensuing War with Myr Mahomed Cossim and the Nabob Vizier, can only be ascribed to their superior Conduct and Valour. Myr Jaffer was then reinstated in the Dignities of the Nizamut, which he enjoyed, during the Remainder of his Life, in Security and Peace. He promoted and preferred me from among the rest of his Wives, and entrusted to me the Guardianship and Education of his Children. Thus honoured and distinguished, I was treated, after the Decease of my Husband, by Lord Clive and the succeeding Governors, with every Attention and Respect: The Administration, indeed, of my beloved Children, Nijum ud Dowlah and Syfud Dowlah Behauder, was short, but it was not marked with any humiliating Circumstances of Indignity or Disgrace. The Accession of Mobauruk ud Dowlah to the Musnud, was neither attended with any Diminution of my Authority, or Injury to my Reputation. Encouraged by the obliging Assurances I received from Mr. Hastings, of Countenance and Support, and animated by my personal Regard for the Company, and a Recollection of the Treaties entered into with them by my late Lord, I was easily prevailed upon to undertake the Direction of the Nizamut Affairs; a Duty the more arduous, as, since the Reduction of the Annual Stipend to 16 Lacks, it was become very difficult to support, with so scanty an Allowance, the Rank and Dignity of the Nabob. In these Circumstances, to have entrusted any Part of the Business to the Management of intermediate Agents, as had been heretofore practised, would have been very dangerous; and I determined therefore, whatever Difficulties I might meet with, to regulate every Thing myself. How ably I acquitted myself, is a Point I shall not presume to determine; but I can with Truth affirm, that the Prosperity of the Department has been the first and grand Object to which all my Views have been directed, and which I have uniformly consulted, to the best of my Understanding. Conscious of my own Integrity, happy in the Esteem and Approbation of Mr. Hastings, and highly flattered by his Kindness and Attention, I neither feared nor suspected the sad Reverse which I have since experienced, both in my Fortune and my Fame: Irreproachable in my Conduct, and unsullied in my Character, I felt no Terrors amid the Discord and Dissentions that broke out immediately after the Arrival of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis: Unacquainted with the real Dispositions of these Gentlemen, I fondly hoped that Innocence would exempt me from Insult; and that my Sex would at least entitle me to Civility and Respect. The Indignities I have since suffered, have convinced me how fatally I was deceived; and proved to me that they are equally deficient in Humanity and Good-breeding. In open Violation of all Decency and Decorum, with a total Disregard

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gard even to Appearances, and in a Manner the most unprecedented and arbitrary, did these Three Gentlemen, without giving me any previous Notice, laying any Thing to my Charge, or, as it would seem, making the smallest Enquiry, dispatch one Goring, with positive Directions to degrade and dismiss me; and at the same Time to confer on Gouradas the Superintendence of the Household, and the Guardianship of the Nabob's Person. Thus bereft of the only remaining Appendage of all my former Splendor, I saw myself in a Moment overwhelmed with Infamy and Disgrace, a miserable Outcast from my Family and Friends. Stranger as I was to the Members of Administration, their Followers, and their Views; neither participating in their Councils, or admitted to their Confidence; without Power, and without Possessions; I was unable to guess what Part of my Conduct could have drawn upon me the Resentment of these Gentlemen, or determined them to treat, with a Rigour due only to the most positive and complicated Guilt, a Person whose Reputation, during the Course of a pretty long Life, had been free even from the most distant Imputation of it. Such was the Result of the diabolical Machinations of that accursed Traitor * Nundcomar, whose Life, but for our Lenity, had long ago paid the Forfeit of his Perfidy. Neither, in Justice to the happy Discernment of his Patrons, can I suffer the Insolence and Cruelty of Goring, the hopeful Instrument of their Tyranny, their Favourite and Informer, to pass by unrecorded and forgotten: With the most unfeeling Barbarity he banished me from my own House, and forbade me any future Intercourse with my Family and Children. In vain did I represent to him, that, in violation of the most solemn Promises, I had been degraded unheard and unarraigned; that the hereditary Honours and Privileges of my Family had been transferred to one of my Servants; that my Feelings had been outraged; and that even the Delicacy of my Sex, and the sacred Rights of my Dwelling, had been openly trampled upon and insulted.—With as little Effect did I remind him of my Quality, and the Relation in which I stood to the deceased Nabob, Myr Mahmud Jaffer Khan.—Is it thus, said I, that Englishmen acquit their Obligations, or are such Acts of Violence and Oppression consistent with their boasted Character of a great and generous Nation? and, do you, Sir, stile yourself a Gentleman, and yet betray no Repugnance at being charged with the Execution, and involved in the Infamy, of so base and dishonourable a Commission?—As little susceptible of Compassion as of Shame, he heard my Entreaties and Reproaches with equal Indifference and Contempt. As a last Resource, then, I desired Permission to go to Calcutta; but I could neither obtain it, or any Indulgence or Explanation whatever, from Goring, except that the Orders of the Governor and Council were express, and must be obeyed.—He now proceeded to seal up all the Accounts relative to the Nizamut and the Nabob's Privy Purse; placed a Guard over many of my immediate Servants; seized my private Papers; surrounded my Apartments with Spies, and strictly prohibited all Persons from speaking or writing to any of my People, who were also laid under the same Restrictions; insomuch that my confidential Servant Yatebaur Ally Khaun having been, by my Orders, to wait on the Resident at the Durbar, was, on his Return, summoned before Mr. Goring, who demanded to know where he had been, and on what Errand.—Yatebaur Ally Khaun frankly communicated to him his Business with Mr. Martin; which, as it was confined entirely to my Stipend, he did not apprehend could give Offence.—Mr. Goring, however, was much displeased, and cautioned him against paying any future Visits, either there or elsewhere, but with his Knowledge and Permission; directing him withall to deliver up whatever Papers or Accounts he might have in his Possession: Such, replied he, as were entrusted to my Care, you have already forcibly taken away, and that too without the least Ceremony, although they related only to the private Transactions of the Begum my Mistress: Shortly after, under a Pretence that this Gentleman had clandestinely appropriated to his own Use a Douceur of 15,000 Rupees, that had been received some Time before on filling up a certain Vacancy in the Nabob's Household, from the new Incumbent; he was, by Mr. Goring's Orders, thrown into Prison. The Charge had no Foundation in Truth; this Money having been, with my Concurrence, and, indeed, by my Direction, placed as a Deposit in Yatebaur Ally Khaun's Hands. Several others of my Servants were also secured and confined at the same Time.—Goring himself came that Morning to my Apartments, and, ordering all my Attendants to withdraw, desired me, in a low Voice, to make out an Account particularizing the Sums I had distributed among the English Gentlemen.—I told him plainly, and I told him Truth, that I had disbursed no Money in this Manner; yet still he continued to solicit my Compliance, so that, wearied at length with his Importunity and Insolence, I could not sufficiently restrain my Resentment, or forbear upbraiding him once more with his most unworthy Behaviour, and the ungenerous and injurious Treatment I had experienced at his Hands, both personally, and through my Friends and Servants; but, as at first, I expostulated in vain; What indeed could I hope from a Heart so callous, so lost to all Sense of Shame and Honour?—On the 20th, Purboram, Goring's Agent, came to my House, when, observing my Distress and the Terror of my Domesticks, he tried to sooth me, assured me that Yatebaur Ally Khaun, whom he had that Morning released, and brought along with him, should hereafter be entirely at Liberty, and endeavoured to prevail upon me to take some Refreshment. I told him I could no longer support the Misery of my Situation, and was positively determined to set out directly, attended by my whole Family, for Calcutta, there to seek that Justice which was denied me here; and to escape, if possible, farther Ignominy and Insult. After pausing a Moment, he desired I would draw out an Account, and put down Three Lacks of Rupees, as equally divided between Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton: I begged to be excused, observing to him, that this Money had neither been tendered nor accepted with any criminal or improper View: He replied, That Gouradas asserted differently. If, said I, Gouradas has favoured you with an Information seemingly so

* Nundcomar, the Father of Gouradas.

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agreeable to your Wishes, it is quite unnecessary to consult me upon the Subject. However, you cannot but know, that it has been always customary for the Nabob to furnish a Table for the Entertainment of the Governor and his Attendants, during their Stay at his Court. The like Compliment was heretofore paid by the Company to Najum ud Dowlah and Syfud Dowlah, when they made a Visit to the Presidency. With respect to the Sum presented to Mr. Middleton, it was a free Gift from my own Privy Purse. To this Purbooram replied, That he understood this Money had been paid to those Gentlemen, as a Gratuity for secret Services; and as such, he should assuredly represent and report it. He then dictated an Account, such as best suited his Purpose, to my Secretary, and would also have caused my Seal to be affixed to it, had I not secured the Paper, and informed him that I would do nothing but in the Presence of the Nabob, Goring, and Goradass: Upon which he ordered Yautabaur Ally Khaun to be again confined, and left me. On the Morrow, the Nabob, attended by Goradass and Goring, waited upon me; and the latter, after acquainting me, that both the Nabob and Goradass had assented to, and, if necessary, were ready to attest his Account of the 3 Lacks already mentioned, insisted that I likewise should subscribe to it. I now repeated to his Excellency what I had before said to Mr. Goring's Agent, Purboram, relative to the Disbursement of this Money, and concluded by observing to him, that, conscious as he must be of the Truth of my Representation, I was deeply concerned to find he knew so little what was due to his own Dignity and Reputation, as openly to countenance and encourage so flagitious an Attempt; that such slavish Complaisance would fix an indelible Blot in his Character for ever, reflect Shame and Dishonour on his Family, and render him at once ridiculous and contemptible. Whatever were his Excellency's real Sentiments on this Occasion, he took Care to conceal them, and to feign, at least, a blind Submission to the Will of Goring, and his obsequious Compeer Goradass; nor is it surprizing that at his Age, and in his hopeless Condition, he should want Fortitude to resist Two such able Masters in the Science of Treachery, who united their Endeavours, and availed themselves of all their Experience, to seduce and deceive him. In this Situation, disappointed of the Support I had hoped for in the Nabob's Firmness, and deprived of the only Resource left me by the Imprisonment of Yatebaur Ally Cawn, the Person most in my Confidence, and from whom alone I could seek for Advice or Consolation, I saw myself reduced to the terrible Alternative of either sanctifying an Act my Soul abhorred, or of exposing myself to the wild Repentment of Men who, in the Warmth of their Zeal, and in the Pursuit of a favourite Object, were deterred by no Considerations, either of Honour or Principle; and, preserving neither Temper, Decency, or Moderation, seemed bent upon sacrificing, without Distinction, all who should dare to oppose them: Thus, then, was I at length compelled to affix my Seal to the Account as stated by Mr. Goring; which done, I delivered it to the Nabob to be disposed of as he should think proper, solemnly protesting at the same Time against the Violence that had been offered me, and formally declaring to his Excellency, that nothing but the last Necessity should ever have extorted from me even an outward Acquiescence to so unwarrantable a Procedure. The Nabob now presented the Paper to Goring, who received it with a triumphant Satisfaction; and, ordering Yatebar Ally Cawn to be set at Liberty, instantly retired. Encouraged, as it would seem, by his late Success, and persuaded, no Doubt, that all Obstacles were now surmounted, and he should hereafter experience, on all Occasions, a ready Submission to his Will, he returned a few Days after, and again desired that I would immediately prepare an Account of such Sums as I had presented to the English Gentlemen, exclusive of the 3 Lacks already mentioned: Again I assured him that no Gentleman had ever received a Rupee from me; upon which he suggested an Expedient so full of Infamy that I should have imagined even the matchless Effrontery of Goring would have blushed to propose—it was no other than that I should frame a supposititious Account, and insert in it the Names of many Persons who were absolute Strangers to me; Gentlemen whom, so far from having shared in my Bounty, I had never seen or heard of before. My Astonishment at this Proposal was too visible not to be remarked by G——. Strongly solicitous, however, to accomplish his Purpose, he exhausted all his Rhetorick, and left no Argument un urged that he hoped might engage me to promote this grand Object and End of his Commission; he sued, he threatened—assured me that it would be the readiest Means of conciliating the Favour of his Patrons; and protested that his own Credit and Influence with them depended upon my Compliance, and that he should be undone if I were so barbarous as to refuse it: Finding me, however, inexorable, and that neither Promises could tempt or Menaces intimidate me; nay, even that my Concern for his Reputation could not prevail upon me to concur in so horrible a Design, he resolved to temporize no longer, but flatly told me that Goradass had given Information of a Bribe of Two Lacks of Rupees presented to the Governor; One Lack of which had been paid here, and One Lack at Calcutta, through Nundcomar, as would sufficiently appear by my Letters to Nundcomar on the Subject. To this I replied, That if any such Letters really existed, they must have been forged by Nundcomar; that it was a Talent he excelled in, and practised with great Success; as for Example, when he counterfeited my Seal, and for some Time kept up a Correspondence in my Name with Mr. Hastings at Madras, to which, were it necessary, I might add many other Instances equally notorious. What I said made no Kind of Impression upon Goring; on the contrary, he soon after, at the Instigation of Goradass, sent for the Treasurer, and interrogated him relative to this imaginary Bribe of Two Lacks. The Treasurer assured him he knew nothing of the Matter; but Goradass insisted that he did, and that he had an Interest in concealing it. Upon which Goring reproached him in the most indecent and ungentlemanly Terms, and commanded him to be carried forthwith to Prison. My Secretary, Syed Abdul Rehym, who was present and heard the Order, represented to the Treasurer, that rather than suffer the Infamy of a public Imprisonment, it were better he should say any Thing, or subscribe to any Thing. Goring, however, countermanded the Order for his Confinement, but directed

tested him, together with his Deputy, to wait upon him on the Morrow; then turning to the Moon-
 shy said, There is due from the Begum, Account the Nizamut, a Balance of 16 Lacks, in the Collection
 of which, depend upon it, I will shew no Mercy; I will exact it with the utmost Rigour. The next Day
 Goradass again called upon the Treasurer and Yatebar Ally Khaun, to declare what they knew with re-
 spect to the Two Lacks of Rupees; and, after taking their Depositions in Writing, came, together with
 the Nabob and Goring, to my Apartments. His Insolence at this Interview was intolerable; so much
 so, indeed, as to make me forget for a Moment how much such a Wretch was below even my Con-
 tempt. I told him then, that, born and fostered in Wickedness, the shameless Depravity of his Heart
 corresponded but too well with those execrable Precepts which from his earliest Infancy had been incul-
 cated by his abandoned Parent, and made the Basis of his Education; that his Progress in Vice had
 been indeed astonishingly rapid, and his Propensity to every Thing treacherous and base, so strong as
 to have rendered him, at a very early Age, a most formidable Rival in Infamy even to his Father;
 that I yet hoped to have an Opportunity of representing the Conduct of both in proper Colours, when
 I was well assured they would become the Scorn of all good Men, and the public Marks of Infamy
 and Abhorrence. But to return to Goring; his incessant Visits and Importunity left me no Leisure
 either for Repose or Refreshment; I was perpetually teased and tormented about these Two Lacks
 of Rupees; though, as God is my Witness, the Story was a mere Fiction, and, for aught I know,
 invented by Goring himself. When I reflected on the savage, unrelenting Disposition of this Man,
 and the Characters of his Patrons, so strongly marked in their Conduct; when I considered that Mr.
 Hastings, to whom alone, in this Season of Calamity, I could look up for Assistance, had no Power
 to protect me, I sunk under a Sense of the Dangers and Distresses that surrounded me; and, prompted
 by Despair, resolved to seek, in Poison and in Death, a Refuge from Dishonour and from Shame:
 Willing, however, to make a last Effort with my Persecutors, I waited the Arrival of Goring, to de-
 clare to him the fatal Resolution I had taken, and to assure him, that his future Behaviour would
 decide not my Fate alone, but that of all my Family; who, rather than submit longer to such cruel
 Indignities, were, with me, determined to throw off an Existence, which his Tyranny had rendered
 a Burthen insupportable to us all. This Declaration made an Impression upon Goring, and checked
 and suspended for a while his Insolence and Importunity; yet I will not wrong him so much as to
 suppose that Humanity had any Share in his Forbearance. No; he foresaw and dreaded, in the Ac-
 complishment of my Purpose, the Ruin of his Labours; and his Views, and the Fears of a Heart
 destitute of every amiable and virtuous Sentiment, procured me that Respite which, knowing him
 as well as I do, it were Folly to attribute to any laudable Motive, either of Generosity or Compas-
 sion. An Opportunity so lost of enhancing the Merit of his Services, and endearing himself still
 more to his conscientious Patrons, was, no Doubt, a cruel Disappointment to the virtuous Goring:
 With infinite Regret did he see himself at last obliged to relinquish his Project, and with it all Hope
 of Encomium or Reward. It was long indeed before he could reconcile himself to this Necessity,
 whilst he endeavoured to alleviate his Chagrin by the Perusal of my private Correspondence with
 Mr. Hastings and others, which he had compelled me to deliver, no Doubt in the pleasing Expecta-
 tion of making some notable Discovery, whereon again to exercise and indulge his fertile Genius.
 It were superfluous to remark on an Act like this, or to compare it with a subsequent Attempt of
 Goring to subdue, by the Terrors of a * Military Force, that Resolution which had so long baffled
 all his Skill and Address, and which, in such a Cause, would readily have preferred even Death to
 Submission: God be praised, my own Countrymen disdained Obedience to the arbitrary Commands
 of this worst of venal Instruments. What then are we to conclude? Where is now the boasted
 Virtue of these English Rulers, when even the despised, the abject Native of Hindostan shrinks
 back with Horror at such apparent Degeneracy, and dreads to be involved in the Guilt and Infamy
 of their Conduct? Let me hope, for the Honour of the national Character, that Men like these, to
 be detested, need only to be known. But to proceed—I was not suffered to enjoy much Tran-
 quillity, before Goring again attended me, in Company with the Resident of the Durbar, Messrs.
 Maxwell, and Anderson. It seems, that General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, in
 their abundant Kindness and Anxiety for my Welfare, not satisfied, or perhaps not pleased, with the
 Result of the Enquiries made by the indefatigable Goring, relative to the Three Lacks of Rupees
 presented to Mr. Hastings and Mr. Middleton, were minded to be further informed in this important
 Article, and the Gentlemen above-mentioned were therefore formally commissioned to interrogate
 me, whether it were really a voluntary Gift; or whether any Restraint had been laid upon my
 Inclinations. As the Night was already far advanced (it was not customary with Goring to attend
 much to the Rules of Decency or Decorum); and as, in order to avoid future Persecution, it was
 my Intention to be as clear and explicit as possible in my Reply, I acquainted the Gentlemen that I
 would send it to them drawn out in Writing early the next Morning; that at present I wished them to
 retire, and leave me to my Repose.—No! they insisted upon an immediate Answer, without which
 they peremptorily refused to withdraw. It was in vain I urged to them the Unseasonableness of the
 Hour, and the fatal Construction that might be put upon their Stay, to the Dishonour of myself and
 my Family: No Arguments could prevail with them to recede from their Resolution. It was now
 near Two o’Clock in the Morning; my Spirits quite worn out with Vexation and Fatigue, my Mind
 in the utmost Perturbation, shocked beyond Measure at this last wanton Insult, hesitating and unde-
 termined what to do, and ready to embrace almost any Alternative to get rid of my odious Visitants:

* When every other Means had failed, Goring ordered a Company of Sepoys to surround the Begum’s House, in Hopes
 to terrify her into Compliance; but they peremptorily refused to obey him.

At this Juncture Perboram desired that I would permit him to draw up an Answer to the Question, as it had been stated to me; observing, that his Knowledge of all the Circumstances would enable him to do it in a most satisfactory Manner. To this Proposal my Secretary, who was present, strongly objected; and, though I was myself much offended at his unexampled Assurance, yet I suffered him to do as he pleased, as I judged no Concession too considerable, provided I were delivered from the hateful Presence of Goring and his Associates, to me worse than Death. Great God! to what an Extremity of Distress and Wretchedness am I now reduced! Relying implicitly on the plighted Faith of the Company, I flattered myself no Attention would be wanting to procure me the few wretched Comforts I was yet capable of enjoying, and which alone could render tolerable the Eve of a Life, worn out, like mine, in Sorrow and Misfortune. In Justice—in Gratitude to them and their Representatives, let me declare, that, till this fatal Period, my most sanguine Expectations were never disappointed: To the Extent of their Power, every Wish of my Heart was gratified; whilst the unceasing Affiduties of my kind Protectors were wholly directed to soothe and soften my domestic Afflictions.—Alas! how changed is my Condition! It is now, for the first Time, that I feel all the Severity of my Fate, in the Loss of my Husband and my Children. Still, however, it is a heart-felt Consolation to me, that every Attempt made by the most unprincipled and worthless among Men, a Goring and a Grant, to cast a Blemish on my Honour, has been uniformly unsuccessful; and, though encouraged and assisted to the utmost by General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, that hitherto all their Plots to prove me criminal have been defeated, and they have only succeeded in making me unhappy.—And shall Offences like these be perpetrated unnoticed, and unpunished? To the Honour—to the Humanity of the Company I address myself; they cannot—they will not tolerate these lawless, vindictive Tyrants—They will not suffer them, unquestioned, to trample on all Laws, divine and human—to violate with Impunity the most sacred Treaties—to fix, by their flagitious Conduct, everlasting Disgrace on their Country—and to render even the Name of Englishmen detested throughout the Empire of Hindostan. From you, then, Gentlemen, I expect—and in the Name of your God, your Saviour, and the Virgin, I demand Redress of my unprecedented Wrongs. Through you the injured Honour of Myr Jaffier must be vindicated and avenged. It is a Justice that, I am persuaded, you will not refuse to the Memory of his Services, and his inviolable Attachment to you. But, above all, let me conjure you not to defer the Succour I solicit. I wait with Impatience the Hour of Retribution, though sinking as I am under a Weight of Sorrow and Dependence—God only knows whether I shall survive till it arrive. I should long since have made you acquainted with my Sufferings, had I not been withheld by the Dread of a Discovery. Should the Subject of my present Appeal transpire, I have every Thing to apprehend from the Authors of my Distress: I have therefore entrusted it to a Gentleman, on whose Fidelity I can rely, and who has engaged to convey it safe to your Hands.

APPENDIX G, N^o 3.

PARAGRAPHS of the Court's Letters to Bengal, relative to Charges against their Servants:

Extract of General Letter to Bengal, dated 31st January 1776.

Par. 20. **T**HE heavy Charges brought against our Governor General have impressed us with the most serious Concern; but the State of this interesting Business is as yet too imperfectly before us, to enable us to decide thereon at present.

Extract of General Letter to Bengal, dated 5th April 1776.

27. Having investigated the Charges exhibited against some of the Members of our late Administration, we have come to the following Resolutions:

“Resolved, That it appears that the Conduct of the late President and Council of Fort William in Bengal, in suffering Cantoo Baboo, the present Governor General's Banyan, to hold Farms in different Purgunnahs, to a large Amount, or to be Security for such Farms, contrary to the Tenor and Spirit of the 17th Resolution of the Committee of Revenue at Fort William, of the 14th May 1772, and afterwards relinquishing that Security, without Satisfaction made to the Company, was highly improper, and has been attended with considerable Loss to the Company: That the Governor General and Council be directed to prepare an exact Statement of such Losses or Damages as the Company have sustained by their Servants permitting Cantoo Baboo, and other Persons, to withdraw the Security they had given; and to take the most effectual Measures for the Recovery of the same. And, there being Reason to expect, by the next Advices, a further Investigation and Elucidation of those Charges which respect the receiving of Presents by the late President and Council at Fort William, as the Subject was under Consideration of the Governor General and Council when the Anson left Bengal; and as, in all Probability, Proceedings may have been had thereon before the Supreme Court of Judicature; That the Court of Directors do suspend their final Determination on the said Charges, till further Lights shall enable them to decide thereon with Precision.”

“Resolved, That it appears that a considerable Sum of Money has been given by one of the Company's Tenants, for holding the Salt Farms of Selimabad and Ducansavagapore, in the Districts of Dacca, over and above the Engagement for those Farms to the Company, contrary to the Letter and Spirit of the Eleventh Regulation of the Committee of Revenue, of the 14th May 1772; and

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“ that Mr. Barwell has acknowledged having charged the said Tenant, for his own Use, and the other
 “ Gentlemen of the Factory, with the Amount of Rupees 1,25,500, for permitting him to hold the
 “ said Farms.”

28. Since passing the above Resolutions, the Northumberland's Purser is arrived with your Advices; and our Concern is much increased, on finding that improper Influence and Interference of our Servants in the Revenue Branch, have been much more general than we had been led to hope was the Case; and that, in the immediate Views of private Gain, the Company's Interest has been greatly neglected.

29. The Northumberland having been obliged to stop at Lisbon, a small Part only of your Consultations are yet arrived; and therefore we are still prevented, for Want of fuller Information, from taking those immediate and decisive Measures, which the Situation of our Affairs in Bengal may render necessary.

30. The Powers and Instructions vested in, and given to, General Clavering, and the other Gentlemen, were such as fully authorized them in every Enquiry that seems to have been their Object; and we highly commend the indefatigable Assiduity that evidently appears in their laborious Researches, and their Zeal for the Interest of the Company, and the Welfare of Individuals, as well Natives as Europeans.

31. We have given you the Resolutions of the Court already formed on a Subject of such Importance; and, upon the Completion of our Examination of the Papers Yesterday received by the Northumberland, we shall immediately send away the Eagle Express, which will be ordered to be in Readiness at one of the Out Ports of the Kingdom, and will very probably reach you as soon as the present Dispatches, bringing with her our full and final Decision.

E X T R A C T of General Letter to Bengal, dated 5th February 1777.

Par. 30. It is with equal Surprise and Concern, that we have received your Proceedings, respecting Abuses which have prevailed in letting the Lands, and Collusions practised in forming Contracts for Salt with the Company.

31. We flatter ourselves, your Investigations have rendered it unnecessary for us to enter minutely into all Particulars brought to our View, as you seem determined to strike at the Root of every Evil discovered; and we observe, with the greatest Satisfaction, that your laborious Researches have in general been attended with the desired Success: Your Conduct, in this invidious Undertaking, appears to us highly meritorious; and you shall not fail to experience our firmest Support, in your laudable Endeavours to effect a thorough Reformation of all Abuses; more especially of those which, from their Nature and Consequences, must have operated to the Distress of the Country, and to the great Damage of the Company; of which we might still have remained uninformed, if Attention to your Duty had not prompted you to commence and prosecute Enquiries into such unwarrantable Transactions.

32. Although it is rather our Wish to prevent Evils in future, than to enter into a severe Retrospection of the past; and where Facts are doubtful, or attended with alleviating Circumstances, to proceed with Lenity rather than to prosecute with Rigour; yet some of the Cases are so flagrantly corrupt, and others attended with Circumstances so oppressive to the Inhabitants, that it would be unjust to suffer the Delinquents to go unpunished. The principal Facts have been communicated to our * Solicitor; whose Report, confirmed by our standing Counsel, we send you by the present Conveyance, authorizing you, at the same Time, to take such Steps as shall appear proper to be pursued.

33. If we find it necessary, we shall return you the original Covenants of such of our Servants as remain in India, and have been anyways concerned in the undue Receipt of Money, in order to enable you to recover the same, for the Use of the Company, by a Suit or Suits at Law, to be instituted in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.

A P P E N D I X H.

M R. B A B E R ' S E V I D E N C E.

EDWARD Baber, Esquire, attending Your Committee, was called in, and asked, Whether the Persian Paper, and the annexed Translation, which was delivered by Major Scott to the Committee, was an authentic Original, and Translation? he said, The Persian Paper was delivered by the Begum's Moonshee, Abdul Reum Cawn, with a Desire that it might be transmitted to the Governor General.—Being asked, Who made the Translation? he said, Mr. William Cooper, a Member of the Council of Moorshedabad.—Being asked, At whose Requisition he made the Translation? the Witness said, At his.—Being asked, Whether he gave it to him as a faithful and accurate Translation of that Persian Paper? he said, He did.—Being then asked, How comes it that that Persian Paper has not the Begum's Seal to it, either at Top or Bottom? he said, He really does not know.—Being asked, Whether he asked why it had not? he said, No, he did not.—Being then asked, How it comes, that he did not ask how it came not to be sealed? he said, He did not think it necessary to ask any Questions, but merely to do as he was desired.—And being asked, Whether he understands the Persian Language? he said, Very little; he cannot read that Letter.

* Relative to Salt Farms, Charges of the Ranny of Burdwan, and the Charges of Nundcomar and Munny Begum.

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NUNDCOMAR'S CHARGES AGAINST THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

N. B. The Proceedings relative to Nundcomar's Confinement, Trial, &c. are not included.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 11th March 1775.

MR. Francis begs Leave to inform the Board, that he this Morning received a Visit from Rajah Nundcomar, in which the Rajah delivered to him a Letter addressed to the Governor and Council; and demanded of him, as a Duty belonging to his Office, as a Counsellor of this State, to lay it before the Board. Mr. Francis, conceiving that he could not, consistently with his Duty, refuse such a Letter, at the Instance of a Person of the Rajah's Rank, did accordingly receive it, and now lays it before the Board; declaring, at the same Time, that he is unacquainted with the Contents of it.

Mr. Francis further begs Leave to observe, that he received this Letter publicly, in the Presence of a considerable Number of Persons; and that the Rajah's verbal Request was interpreted to him by Three different Persons.

(Signed) P. Francis.

Opened, and read, the Letter from Mah Rajah Nundcomar, delivered in by Mr. Francis; which is as follows:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President, and Governor, &c. Superior Council of Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

At the Time that Meer Mahomed Caufim Khaun, having massacred and made Prisoners many of the English, had acquired a Superiority, and the Nabob Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn, thinking himself unprepared, refused to enter into a War with Meer Cauffim; in compliance with the English Gentlemen's Desire, I endeavoured by every Method to persuade Nabob Jaffier Khaun to this Step; I engaged myself to provide the Supplies of Money, to levy the Troops, to assemble the Zemindars, and, in short, to perform every requisite Part. Having by this at length prevailed upon the Nabob to join the English, and engage in the War, Meer Mahomed was driven out of the Province, and an Advantage gained over Sujah Dowlah, who had espoused his Cause. At this Juncture, I obtained from his Majesty, the King Shaw Allum, the Subuahs (of Bengal, &c.) for the Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn. During the Nabob's Life-time I faithfully transmitted to the King the Amount agreed upon for his Royal Revenues; I honestly paid the Company, the English Army, and the Marattas, the Sums severally stipulated to them, and the Nabob the Sums requisite for the Support of his own Troops, and the Dignity and Expences of the Nizamut; and I provided the Supplies of Grain, which, at that Time, was attended with great Difficulty. After Jaffier Ally's Death, and the Succession of Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah to the Nizamut, a Party of the English Gentlemen deprived me of the Office I possessed, in the Business of which I was well served; and, for Views of private Advantage, raised Mahomed Reza Khaun to the Post. For the Space of Seven Years Mahomed Reza managed the Affairs of the Subah of Bengal. What the Measures were which he pursued in the Administration of the Country, the Balances which he fraudulently wrote off, his Violence and Oppressions upon his own Master and upon the Ryotts, and his Trade in Grain, by all which his Master's House and the whole Country were desolated, are well known to all: Whenever a just Enquiry shall be made, such will be found to have been his Conduct. I have now been Ten Years out of Employment: Mahomed Reza Khaun ardently wished, during the whole Time of his Ministry, to discover some Fault of mine in the settling the Business of the Country, or some Fraud or Delay in the Method of transacting it; as nothing of the Kind had been committed by me, he was able to produce nothing. Whoever occupies a great Post, as well as faithful Adherents, undoubtedly meets with discontented and turbulent Men. The utmost Search which Mahomed Reza Khaun could make, could not produce a single Man who would lay his Complaint against me. When Mr. Hastings arrived from Madras, and entered upon the Government, he promised me his Friendship, and engaged me to assist him in regulating and adjusting the Business of the Country; the Part I acted upon this Occasion will hereafter appear in the Course of this Narrative. When General Clavering, and Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, arrived from England, appointed Counsellors for the Government of this Country, the President, Mr. Hastings, introduced many of the Natives, who had Employment in the Country, to those Gentlemen, and likewise gave Permission to many others to pay their Respects to them. At the Expiration of a Week after their Arrival, I begged of the Governor that he would introduce me. The Governor answered, that he was well assured I had a Friend, who was his Enemy, that acted

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as Messenger from me to those Gentlemen.—“ You have contracted,” said he, “ a Friendship with my Enemy ; procure an Interview by his Means ;” and he concluded with this Menace, “ I shall pursue what is for my own Advantage ; but in that your Hurt is included—look to it.” I replied with begging that he would not give Credit to the Slanders of Mr. Graham against me, who was my Enemy. The Affair remained for some Time in this State : Afterwards, the Governor sent Mr. Elliott with me, to introduce me to General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis. I continued after this to pay my Respects from Time to Time, as usual, to the Governor, and sometimes to the other Three Gentlemen. On Tuesday the 29th of Poofs, I waited upon the Governor, and found Mr. Graham and the Governor in Conversation together. When Mr. Graham had taken his Leave, the Governor called me to him, and said, “ I am certain that you are acting the Part of an Enemy towards me ; I shall hereafter be your Enemy here, and shall not cease to be such even in Europe. You must not come near me from this Day ; go, and do me the utmost Evil in your Power.” I begged of him coolly and impartially to consider the Justice of this Declaration ; and told him that, till he had, I should take Care not to visit him. I left him upon this, conceiving that what he had said proceeded from a Gust of Passion, and that he would not seriously determine upon effecting my Ruin. Since this, Juggut Chund, whom I have educated from a Child, and patronized, who even now enjoys the Office of Naib to my Son, Rajah Goordofs, with the most abandoned Undutifulness has been seeking to injure myself and Rajah Goordofs : He is now come to Calcutta, without Order of Council, and contrary to Rajah Goordofs’s Desire ; and he has never yet even been to visit me.—This Person is admitted to hold Counsel with the Governor : And Mohun Pershaud, whose Villainy and lying Intrigues are known to both the English Gentlemen and the Natives throughout this City, who is my inveterate Enemy, and whom the Governor formerly turned out of his House, and forbid him to appear there again, is now recalled into his Presence, is presented with Paan by him, and assured of his Protection. Mohun Pershaud is admitted by the Governor to private Conferences, both in Town and at his Gardens, and likewise frequently comes to Juggut Chund’s House, and holds Consultations with him. What Title, from Rank or Fidelity, have these to such intimate Connexion with the Governor ? What other Title have they, than their Enmity and Malevolence to me ? I have no Power in this Country ; Mr. Hastings is the Superior of all. The Goodness of God is the only Defence I have against the declared Hatred of such an Enemy. I esteem my Honour dearer than my Life ; and I am not insensible of the Injury my Character may suffer from the Discoveries I am about to make ; but greater Disgrace attends my Silence, and I am left without a Choice : I shall therefore request your Attention to the following Account of some few Parts of the Governor, Mr. Hastings’s, Conduct in the Course of his Government.

When Mr. Hastings arrived in Bengal from Madras, and entered upon the Administration of Affairs, he told me, that he was well assured of the Embezzlement and Mal-practices of Mahomed Reza Khawn and Rajah Shitabroy ; and desired that I would assist him in the Intention he had of removing them from their Employments, and prepare a Statement of their respective Accounts : He further added, that he would cause me to be appointed by Council Aumeen over the whole Country, and that Mahomed Reza and Shitabroy should appear before me, and render to me the Accounts of their Provinces. “ I will delegate to you,” said he, “ my whole Power and Influence.” Depending upon this Declaration, I readily lent the Assistance in my Power ; and Mr. Hastings, having summoned Mahomed Reza and Shitabroy to Calcutta, directed me to draw out an Account of their Embezzlements, which I accordingly did, and gave to him.

Exclusive of the Embezzlements from the Jewels, and on Account of Elephants, Horses, Sheep, and from the private Treasury, the Accounts of the Embezzlements of Mahomed Reza Khan in the Nizamut, from the Commencement of the Bengal Year 1172 to the Conclusion of the Bengal Year 1178 ; and in the Province of Dacca, from the Bengal Year 1170 to 1177 ; are both together stated at 2,02,28,958 R*, and upwards. Besides this, the Sum of 13,00,000, Balance of Accounts due, by his Agreement with the Company, for Districts under his Direction within the Years 1172 and 1178, he has fraudulently written off as out-standing, and has himself embezzled.—The Sum Total of this Account, delivered by me to Mr. Hastings, amounted to 3,05,26,957, and upwards. I likewise brought to him Persons who were preferring their Complaints against Mahomed Reza Khan, on Account of Injuries committed by him in the Purchase and Sale of Grain. Mahomed Reza, upon this, sent a Messenger to me, proposing a Present of Ten Lacks of Rupees to Mr. Hastings, and Two Lacks to me ; and that these Enquiries should be stopt. I acquainted Mr. Hastings with this Proposal : He made Answer, That he could not suspend an Enquiry, for the Amount of Crores of Rupees, for such a Sum ; and that it was proper the Government Money should be recovered ; and added, that he should not release him from Confinement till the Points in Question were decided upon. He said no more to me ; but, after a few Days, he took the Guards off Mahomed Reza Khawn, set him at Liberty, entirely dropt the Enquiry into his Embezzlements and Mal-practices, and did not do Justice to the Complainants against Mahomed Reza, who had proved in Council their Charge, in the Affairs of the Sale and Purchase of Grain ; to whom he adjudged no Damages. Why this extraordinary Favour was so suddenly shown, the Governor can best assign the Reasons.

Reza ul Deen Mahomed Khawn, and Mahomed Ally Khawn, on Account of the Offices of Fogedars of Hoogly and Silut, and Amul of Nudia, were accountable to the Company for Lacks of Rupees ; yet upon their Decease Mahomed Reza seized the Whole of their Estates, and delivered

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no Part to the Company. In the Bengal Year 1181 Mahomed Reza threw Amarut Sing, his own Mutsuddee, into close Confinement at Calcutta, and extorted large Sums from him. Gopaul Sing was the Aumul of his Jaghire, and received from him Annually a general Release, under his own Seal; and which he has now in his Possession. Notwithstanding this, Mahomed Reza has thrown him into Prison, and demands Money from him to a great Amount. He suffers great Severities from Mahomed Reza in his Confinement, but nobody listens to his Complaints. The Governor, Mr. Hastings, formerly said to me, That as the Jaghier of Mahomed Reza was merely annexed to the Post of Naib of the Nizamut, it should be taken from him. This is now the Third Year since he has been deprived of that Post; but the Jaghier, which is a very large Income, has not been remanded.—Why the Company should be deprived of so considerable a Sum as the Amount of this is, from the Time of Mahomed Reza's Dismissal from the Niabut, it remains with the Governor to explain.

I delivered to Mr. Hastings an Account of the Embezzlements of Shitabroy, from the Commencement of the Year 1173 to the Conclusion of the Year 1181 of the Fussel Æra, stated at the Sum of more than 90 Lacks of Rupees. When the News of this reached Maha Rajah Durudge Narain, at Moorshedabad, he sent a Vakeel with Letters to the Governor, and Mr. Read, and myself, containing his Proposals, that from the 90 Lacks demanded from Shitabroy a Deduction should be made of 30 Lacks for Deaths and irrecoverable Balances; and he would himself discharge the remaining 60, on Condition that he should be put into Shitabroy's Post; and that in future, having rendered the Country more flourishing, he would give to Government a still greater Revenue. When Rajah Shitabroy heard of this Proposal, he told me, and likewise sent me Word, that he was ready to give 4 Lacks to the Governor, Mr. Hastings, and One to me, and fifty thousand Rupees to Mr. Read, if the present Demand for his Accounts were put a Stop to. I acquainted the Governor with what Shitabroy said: He answered, that it was proper the Money of the State should be recovered, without any Views of this Kind. In conclusion, Mr. Hastings, without recovering the Company's Money, and without informing me of his Intention, reinstated Rajah Shitabroy, and returned him to Moorshedabad with high Honours. The Motives of these Proceedings, and why Maha Rajah Durudge Narain's Proposals, apparently so much for the Company's Advantage, were rejected, will best be understood from Mr. Hastings himself.

The Sum of 25,000 Rupees is the stated Annual Salary of the Mutsuddee of the Khalsa Sherief, to be paid in ready Money, and by Jaghier. Why Raja Bullub enjoys a Salary of 5,000 Rupees per Month, exclusive of the District of Dewan Gunge, the Produce of which is very considerable, and how the Company's Interest was in this consulted, remains with Mr. Hastings to explain.

At the Time Mr. Hastings was going to Benares, he desired me to give him an Account in Writing of any Lands, which, though properly belonging to the Subah of Bahar, might have come under the Dominion of Bulwand Sing; that they might be recovered from his Son Rajah Cheyte Sing. The Pergunnahs of Kera Mungrowe and Birjay Ghur were exactly in this Situation, having been usurped by Bulwant Sing from the Subah of Bahar. I accordingly delivered to Mr. Hastings the Accounts of them, from the Entrance of the Company upon the Dewanny to the Year 1179 of the Fussel Æra, stated at 24 Lacks. Mr. Hastings said, "Give a Copy of this to Roy Radha Churn, that if Cheyte Sing is backward in acknowledging this Claim, Radha Churn may answer and confute him." Why Mr. Hastings, when he arrived at Benares, and had called Rajah Cheyte Sing before him, left these Countries still in the Rajah's Usurpations, it remains with Mr. Hastings himself to explain.

The Governor, Mr. Hastings, has given the Purgunnah Bahurbunda and others, in the Zemindary of the Ranee Bowanny, to Cantoo, his own Banyan. The Ranee has committed no Fault, and Cantoo has no Right, by Inheritance or any other Title, to these Purgunnahs. The Reasons of this Gift it remains with the Governor to explain.

His Majesty Shaw Allum was graciously pleased to intend me an honorary Present of Jahaldar Palankeen, accompanied with other Ensigns of State, according to the Custom of this Country. When this Present reached Raja Shitabroy at Patna, in its Way to me, Nabob Meer Mahomed Jaffier Ally Khaun was dead; and, being out of all Employ, I had retired to Calcutta. Rajah Shitabroy, from the Fear of offending Mahomed Reza Khaun, detained the Royal Present at Patna. Mr. Hastings gave Directions to Shitabroy's Vakeels, Khojah Affun and Mujelio Roy, requiring that it should be sent down, which it accordingly was, to Mr. Hastings, with whom it has remained ever since. I humbly request that the Governor's Reasons may be required; and if the Royal Present shall be found to be my Right, it may be delivered to me.

Thus far I have written in general Terms. I shall now beg Leave to offer a more particular and circumstantial Statement of Facts.

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B. Y. 1179. An ACCOUNT of Presents received by the Governor, Mr. Hastings, on Ac.
 Affen 12. count of Transactions of a public Nature.

1	No 1	Given by me to Mr. Hastings at Calcutta, for procuring Rajah Goordass's Appointment to the Niabut, and causing Munny Begum to be made the Superior of the Family, by Means of Jagganaut and Baul Kishen, Consumahs of the Governor, Mr. Hastings; together with Cytun Naut, Nurr Sing, and Sedanund, 3 Bags of Gold Mohurs; viz.	
		One Bag, containing Gold Mohurs 1,471	
		One ditto ditto 1,471	
		One ditto ditto 900	
		and Adailies 1,140 Gold Mohurs 570	
		Gold Mohurs 4,412, at 17 A.R. per Mohur	75,004 --
2	Ditto 15.	Given by ditto and ditto at Calcutta, by Means of Jagganaut and Baul Kishen, Consumahs of Mr. Hastings, together with Sedanund and Nurr Sing aforesaid, One Bag; viz.	
		One Bag, containing Gold Mohurs 1,291	
		and Adailies 359 ditto 179	
		Gold Mohurs 1470, at 17 A.R. per Mohur	24,998 8 --
3	Ditto 26.	Sent to ditto for Batta on the aforementioned Sums, which, having been paid as Arcot, Mr. Hastings required they should be made up Sunauts, by Means of Jagganaut and Baul Kishen aforesaid; viz.	
		One Bag, containing Gold Mohurs 182 $\frac{1}{2}$, at 17 A.R. per Mohur	3,102 8 --
	Ditto 29.	Sent to Mr. Hastings at Calcutta, by Means of Jagganaut and Baul aforesaid, together with Sheevaram; viz.	
		One Bag, containing A. R. -- -- --	1,000 --
4	Bhadun.	Given to Mr. Hastings at Moorshedabad, by Munny Begum, upon the Occasion of constituting her the Superior of the Family, and taking away the Superiority from Babboo Begum, Mother of the Nabob Mobaruk ul Dowlah, who before enjoyed that Rank -- -- Rupees Sonaut 1,00,000	
5		The Governor, Mr. Hastings, in the Month Affarr 1179, went from Calcutta to Moorshedabad. He remained about Three Months at Cossimbuzar, and sometimes went into the Nabob's Palace. After Mr. Hastings returned from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, Munny Begum said to Rajah Goordass, "Write Word to Marajah Nundcomar, that it is proper and requisite to give One Lack and Fifty thousand R to the Governor; and beg of Marajah to ask the Governor, Whether it shall be sent in ready Money, or by a Bill of Exchange?" I accordingly asked Mr. Hastings; who answered, "I have Connections of Trade in that Part of the Country; let this Money be paid to Nurr Sing, Cantoo's Brother, who is at Cossimbuzar." In consequence of which, I wrote to Rajah Goordass and Munny Begum, that they should deliver the Money to Nurr Sing, Cantoo's Brother. Munny Begum, with Rajah Goordass's Knowledge, in the Month of Aughum 1179, paid this Money to the Governor, Mr. Hastings, by the Means of Nurr Sing aforesaid, from under the Care of Chylun Ahurr, Cash Keeper to the Behailah. -- Sonaut Rupees 1,50,000	
			2,50,000 --

Rupees 3,54,105 --

Calcutta,
 the 8th March 1775.

I am,
 Honourable Sir and Sirs;
 Your most obedient and most devoted Servant,
 (The Signature of Rajah Nundcomar.)
 Ordered,

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Ordered, That the Persian Original, which was inclosed in the above, be translated.

The Governor General observes, As Mr. Francis has been pleased to inform the Board that he was unacquainted with the Contents of the Letter sent in to the Board by Nundcomar, that he thinks himself justified in carrying his Curiosity further than he should have permitted himself, without such a previous Intimation; and therefore begs Leave to ask Mr. Francis, Whether he was, before this, acquainted with Nundcomar's Intention of bringing such Charges against him before the Board?

Mr. Francis—As a Member of this Council, I do not deem myself obliged to answer any Question of mere Curiosity; I am willing, however, to inform the Governor General, that I was totally unacquainted with the Contents of the Paper I have now delivered in to the Board, till I heard it read: I did apprehend, in general, that it contained some Charge against him; it was this Apprehension which made me so particularly cautious in the Manner of receiving the Rajah's Letter. I was not acquainted with Rajah Nundcomar's Intention of bringing in such Charges as are mentioned in the Letter.

N^o 18

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 13th March 1775.

The Secretary informs the Board, that he has received the following Note from Mah Rajah Nundcomar, with a Letter addressed to them.

To Mr. Secretary Stewart.

Sir,

I beg the Favour of you to deliver the accompanying Letter, directed to the Governor and the Superior Council, and open it in their Presence.

Calcutta,
the 13th March 1775.

I am, &c.
(The Signature of Rajah Nundcomar.)

Opened the Letter sent in with the above, which is read, and found to be as follows:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Superior Council of Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I had the Honour to lay before you, in a Letter of the 11th Instant, an abstracted, but true Account of the Conduct of the Honourable Governor, in the Course of his Administration. What is there written I mean not in the least to alter; far from it: I have the strongest written Vouchers to produce in Support of what I have advanced; and I wish and intreat, for my Honour's Sake, that you will suffer me to appear before you, to establish the Fact by an additional incontestible Evidence.

I have never had any other Object in View but the Prosperity of the Company; and, when I informed the former Governors, at the Time of their enjoying that Dignity, of the Business and State of this Country, I always told them that, by an immoderate Attention to private Emolument, the Company and the Country would greatly suffer; that the Welfare of the Country, and the Increase of the Revenues, were the primary Objects which they should continually keep in View. Mr. Hastings, till he had informed himself from me of the Affairs of this Country, remained exceedingly well pleased with me; when he had acquired this Knowledge from me, he no longer consulted me; instead of my Patron became my Enemy, and acted as such. Unattentive to the Welfare of the Country, and the Enrichment of the State, he made his own private Emolument the Rule of his Conduct. You, Honourable Sir and Sirs, will take into Consideration this and my former Address, and will act in whatever Manner you may judge most conducive to the Interest and Prosperity of the State and Country.

Calcutta,
13th March 1775.

I remain, &c.
(The Signature of Rajah Nundcomar.)

Colonel Monson begs Leave to make the following Motion:

I propose that Rajah Nundcomar be called before the Board, to bring the Proofs of the Charge against the Governor, in his Letter of the 8th Instant.

The Governor General enters the following Minute:

Before the Question is put, I declare that I will not suffer Nundcomar to appear before the Board as my Accuser. I know what belongs to the Dignity and Character of the first Member of this Administration. I will not sit at this Board in the Character of a Criminal; nor do I acknowledge the Members of this Board to be my Judges. I am reduced, on this Occasion, to make the Declaration that I look upon General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, as my Accusers. I cannot prove this in the direct Letter of the Law, but in my Conscience I regard them as such; and I will give my Reasons for

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for it:—On their Arrival at this Place, and on the first Formation of the Council, they thought proper to take immediate and decisive Measures in Contradiction, and for the Repeal of those which were formed by me, in Conjunction with the last Administration. I appealed to the Court of Directors from their Acts. Many subsequent Letters have been transmitted, both by them and by me, to the Court of Directors;—by me, in Protestations against their Conduct;—by them, in Justification of it. Quitting this Ground, they since appear to me to have chosen other Modes of Attack, apparently calculated to divert my Attention, and to withdraw that of the Public from the Subject of our first Differences, which regarded only the Measures that were necessary for the Good of the Service, to Attacks directly and personally levelled at me, for Matters which tend to draw a personal and popular Odium upon me; and fit Instruments they have found for their Purpose—Mr. Joseph Fowke, Mah Rajah Nundcomar, Roopnarrain Chowdry, and the Ranny of Burdwan.

It appears incontestibly upon the Records, that the Charges preferred by the Ranny against me proceeded from the Office of Mr. Fowke. All the Papers transmitted by her came, in their original Form, written in the English Language; some with Persian Papers, of which they were supposed to be Translations; but all strongly marked with the Character and Idiom of the English Language. I applied on Saturday last for Persian Originals of some of the Papers sent by her, and I was refused. I am justified in declaring my firm Belief that no such Originals exist.

With respect to Nundcomar's Accusations, they were delivered by the Hands of Mr. Francis, who has declared that he was called upon by Rajah Nundcomar, as a Duty belonging to his Office as a Counsellor of this State, to lay the Packet which contained them before the Board; that he conceived that he could not, consistent with his Duty, refuse such a Letter, at the Instance of a Person of the Rajah's Rank, and did accordingly receive it, and laid it before the Board, declaring, at the same Time, that he was unacquainted with the Contents of it. I believe that the Court of Directors, and those to whom these Proceedings shall be made known, will think differently of this Action of Mr. Francis: That Nundcomar was guilty of great Insolence and Disrespect in the Demand which he made of Mr. Francis; and that it was not a Duty belonging to the Office of a Counsellor of this State, to make himself the Carrier of a Letter, which would have been much more properly committed to the Hands of a Peon or Hircarrah, or delivered by the Writer of it to the Secretary himself. Mr. Francis has acknowledged that he apprehended, in general, that it contained some Charge against me. If the Charge was false, it was a Libel; it might have been false for any Thing that Mr. Francis could know to the contrary, since he was unacquainted with the Contents of it: In this Instance, therefore, he incurred the Hazard of presenting a Libel to the Board—this was not a Duty belonging to his Office as a Counsellor of this State. I must further inform the Board, that I have been long since acquainted with Nundcomar's Intention of making this Attack upon me. Happily, Nundcomar, among whose Talents for Intrigue that of Secrecy is not the first, has been ever too ready to make the first Publication of his own Intentions. I was shewn a Paper, containing many Accusations against me, which I was told was carried by Nundcomar to Colonel Monson, and that he himself was employed for some Hours in private with Colonel Monson, explaining the Nature of those Charges. I mention only what I was told; but, as the rest of the Report which was made to me corresponds exactly with what has happened since, I hope I shall stand acquitted to my Superiors, and to the World, in having given so much Credit to it as to bring the Circumstance upon Record. I cannot recollect the precise Time in which this is said to have happened, but I believe it was either before or at the Time of the Dispatch of the Bute and Pacific. The Charge has since undergone some Alterations; but of the Copy of the Paper which was delivered to me, containing the original Charge, I caused a Translation to be made, when, suspecting the Renewal of the Subject in this Day's Consultation, I brought it with me; and I desire that it may be recorded, that, when our Superiors, or the World (if the World is to be made the Judge of my Conduct) shall be possessed of these Materials, they may, by comparing the supposed original and amended List of Accusations preferred against me by Nundcomar, judge how far I am justified in the Credit which I give to the Reports above-mentioned. I do not mean to infer, from what I have said, that it makes any Alteration in the Nature of the Charges, were they delivered immediately from my ostensible Accusers, or whether they came to the Board through the Channel of Patronage; but it is sufficient to authorize the Conviction which I feel in my own Mind, that these Gentlemen are Parties in the Accusations of which they assert the Right of being the Judges. From the first Commencement of this Administration, every Means have been tried, both to deprive me of the legal Authority with which I have been trusted, and to proclaim the Annihilation of it to the World; but no Instance has yet appeared of this in so extraordinary a Degree as in the Question now before the Board. The Chief of this Administration, your Superior, Gentlemen, appointed by the Legislature itself, shall I sit at this Board to be arraigned in the Presence of a Wretch whom you all know to be one of the basest of Mankind? I believe I need not mention his Name, but it is Nundcomar. Shall I sit to hear Men, collected from the Dregs of the People, give Evidence, at his dictating, against my Character and Conduct?—I will not. You may, if you please, form yourselves into a Committee for the Investigation of these Matters in any Manner which you may think proper; but I will repeat, that I will not meet Nundcomar at the Board, nor suffer Nundcomar to be examined

at the Board, nor have you a Right to it; nor can it answer any other Purpose, than that of vilifying and insulting me, to insist upon it.

I am sorry to have found it necessary to deliver my Sentiments on a Subject of so important a Nature, in an unpremeditated Minute, drawn from me at the Board; which I should have wished to have had Leisure and Retirement to have enabled me to express myself with that Degree of Caution and Exactness which the Subject requires. I've said nothing but what I believe, and am morally certain I shall stand justified for, in the Eyes of my Superiors and the Eyes of the World; but I reserve to myself the Liberty of adding my further Sentiments, in such a Manner and Form as I shall hereafter judge necessary.

Ordered, That the Paper delivered by the Governor be entered after this Consultation.

When Governor Hastings arrived in Calcutta from Madras, and entered upon the Charge of Affairs, he sent for me, and making a *Compact between us*, (âhud Peimân Neemooda) said to me, "Meer Mahomed Reza Kawn and Raja Shitabroy have done many bad Things, and their Oppression and Mal-administration are notorious: I will divest them of their Office. Do you give me your Attendance, and I will take their Accounts through you." I attended agreeably thereto, and prepared an Account of the Embezzlements of both, which I delivered to him.

The Account of Mahomed Reza Cawn's Embezzlements, which I delivered to the Governor, contained the Sum of R² 2,03,28,957; partly arising from the Money of which he had defrauded the Nizamut (not mentioning the Jewellery, &c.) during the Period between the Beginning of 1172 and End of 1178, Bengal Style, and partly from what he had amassed from Dacca, during the Period between the Beginning of 1170 and End of 1177, Bengal Style; and also the Sum of about R¹ 1,02,00,000, which were written as the Balance of the Districts under his Collection, though he had taken it for his own private Use. Both Sums together amount to about Rupees 3,05,27,957. I moreover produced to the Governor the Complainants which appeared before me concerning the Purchase and Sale of Grain. Mahomed Reza Cawn, upon hearing the News, sent a Man to acquaint me, that he would give the Governor 10 Lacks of Rupees, and me two Lacks, to prevent the Prosecution of the Enquiry into his Accounts, and the Story of the Grain. I related the Circumstance to the Governor; who replied, "How can an Affair of Crores be dropped for such a trifling Consideration? No. I'll take all that he owes to Government; and, till he pays it, he shall remain in Confinement." In the End he received something considerable through Coja Petros, Ally Ibrahim Cawn, and Cantoo, and released Mahomed Reza Cawn; and nothing was done relative to the Embezzlements and these Accounts; and the Complainants, who had been confronted with Mahomed Reza Cawn, and had proved their Complaints against him, never recovered their Right.

I prepared and delivered to the Governor an Account of Raja Shitabroy's Embezzlements, amounting to 90 Lacks of Rupees. Maha Raja Derritchnarrain, upon hearing the News, wrote Three Letters from Moorshedabad, One to the Governor, One to Mr. Read, and One to me, to the following Purport:—"The Accounts which have been delivered in of Raja Shitabroy's Embezzlements, state the Sum at 90 Lacks of Rupees. Let 30 Lacks of it be set aside for Deaths of Ryots, and irrecoverable Balances, and let the Sum be fixed at 60 Lacks. Let Shitabroy be dismissed, and let me be appointed: I will answer for the Collection and Payment of the 60 Lacks; as well as engage that the Soubah of Behar shall produce more than when Raja Shitabroy had Charge of it, and I will keep the Country in a State of Population." Upon receiving Intelligence of this, Raja Shitabroy sent a Man to acquaint me that he would give Four Lacks to the Governor and One to me, if I would desist from enquiring into the Accounts. I related this Circumstance to the Governor; who replied, "Do not hearken to him, but take from him what he owes to the Government." Yet, in the End, having received to a large Amount through Cantoo, and Cantoo himself also having received something handsome, a Risk Kelaat was given to Raja Shitabroy, and he received his Dismission to Patna.

When Mr. Hastings was on the Point of setting off to Benares, he told me to adjust the Account of the Embezzlement of Rajah Cheit Sing, Son of Bulwant Sing. I accordingly delivered in an Account of what had been embezzled by Rajah Cheit Sing from the Purgunnas Keera, Mungroor, and Bejiegurr, in Bahar, from the Beginning of 1170 to the End of 1178, Bengal Style; settling each Year at three Lacks of Rupees, and the Total at 24 Lacks. Mr. Hastings said to me, "Leave a Copy of this Paper in the Hands of Radha Churn, that should Rajah Cheit Sing pretend to disown it, he may be confuted." After all, he arrived at Benares, and having received something considerable through Mr. Motte and Cantoo, from the House of Cashmeery Mull, did not adjust the Affair, nor procure the Payment of any Money to the Government.

Allahabad, Kurrah, and Korah Jehanabad, having been rescued from the Mahrattoes by the Exertions of Major Carnac, and brought into the Possession of the Company, were left by Lord Clive for the Use of the King Shah Allum; who, upon going to Delhy, appointed the Nabob Moneer ul Dowlah to the Charge of the Bundoobust and Collection of the said Kurrah and Korah. The Jumma of the whole Year will be near 50 Lacks; but now the Governor, having received something considerable from Shujah ul Dowlah, has made them over to him for the Payment of 40 Lacks of Rupees to the Company, and did not settle them upon the King, nor reserve them for the Company.

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Having caused Raja Raje Bullub to be appointed to the Mutseddigurree of the Khalsah Shereefa, the Governor has received something considerable from him; and has also, on other Occasions, benefitted himself through him.

Upon the Bundobust of Raje Shay, &c. the Zemindary of Rannee Bowannee, he has taken a considerable Sum of Money between the Beginning of 1179 and End of 1180.

He has taken Money through Rajah Kishen Chund, Zemindar of Ukra, &c. between the Beginning of 1179 and End of 1180. If he denies it, summon Simboo Chund, Son of Kishen Chund, and enquire of him, and it will be known.

A Five-Anna Share of Jehangeerpore had been settled upon Bernisser Chowdrey, and the Share of the other Partners was Eleven Annas. Cantoo, the Governor's Mutseddy, caused Nine Annas of the Zemindary, out of the Eleven, to be given to Bernisser, and received a Present from him, and took for himself a Kibbala, or Bill of Sale, of the remaining Portion of two Annas, which was the most profitable Part. The late Eleven-Anna Zemindars are now distressed for Subsistence, and are attending to complain. Besides this, Cantoo has caused the Zemindary of Futta Juhgpoor to be given to Bernisser, and taken a Bribe. He has also, by Collusion, procured a Kibbala of the Pergunna Sheergurra in Pacheat from the Zemindars, and taken it. He has also obtained the Lease of Umbezabad, Shah-o-jab, &c. in Raje Shay, at the Outcry through the Zemindars; and has collected, over and above the stated Jumma, considerable Sums from the Mofussul by Oppression, and the Ryots are attending to complain. Cantoo's Profit, accruing from the above Articles, amounts to near R¹ 1,25,000. Whether he has kept this Money himself, or given it to the Governor, will appear upon Enquiry.

The Governor, conformably to the Wishes of Cantoo, who is the Instrument of these Embezzlements, has caused Pergunna Bahrbund, the Zemindary of Rannee Bowannee, to be settled as a Zemindary, in the Name of Cantoo's Son. Rannee Bowannee has committed no Fault, and Cantoo has no Claim of Inheritance on the Pergunna; yet the Governor has given it, conformably to Cantoo's Wish. Whether the Perquisite is Cantoo's, or whether he gives it to the Governor, will be known if you will please to enquire.

He has taken R¹ 51,000, on Account of the Ruffom and Nanear, of the Canoongoes and Choudries of Midnapore and Jellalore.

From the Munny Bhegum to Rajah Nundcomar, dated the 3d of Jumma dee Assany, in the 14th Year of the present Reign.

By the Grace of God and the Favour of the Governor, all Affairs are settled agreeably to my Wishes. When I found my own Affairs in this happy and desirable Situation, I thought myself bound in Gratitude to make some Return to the Governor for the great Favours conferred on me, in raising my Rank, and the Dignity of the Nizamut. After considering what would be a proper Offer, I sent a Proposal of One Lack of Rupees, begging that it might be accepted as an Acknowledgment on my Part. The Governor answered: "I have not done what I have from Motives of private Advantage, but for your Satisfaction, who have trusted your Interest solely to me." When I pressed the Acceptance of a Lack of Rupees exceedingly upon him, he at last said: "If you insist on making me a Present, give Two Lacks of Rupees: As Maha Rajah (meaning you) engaged, I agree to it; otherwise it is at your Option." I guessed, my Friend, that these Two Lacks of Rupees was a Part of the Three Lacks and a Half, about which I wrote you in a Letter, dispatched with Kaim Beg, and of which I sent you Word by Roy Juggut Chund. At any Rate, however, I conceived that if I said any Thing about it, all that you had done for me would be entirely destroyed and every Thing be ruined: I therefore sent Word to the Governor, "That at the Time that Disturbances were raised by a treacherous and ungrateful Enemy, I wrote Word to Mahah Rajah, that whatever was judged requisite and expedient for my Advancement and foiling my Enemies, I desired he would put in Practice: That Mahah Rajah had written me an Answer, but had not mentioned any precise Sum: That when Roy Jugget Chund arrived, with his and your Letters, I had not an Opportunity of a Meeting with him, and therefore was ignorant of this Engagement of Two Lacks of Rupees: That I thought it probable that, in Conformity to what I formerly wrote Maha Rajah, he had engaged for this Sum; and that I bound myself to discharge what Maha Rajah had engaged for, and begged he would accept of One Lack of Rupees here, and that I would draw on the Maha Rajah for the other Lack, which he would deliver to him at Calcutta." I thank God that I met with the Governor's Concurrence and Approbation to this Proposal. As your Interest and mine are the same, and we are Partners in Prosperity and Adversity, I therefore request that you will lend me, upon the Strength of my Word, One Lack of Rupees, which you will be so kind as to present to the Governor on his Arrival at Calcutta. I am raising One Lack of Rupees, which I shall present to him here. I will repay the Money which I borrow from you, in a very little Time, by the Means of Rajah Goordass: I earnestly intreat that you will not entertain the least Doubt of this. You may depend on my faithful Performance of what I have engaged, in which my Interest is so much connected. Moreover, I acknowledge myself bound for whatever Sums you may have given, or engaged to give, to the Gentlemen of Council, for the Advancement of my Interest. Write me a particular Account of them, that I may raise the Sum required, and send it. For the future let us take Care, in the Conduct of our Affairs, to plan and consult together; that, in

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case of our being called upon, no Difference may appear in our Representations and Answers; and that I may confirm whatever you report. In short, as Words express the Meaning of the Writer, and are intimately connected with it, the same strict Conformity and Intimacy should subsist between us, that our Secrets may not be known. All that I have now written, you must keep the most profound Secret: It must only pass from my Breast to yours. Let nothing of the secret Part of these Transactions be known to the Governor, the Gentlemen of Council, or to any others. The Proverb is, "A Word to the Wise." Make me happy with frequent Accounts of your Health.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

J. H. D'Oyly,
Act^y P^r T^r.

Colonel Monson—I beg that the Governor General will inform the Board, from whom he had his Information respecting the Visit Nundcomar made to me, to explain the Paper of Charges which he proposed to exhibit against the Governor.

The Governor General—I do not think the Question a proper one: Colonel Monson will be pleased to recollect, that he is one of a decided Body of this State, in which all the Powers of it are inherent. I will not mark any Individual as an Object for his Resentment; and I apprehend that upon a very slight Recollection he will see the Impropriety of requiring from me so unbecoming a Sacrifice. But as a farther Proof, in Addition to what I have already urged, that I had Reason sufficient to credit the Report, I will beg Mr. Barwell to inform the Board, whether he was not apprized of the same Circumstances, at the same Period of Time, that I have mentioned myself.

Mr. Barwell informs the Board, That he was apprized of it, and received a Copy of the same Paper that the Governor has laid before the Board.

Colonel Monson—As the Governor General has not thought proper to acquaint the Board from whom he received the Information with regard to my Conversation with Nundcomar, I shall take no farther Notice of it; as I presume an Assertion, even from the Governor General himself, will have no more Weight or Influence in the Opinion of the World, than from a private Member of this Board. I do hereby declare, that the Governor and Mr. Barwell likewise have been totally misinformed; for I never heard nor saw any Paper in Persian, or any other Country Language, which contained, to the best of my Knowledge, any Accusation against the Governor General.

The Question proposed by Colonel Monson being put as before stated,
Mr. Francis agrees to it.

Mr. Barwell—I see no Occasion for Raja Nundcomar's Presence; and I do not think the Board can, with any Propriety, place the Governor on the Footing of a Criminal arraigned at their Tribunal, and Nundcomar on that of his Accuser. The Raja, if he has any serious Intention of proving the Matter, as he has set forth, and not of distracting still further the Harmony of this Council, already too much divided, may have Recourse to a very eligible and efficacious Mode of establishing his Allegations. The Supreme Court of Judicature, which is now sitting, will hear any Thing that he has to say in Behalf of the Company, will examine his Evidence, and determine upon the Representations he may make. I do not think this Board competent in judging of Matters of this Nature; and I think it a very happy Circumstance, that the Legislature has appointed a Jurisdiction for the Cognizance of all Complaints that affect the Subject or the Government: It ties up the Hands of Power from gratifying any partial Aims; and leaves the Discussion of Facts, which might otherwise be tinged with the Passions of Men interested, free and open. I am therefore against the Motion; at the same Time that I am for enjoining the Secretary to inform Nundcomar, that it is expected he shall support whatever he may think proper to set forth to this Board, by Evidence produced before any one of the Judges; and that, unless he does this, the Board will reject any Complaint which he may prefer, as an injurious Libel upon the Governor.

Colonel Monson—I think the Raja should be called in, to shew to the Board the Nature of the Evidence he has to produce, as the Proof of his Charge against the Governor General. If those Proofs should be thought sufficient, this Cause may hereafter be tried in the Supreme Court. I more particularly wish that the Board may receive Nundcomar; as it will give the Governor General an Opportunity of confuting the Charges brought against him.

General Clavering—I think it both for the Honour of the Governor General, and for the Dignity of this Board, which is wounded by a criminal Accusation exhibited against the First Member of it, that Raja Nundcomar should appear before the Board, to lay before us the Proofs he has of the Allegations which he has exhibited against the Governor General. Were we to refuse him, the Governor might justly reproach us with having defeated the only Means by which his Honour could be rescued from so reproachful an Accusation. He might then say, as he has done in his Minute just delivered to us, that we have refused him the Proof that he might obtain of his Innocency. In respect to the original Papers, referred to in the Ranny of Burdwan's Petition, which he demanded, those Papers, as I understand, were at the Doo; and the Ranny's Vackeel ready to deliver them. If the Proofs which Nundcomar has offered to produce are judged groundless, or if the Papers which the Ranny of Burdwan's Vackeel still offers to produce, are not authentic Vouchers of Bridjoo Kiffore's Account, I shall then be the first

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to propose the Question to this Board, that the Accusations brought against the Governor General are malicious and false. For these Reasons, I desire that Nundcomar may be brought.

The Governor General—I have delivered my Opinion. I do not understand the Question to be, Whether Nundcomar shall be called before the Board—but, Whether I shall be confronted with him; since the same Effect may be produced, as I have declared before, by a Committee of the Board, without my Presence.

Resolved, That Nundcomar be called before the Board; and the Secretary is ordered to summon him accordingly.

Colonel Monson gives in the following Minute:

The Governor General's Minute, on my Motion to introduce Nundcomar, contains little more than general Invective, in Answer to a positive Charge; attempts to prove me his collateral Accuser, from an Information given him by a Person, whom he refuses to make known; but, supposing I had seen the Paper alluded to, it does not invalidate the Fact contained in it.

I made the Motion, conceiving it was for the Honour and Dignity of Government, that we should proceed, as far as we were justified by Law, to attain as much Information as might be thought necessary to pass a Censure upon Nundcomar, if any Circumstances should appear, which might incline us to believe that Nundcomar has been guilty of a Slander; and that this could be done in no Way so well as in the Governor's Presence.

The Governor General—I declare the Council now dissolved; and I do protest against any Acts of it, as a Council, during my Absence, as illegal and unwarranted.

Mr. Francis—I beg Leave to ask the Governor General, Whether he means to quit the Chair?

The Governor General—I shall not answer your Question, because I do not think it sufficiently defined.

I quit the Council.

Mr. Barwell—I think the Governor said he dissolved the Council. It is now Five o'Clock in the Evening. The Governor, as I understand him, did not say, "I quit the Council," but that *I leave it*. I esteem the Council as dissolved; and unless I receive a Summons, agreeable to the usual Form, from the Governor General, whose Office still exists and is not vacated, I do not propose to partake in the Debates.

Mr. Barwell withdraws from the Board.

Colonel Monson—I think the Governor General has no Right to dissolve this Council; an Adjournment can only take Place by a Majority of the Board. The Lateness of the Hour should not be mentioned as an Excuse for postponing of Business of the Importance now before us, in which the Honour and Reputation of our President is at Stake. I therefore propose that General Clavering should preside as President, until Mr. Hastings shall again think proper to return to the Board.

Mr. Francis—I think it indispensably necessary in itself, and conformable to the true Meaning of that Clause of the Act of Parliament, which provides that, in the Absence of the Governor General, the eldest Counsellor present should have the casting Voice, which is allowed, on other Occasions, to the Governor. This Provision plainly shews, that the Council may subsist independent of the Presence or Absence of the Governor General; and that their Acts, in his Absence, are legal.

General Clavering—I could not agree to this Motion, were I not convinced that the Board could not be dissolved, but by a Resolution of the Majority; and the Majority of the Board having protested against his relinquishing the Chair, at a Time when it was most incumbent upon him to have sat in it, to have faced his Accuser, and to have vindicated his Honour: In Compliance therefore with the Resolution of the Board, I take the Chair.

Nundcomar having been required to attend, appears, and is called in accordingly.

Colonel Monson moves that Nundcomar be desired to deliver to the Board what he has to say in support of his Charge against the Governor General.

Sir John D'Oyly, Acting Persian Interpreter, being sent for, and not yet arrived, Mr. Auriol, Assistant Secretary, is desired to interpret the Questions to the Rajah, and his Answers to the Board: he therefore, accordingly puts the above Question to the Rajah, in the Hindostan Language; and he replies:

I am not a Man officiously to make Complaints; but when I perceived my Character, which is as dear to me as Life, hurt by the Governor's receiving into his Presence Juggut Chund and Mohund Persaud, who are Persons of low Repute, and denying me Admittance, I thought it incumbent upon me to write what I have. Every Thing is contained in the Letter which I have given in; besides which I have Papers, which, if the Board order me, I will deliver up.

Being called upon for these Papers, he delivers the Translation of a Letter from Munny Begum to him, dated the Third Jemady a Sanney, in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Munny Begum to Rajah Nundcomar, dated the 3d of Jemmadea Sauney, the 14th Year of the present Reign.

By the Grace of God, and the Favour of the Governor, every Thing is brought to just the Conclusion I wished. When I found my own Affairs in this happy and desirable Situation, I judged myself bound in Gratitude to make some Return for the great Favour conferred, in raising my Rank and the Dignity of the Nizamut. After considering what would be a proper Offer, I sent a Proposal

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Proposal of One Lack of Rupees, begging that it might be accepted as an Acknowledgment on my Part. The Governor answered, "I have not done what I have from Motives of private Advantage, but for the Satisfaction of my Employers." When I pressed the Present exceedingly upon him, he at last said, "Very well; if you do think proper to make a Present, give Two Lacks of Rupees, as Maharajah (meaning you) engaged; otherwise do as you please; you are your own Mistress." I guessed, my Friend, that this Two Lack was a Part of the Three Lack, about which I wrote to you in a Letter I dispatched with Kaim Baig, and of which I sent you Word by Juggut Chund. At any Rate, however, I conceived that, if I said any Thing about it, all that your Kindness had done for me would be entirely destroyed, and lose its Effect. I therefore sent Word to the Governor, "That at the Time of Disturbances raised by a treacherous and ungrateful Enemy, I wrote Word to Maharajah, that whatever was judged requisite and expedient for my Advancement, and the foiling my Enemies, I begged he would do: That Maharajah wrote me an Answer; but did not mention any precise Sum: That when Juggut Chund arrived with Maharajah's and his Letters, I had not the Opportunity of a Meeting with him; and therefore was ignorant of this Promise of Two Lacks of Rupees: That I thought it most probable that, in conformity to what I formerly wrote Maharajah, he had engaged for this Sum; and that I considered myself as bound to discharge what Maharajah had engaged for." I therefore begged, that he would accept One Lack of Rupees here; and told him, that I would draw upon you for the other Lack, which you would deliver to him at Calcutta. I was so fortunate to meet with the Governor's Concurrence in this Proposal. Your Interest and mine are the same, and we are Partners of each other's Prosperity and Adversity. Presuming upon this, I request that you will lend me, upon Honour, the Sum of One Lack of Rupees; which you will be kind enough to pay to the Governor, when he returns to Calcutta. I am raising One Lack of Rupees, which I shall here present to the Governor; and shall repay the Sum, with which I depend upon your supplying me, in a few Days, by the Means of Rajah Goordass. I earnestly intreat that you will not, upon this Occasion, entertain any Doubt of me. You may depend upon my faithful Performance of what I have engaged; which indeed my own Interest strongly prompts me to. Moreover I acknowledge myself bound for what Sums you may have given, or engaged to give, to the Gentlemen of Council for the Advancement of my Interest. Write me a particular Account of them, that I may raise the Sum required, and send it. For the future, let us take Care, in the Conduct of our Affairs, to consult and plan beforehand, that when we are called upon, no Difference may appear in our Representations and Answers; and that I may conform to whatever you may say. In short, as Words express the Meaning of the Writer, and are intimately connected with it, the same strict Conformity and Intimacy should subsist between us, that our Secrets may not be known. What I have here written should be kept in the most profound Secrecy, should only pass from my Breast to yours. Let nothing of the secret Part of these Transactions be known to the Governor, or the Gentlemen of Council, or any others. The Proverb is, A Word to the Wife. Make me happy with frequent Accounts of your Health.

A true Translation with respect to the Substance, though the Phrases are varied; except that, in one Part; where, in the Translation, Three Lacks of Rupees is mentioned, in the Original, it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ Lacks of Rupees.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly.
Act^r P^r I^r.

Q. Have you the Original of this Paper?

A. I have.

He produces a Paper which he says is the Original of the above Translation.

Mr. Auriol, the Assistant Secretary, being asked to look at the Characters on the Seal, and inform the Board what they are, he informs them the Characters are Persian, and express the Name of Munny Begum.

Sir John D'Oyly, the acting Persian Translator, being now arrived, is called in, and shewn the Seal. He also declares it to be Munny Begum's.

Mr. Auriol continuing to act as Interpreter, Sir John D'Oyly is desired to compare the Translation of the Letter delivered in by Nundcomar, with the Original from Munny Begum, and reports it to be a just one.

Q. Have you any other Proofs to produce?

A. I have no more Papers.

Q. Has any Application been made to you by the Governor General, or any other Person on the Part of the Governor General, to obtain from you the original Letter which you have produced?

A. The Begum applied to me for it, through Cantoo Baboo the Governor's Banyan. I gave it into Cantoo Baboo's Hands, who read it, and on being refused the Original, he desired that he might take a Copy of it to send to the Begum. I told him he might copy it in my Presence; but it being then late in the Evening, he said he would defer copying it till another Day.

Q. Did he renew his Application for a Copy?

A. He did not renew his Application.

Q. When was it Cantoo Baboo asked you for this Letter?

A. About Four Months ago, some Time in the Month of Augun (November December).

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Q. Did Cantoo Baboo make you any Offers of Money, or any other Advantages, to induce you to part with the Letter?

A. No, none.

Q. It appears by your Letter, that you had given, by Means of Jaggernaut and Baulkishen, Consumahs to the Governor, together with Chytun Naul, Nurr Sing, and Sedaunund, different Sums of Money: Have you any Person with you who can bear Witness to it? or have you any Proofs of this Fact?

A. It may be known from Jaggernaut and Baulkishen themselves, and Chytun Naut; Nurr Sing and Sedaunund, who were employed on my Part, can also bear Witness to it. Nurr Sing is now at Moorshedabad; the other Two are in Calcutta.

Q. Who are the Three last?

A. Chytun Naut was my Servant, and is now a Shroff; Nurr Sing was my Servant, but is no longer so, and is now at Moorshedabad; and Sedaunund is a Shroff in Calcutta.

Q. Were you yourself present, when they paid the Money to the Consumah?

A. They paid it in my Presence, in Gold Mohurs.

Q. Was there a Receipt given for the Money?

A. No.

Q. Is it the Custom of the Country to take Receipts for Money paid in that Manner?

A. In Builnells, or in lending Money, it is usual to take Receipts, but not in Transactions of this Nature.

Q. Who is Suvaram?

A. He is a Barber, and lives at Chandernagore.

Q. Was he in your Service at the Time he was employed in giving the Money mentioned in your Letter?

A. He was my Barber at that Time, but is no longer so.

Q. Are you sure that the Governor's two Consumahs received the Money, on Account of the Governor?

A. They undoubtedly took it for the Governor. I asked the Governor if it had reached him, and he said it had.

The Moonthy belonging to the Persian Translator being asked, Whether another Letter from Munny Begum, which is produced by Sir John D'Oyley from the Persian Office, is the same Hand Writing as that delivered by Nundcomar? he replies, That it is not; but that the Seal of the Letter is Munny Begum's Seal; and that the Direction and Body of the Letter appear to be the same Hand.

It is observed by the Board, that the Letter which has been given in by the Rajah was written Two Years and a Half ago; and that the Letter produced by Sir John D'Oyley was written only a few Days ago.

The Board thinking it necessary to examine Cantoo Baboo, he is called upon, by a written Order from the Secretary, to appear immediately at the Board, and sends an Answer in the Bengally Language to the following Effect:

"It is ordered that I attend the Council. The Governor is at present here, and I am with him: He prevents me, for which Reason I cannot go. When the Council is complete, if I am summoned I will attend.

(Signed) Kissen Contoo Dofs."

Resolved, That Cantoo Baboo, the Governor General's Banyan, having refused to obey the Summons of the Board, under Pretence that he was with the Governor, but that he would attend whenever the Board was complete, has been guilty of a high Indignity to this Board.

The Board having no further Questions at present to put to Rajah Nundcomar, he is desired to withdraw.

The Secretary is desired to wait on the Governor General, with the most respectful Compliments of the Board, to acquaint him, that Maha Rajah Nundcomar having been examined, is now withdrawn; and that they desire he would be pleased to return and take the Chair.

The Persian Translator reports to the Board, that there appear some trifling Inaccuracies in the Translation of Munny Begum's Letter to Maha Rajah Nundcomar, which he has delivered in; but that in general it is a true Translation.

Ordered, That the Persian Translator be directed to make a Copy of the original Persian Letter, and to prepare a perfect Translation of it; but that the Original be returned to the Rajah.

The Secretary returns from the Governor General, and reports that he communicated the Board's Request to him, and received the following Answer, which he took down in Writing:

The Governor General cannot reply to a Message, delivered to him under a Title which he does not acknowledge; but presents his Compliments to General Clavering, Mr. Monson, and Mr. Francis, who, he understands from the Secretary, are at the Council-House, and begs Leave to decline meeting them in Council at this late Hour of the Night, when he has it not in his Power to call a full Board, Mr. Barwell being in the Country. He has ordered Summons for a Council in the Revenue Department To-morrow, at which he hopes to have the Honour of meeting them.

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It appearing to the Board, that the several Sums of Money specified in Maha Rajah Nundcomar's Letter of the 8th March, viz.

In Gold Mohurs	4,412, at 17 A. R ^s per M ^t	—	—	75,004	—	—
D ^o	1,470, at D ^o	—	—	24,998	8	—
D ^o	182½, at D ^o	—	—	3,102	8	—
One Bag, containing	—	—	—	A. R ^s	1,000	—
Given by Munny Begum	—	—	—	S ^a R ^s	1,00,000	—
D ^o D ^o by Means of Nundcomar	—	—	—	—	1,50,000	—
				3,54,105	—	—

have been received by the Governor General, and that the said Sums of Money do of Right belong to the Honourable East India Company;

Resolved, That the Governor General be required to pay into the Company's Treasury the Amount of those Sums, for the Company's Use.

Ordered, That the Secretary wait on the Governor General, and communicate to him the above Resolution, requesting his Answer to it.

The Secretary reports to the Board, That he has waited on the Governor General, who refuses to receive the above as a Resolution of the Board, and will give no Answer to it.

Ordered, That the Proceedings of the Board, and all the Papers relative to Maha Rajah Nundcomar's Charge against the Governor General, be delivered to the Company's Attorney, that he may lay them before Counsel for their Opinion how to proceed in recovering for the Company's Use the several Sums of Money which the Governor General has received from Maha Rajah Nundcomar or Munny Begum, for Services done them through his Influence. *N. 3. 11. 10. 1. 2. 3.*

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 14th March 1775.

Ordered, That Kishen Cauntoo Baboo and Kishen Churn Chatterjea be sent for, to attend the Board immediately.

Kishen Cauntoo Baboo and Kishen Churn Chatterjea having sent Answers to the Summons sent them, the following are the Translations.

Translation of a Bengal Note received from Cauntoo Baboo.

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Note, desiring my immediate Attendance on the Board.

The Governor has acquainted me, that the Council is broke up, and that therefore there is no Occasion for my going. I must on that Account decline complying with your Orders.

Translation of a Bengal Note received from Kishen Churn Chatterjea.

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Note, and have represented the Substance of it to the Governor; who has informed me, that the Council is broke up, and that there is no Necessity therefore for my Attendance. I must decline, for this Reason, complying with your Orders.

Resolved, That we consider it as a very high Indignity offered to this Board, that a Banyan, who, as we are informed, holds a considerable Number of lucrative Farms from Government, should presume to refuse complying with an Order of the Board requiring his Attendance.

Resolved, That we consider the Use which the Banyan Cauntoo Baboo, a Servant of the Governor's, has presumed to make of the Governor General's Name, in declaring "That the Governor had told him the Council was broke up, and therefore no Occasion for him to obey the Order," or to that Effect, is highly injurious to the Governor General's Character, as it supposes him to communicate with his Servant, and to abet and encourage him in a presumptuous and wilful Disobedience to the Orders of this Board.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 17th March 1775.

The Board being assembled, the Letters of Cauntoo Baboo and Kishen Churn Chatterjea, recorded the last Day, are read by the General's Desire.

General Clavering—These two Persons having refused to pay Obedience to an Order of this Board, I move, That they be immediately sent for.

Governor General—I desire the General will mention for what Purpose he proposes they should be sent for.

General Clavering—I conceive it to be a high Contempt and Indignity offered to this Board, for Two Persons, who are Subjects of this Government, One of whom I perceive is a Farmer to the Amount of several Lacks of Rupees, should dare to refuse Obedience to the lawful Orders of this Board;

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Board; it is therefore to enquire of them, whether they did receive such Orders or not; that the Opinion of the Board may be taken for the due Support of the Authority of this Government.

Governor General—I inform the Board that there is no Occasion to send for Cauntoo Baboo and Kissen Chatterjea for that Purpose, as I can give the Board the Information required by the General, without their Attendance. I know that they did receive the Summons sent them by Mr. Sumner, in the Name of the Board; and the Answers which were sent were shewn to me. I forbid their Attendance. I declare it is my Belief, that it is the Intention of the Board to proceed to Acts of Violence against my Servants; they know the Facts they wish to ascertain; and I call upon them to declare whether this be their Intention.

General Clavering—My Motion, as it is set forth, is to bring those Two Persons before the Board, to render an Account of the Reasons for their Disobedience to an immediate Command of the Board. The Board would then judge whether those Reasons are sufficient to excuse them acknowledging the Authority of this Government, represented by this Board.

Governor General—Again I call upon General Clavering to declare, whether his Intentions are to propose any corporal Punishment or Disgrace to my Servants. If they should appear before the Board, I have a Right to have that Assurance of their personal Safety.

General Clavering—The Governor General will be informed of this, when these Men appear at the Board.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—My Intention, in calling upon the Person commonly called Cauntoo Baboo, the Banyan of Mr. Hastings, and Kissen Churn Chatterjea, is to ascertain from them their having received the Orders sent by this Board for their Appearance, and the written Answers to them, and to support the Authority of this Government.

Mr. Francis—My Intentions are exactly the same as those expressed by Colonel Monson.

Mr. Francis,

The Honourable Mr. Monson, } Agree to General Clavering's Motion.

Governor General—I object to the Motion, from the Terms of the Question as it stands, and from the Answers given to mine. I think myself justified in my Belief, that it is the Intention of the Gentlemen who have proposed and agreed to this Resolution, to offer the last Indignity which remained, to me, in the Persons of my immediate and ancient Servants. I do not understand that the Order which was sent by the Secretary, in the Name of the Board, was a legal Warrant, nor legally binding upon them; nor, under the Circumstances and Temper which have marked the late Proceedings of the Board, and the Acts of the Majority of the Council, can I consent that my Servants should give the Attendance required; and I call upon the Board, as we were summoned expressly for other Purposes, and not for this, that they suspend any Determination upon it, until the Board is complete. The Question has been brought by Surprise before the Board, and forces me to a Resolution before I have duly weighed the Terms and Consequences of it. The Members who have agreed to this Motion, I suppose to have been well acquainted with the Intention of bringing it on, to have duly considered and concerted the Plan of their Proceedings upon it. It is brought upon me unawares. Had I been previously made acquainted with it, I should have coolly and temperately considered, and formed my own Resolution, observing every Caution which my Duty to my Employers, and an exact Submission to the Laws of my Country, might require from me. This Privilege is denied me, and the Question most irregularly and unprecedentedly brought on, without such previous Intimation; although the Requisition made by the Three Members now present, for a Meeting of the Board, was for the Purposes of presenting the Rajah and his Servants with Khelauts; of issuing Orders for the Sale of the Company's Salt, now lying in the Contractors Golahs; and for other Points of Business now depending. Unless these Points are therefore first brought on and dispatched, the Proposition now made is as irregular as it is uncandid. Now, Gentlemen, do you persist in bringing on the Question now before us?

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I do not think the General's Motion for bringing Cauntoo Baboo and Kissen Churn Chatterjea before the Board, either irregular or uncandid. It is regular, as arising from the Perusal of the Minutes of last Consultation; and candid, as it may give us an Opportunity of enquiring into the Conduct of the Governor General, in a Measure that at present appears to me irregular: I mean those Persons refusing the Authority of this Board, under the Sanction of the Governor's Name.

Mr. Francis—I assent to Colonel Monson's Opinion; and beg Leave to add to it, that I think the supporting the due Authority of Government, in the Instance in question, is a Point of Business now depending before the Board; and that, considering the Consequences which may attend our neglecting to enforce our legal Authority, and suffering it to be resisted and treated with Contempt, it is a Point of very important Business.

General Clavering—I cannot admit that the Motion I made, to bring Two Subjects of this State before the Board, for a declared Contempt of its Authority, was either uncandid or irregular. The Motion results from an Act of Disobedience in Two Subjects, and I conceive that it has never been the Practice of either this Government, or any other, to permit the least Delay in establishing and maintaining its own Authority. I call upon the Governor General to declare, whether the Summons was not issued in the usual Form. I call upon him to declare, whether Cauntoo Baboo, his Banyan, is not a Subject, and a very considerable Farmer of the Revenue: Let him declare if he is not so; but I trust this will appear by the Accounts the Board has ordered to be laid before them.

Governor General—I will not answer to the Questions demanded of me, reserving my Answers for a Time and Occasion on which they may be effectual: And as I observe a Determination of the Board,

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Board, to proceed to the last Extremities, I will not consent to their sitting longer as a Board; and I declare that I dissolve this Meeting.

The Governor General withdraws.

Resolved, That the Board is not dissolved.

Agreed, That General Clavering be requested to take the Chair.

The Roy Royan attends the Board.

Ordered, That the Secretary do immediately issue the usual Summons; to require the immediate Attendance of Cauntoo Baboo and Kissen Churn Chatterjea.

The Hircarra who was sent with the Summons to Cauntoo Baboo and Kissen Churn Chatterjea being returned, and reporting that he cannot find either of them;

Ordered, That the Summons be left at their Houses, to attend the next Board in this Department.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 20th March 1775.

General Clavering—The Refusal which Cantoo Baboo, the Governor General's Banyan, made to comply with an Order of this Board on the 13th Instant, which requires his Attendance here; appears so contumacious to the Authority of the Government, that I move that an Order of the Board be immediately given, to bring him here to answer for his Contempt.

The Governor General—This is the Third Time that specious Pretexes have been made use of to induce me to issue a Summons for the Meeting of the Board, to introduce concealed Matter. The First Petition of the Ranny of Burdwan, and all the Proceedings immediately subsequent upon it, were introduced in this secret Way. A Council was then called in the Revenue Department, at the Requisition of the Gentlemen of the Majority, for special Purposes, minutely expressed; and this was the Subject first introduced. The Meeting of the Board in the same Department, on the 17th of this Month, was likewise desired for express Purposes; and the same Question which is now before the Board was then brought on, before any other Question was proposed; although no Intimation of it, or Allusion to it, had been made in the Requisition for the Meeting of the Board. The Purposes for which the same Gentlemen have required a Meeting of the Board To-day, are expressed in the Letter to me, recorded on this Day's Consultation; the First Part of which alludes to some Matter of great Danger impending on the Second Brigade: Yet I find every other Business must be postponed, and the same Question which was proposed at the last Revenue Board, again renewed in this, without the least previous Intimation. What Conclusion am I to draw from these Proceedings, but that the sole Business of this Board is to treat their President with personal Attacks and Indignities?—I will not assent to the Question, and I protest against it.

Mr. Francis gives in his Opinion as follows:—I apprehend that the Governor General and Council, or the Majority of them, are legally vested with a Power to summon any Native of this Country, being a Subject of this Government, to attend at the Board; and to proceed against the Party refusing to comply with such Summons, as for a high Contempt. The former Administration unquestionably exercised this Power, in a Multitude of Instances. The present Governor and Council, or the Majority of them, are vested with the same Powers, to all Intents and Purposes, as the same might at any Time before have been exercised, by the late or any former Administration. I think that Cantoo Baboo has been guilty of repeated Acts of Contempt to the Supreme Council of this State; and that our first and most important Business and Duty is, to assert and maintain our Authority. When this Question is determined, we may immediately proceed to the other Business before us. I agree to the Motion.

Mr. Barwell—I am against the Motion; not knowing any Instance of Contumacy that Cantoo Baboo has shewn to this Board. I esteem the Governor General as Head Officer of the State, to execute the Resolutions of the Government, and to be responsible for any Deviation that may be charged to him, before a higher Tribunal than this Board. I think this Power proper and necessary to be vested in the Governor General, and that it is vested in him by the Act of Government, that his Conduct, in this Particular, cannot be controuled by the Board; for, could it, he himself might be made the Instrument of every Indignity and Contumacy, if any such should be attempted to be thrown on his Office. I therefore do conceive the Governor has a Negative to the enforcing any Act of the Council; that the Council cannot legally enforce any Act but through the Governor General, who is responsible, as I have already observed, to a higher Power than this Board, for refusing his Authority to the enforcing a Resolution that may lower his Office, and render it contemptible. This could never be designed by the Legislature; and the Governor himself is to judge the Instances that may arise, and the Propriety of his refusing to concur in the Resolutions with his executive Authority. Cantoo Baboo is a very old Servant of the Governor General's. It is well known that he would not have acted in Opposition to the Orders of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, had he not conceived, in so doing, he was acknowledging a Power superior to the Governor's. If therefore he is called before this Board, and censured for not obeying an Order out of the usual Form, and irregular, the Censure will not adhere to him, but to the Governor General. This, I think, should be avoided; and any Resolution the Board may pass, should be confined merely to our Proceedings, and

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and not published by an express Act, that must degrade the Governor General irretrievably in the Eyes of all the Inhabitants.

Colonel Monson—I think the Constitution of this Government has been deeply wounded, in the unjustifiable Conduct of Cantoo Baboo, in refusing to obey the Summons sent him by this Board. This Board has ever exercised an Authority to send for Persons before them. This Power, in many Instances, was exerted during the last Government; and all Powers, that they enjoyed, are inherent in this Government by the late Act of Parliament. I therefore am for the Question.

General Clavering—No Government can subsist, without its Orders be obeyed. The Resistance which Cantoo Baboo, the Governor's Banyan, has shewn, in disobeying an Order of the Government, renders it absolutely necessary, that the first Moment the Council assembles should be employed in asserting and vindicating its Authority. The Contumacy of this Man is so much the greater, as he has dared to make use of the Governor General's Name, as a Reason for his Disobedience. Therefore I could wish that the Governor General himself would, in Support of his own Dignity, unite with the other Members of the Board, in bringing this Man to condign Punishment.

Governor General—Cantoo Baboo, as the Servant of the Governor, is considered universally as the First Native Inhabitant of Calcutta. I observe the Stress which has been laid upon the opprobrious Term, Banyan, applied to him; which is not applicable to him, if used in the same Sense by which the common Brokers in this Place are distinguished, under that Appellation. He is a Man of a very creditable Family; not a Native of Calcutta; and has been publicly known many Years in this Country, in which his Character is to this Day irreproachable. As my Servant, he is amenable to the Jurisdiction of the Superior Court of Judicature, by the express Words upon Act of Parliament. He was not subject to the Mayor's Court, in which the Exercise of the English Law was vested, before the Constitution of the Superior Court. Any Conclusions, therefore, drawn from the Practice of former Governments, in which different Rights and Powers were supposed to be inherent, but have been since expressly abrogated, are fallacious and unwarranted. I repeat, that I am against the Question.

General Clavering—I understand that Cantoo Baboo is the Governor General's Banyan, in the strict Sense in which that Term is understood in Calcutta; that he exercises all the Functions of that Office, whatever it may be. I am not acquainted with his Origin; but I have always understood that he was Mr. Sykes's Banyan, before he entered into the Governor General's Service. But he is a Farmer, as I have said before in the Proceedings of the Revenue Board, to a considerable Amount; and, in that Quality alone, I call upon the Governor General to declare, whether he is not amenable to this Board.

Governor General—Amenable to this Board as a Farmer! Most undoubtedly he is, if by amenable is meant, accountable for his Rents: But it appears, then, that I have been all along deceived. I thought he had been called upon for other Purposes, with which his Profession as a Farmer had not even the most distant Relation. If I understand the English Law, and the universal Principles of Justice, the Application of a legal Power to illegal Purposes—the Assertion of a Right to a legal Power, for Purposes which do not appertain to it—is Oppression. If this is the Use that the Board mean to make of their Authority, which they hold over the Farmers of the public Revenue, I shall protest against it in every Instance, as tending to reduce those, who unfortunately hold these Offices, to the last Degree of Servitude; to discourage Men of Property and Credit from offering themselves as Farmers; and thereby essentially to injure the public Revenue.

General Clavering—I have declared, in my Motion, that my Reasons for proposing that Cantoo Baboo might be brought here, was to answer for his Contempt; perhaps, in the other Council, I will take Care that he answers for all the Balances which may be due from him, for those immense Farms which he has been suffered to relinquish, to the Amount of Eight Lacks of Rupees. It is sufficient, for the present, that the Board carry into Effect what has already been resolved by the Majority of the Board.

Governor General—I must protest also against this Resolution of General Clavering; against all its Consequences; understanding it as a Declaration to punish Cantoo Baboo, in his Character of a Farmer, not for his Conduct in the Discharge of that Trust; but for his Conduct in Matters which have no Relation to it.

General Clavering—I have never said, that I would punish him: I said, that I would make him accountable for whatever Balances may appear to be due from him. If that is a Punishment, he certainly shall receive it, as far as my poor Endeavours can be used to forward it.

Governor General—I still adhere to my Construction of the General's Declaration, as it is not connected with any Subject that has Relation to his Farms; nor furnished by any apparent Occasion in the Management of them. Whether I am right or wrong, the Court of Directors will be the Judges.

Agreed to the Motion of General Clavering, and

Ordered, That the Secretary issue a Summons for the Attendance of Cantoo Baboo.

The General further moves, That an Order, in the usual Form, be immediately sent to Cantoo Baboo to attend; with Directions to the Messenger, to leave it at his House, if he should not find him at Home; to direct him to attend on the Council, on the First Day of its Meeting, of which the Secretary shall give him previous Notice.

Mr. Francis—I agree.

Mr. Barwell—I agree.

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Mr. Monson—I agree.
 Governor General—Having objected to the First Question, I cannot give my Assent to this.
 Agreed to the above Motion of General Clavering.
 Ordered, That the Secretary immediately send the Summons to Cantoo Baboo; and that he give the proposed Directions to the Messenger.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 20th March 1775.

Cantoo Baboo attending, according to the Summons of the Board, is called in; and Colonel Monson proposes the following Questions to be put to him:

Q. Did you receive a Summons from this Board, on Monday the 13th Instant, to attend them?

Mr. Auriol, Assistant Secretary, is desired to interpret the Questions to Cantoo Baboo, with his Answers; and having accordingly put the above Question to him, he answers, I did.

Q. Why did you not come?

A. I was with the Governor, who heard of the Summons, and said, What Occasion is there for your going? Don't go.

Q. Are you not sensible that the Authority of this Government is placed in the Council?

A. We Bengallies, the People of this Country, know, that the Governor's Orders are in Force upon us; and that, next to these, the Orders of the Council are over us.

Q. Would you not have obeyed the Orders of the Council, if the Governor had not told you to disobey them?

A. I certainly should have obeyed the Orders.

Q. Did you receive a Summons on Tuesday the 14th Instant, to attend the Board of Revenue?

A. I did receive it.

Q. Why did you not obey it?

A. For the same Reasons as those I before mentioned.

Q. Did you not receive another Order to attend the Board of Revenue on Friday the 17th Instant?

A. I did not receive any on Friday. I got one on Saturday, to attend at the First Council; and I returned for Answer to Mr. Sumner, That I would attend at the First Council. I went to Mr. Sumner's that Morning, and I learnt that there was no Board there; but he directed me to be present on the First Council Day.

Q. Did you receive an Order of this Board to attend here To-day?

A. I received no written Order To-day. A Peon left Word at my Gate, and on receiving the Notice I came.

Q. Do you know from whom that Peon came?

A. I did not see the Peon. My People told me, that a Peon had come with an Order of Council, and had left Word, that it was the Council's Orders for me immediately to attend.

Cantoo Baboo is now ordered to withdraw.

General Clavering—The Governor having threatened me, for having proposed a Form of Punishment for Cantoo Baboo, that which he usually inflicts every Day upon the poor Natives, by putting them in the Stocks by Ten or Twelve at a Time, That if I meant any Thing personal to him, he would make me answer for it with his Life: I therefore move, That Cantoo Baboo be put into the Stocks, to have that same Punishment inflicted upon him which the Governor inflicts every Day upon so many miserable Hindoos, barely for easing themselves upon the Esplanade Two Miles Distance from the Town.

The Governor General—The General has not used my Words, which I will repeat.—The General had twice proposed, and in the Language of a Menace, That Cantoo Baboo should be put in the Stocks. I said, If he attempted any Thing in his own Person, and by his own Authority, I would oppose it with my Person, or personally oppose it, at the Peril of my Life: I added, That if he made use of the Law, I would oppose him by the Law. Mr. Barwell, Are these my Words?

Mr. Barwell—I remember Words to such Effect.

General Clavering—I deny having used any Language, or any Appearance of Menace, to the Governor General. I know too well what I owe to his Situation to be guilty of it. As he must have been acquainted with the usual Forms of Punishment for Contempts, I applied to him to know what it was, and asked him if the Stocks were not used upon such Occasions. I was then surprized to hear him declare, That he would resent personal Attacks (or Words to that Effect) with his Life.

The Governor General—I cannot help remarking the Pains taken by General Clavering, by Allusions to every Part of my Conduct, and loading it with Terms of Reproach, to provoke me beyond the Line of that Moderation and Temper which I have exercised in a Course of almost-exhausted Patience during the last Six Months. I was first attacked on the Subject of the Jaut Malla Cutcherry, which was represented as arbitrary and oppressive, although this has existed from the first Establishment of the Company, and had no Relation to the Subject of Debate before us. If it was improper, why was it not proposed long ago, that it should be abolished? why reserved for this Time,

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Time, to be made use of as an Instrument of Provocation? The Stocks were erected on my first coming to the Government, to preserve the Air of the City from the foulest Nuisance; they have continued ever since; and I have always understood, that it was universally looked upon as a Benefit. If it was wrong or illegal, why have they so long been permitted to remain there? A Motion of the Board might have effected their Removal; but to propose to inflict such a Punishment, so disgraceful to a Man of Character and Credit, would be an Extension of Rigour equal to Death.

Mr. Francis moves for an Adjournment of the Board.

Mr. Barwell has no Objection.

Col. Monson—I consent to the Motion.

General Clavering—I agree to adjourn.

The Governor General—I have no Objection.

Agreed, That the Board do adjourn accordingly.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 3d of April 1775.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute; and requests that One Copy may be sent, in Cypher, with the Letter written on the Subject, to go over Land to the Court of Directors; and that another Copy may be sent, with a Duplicate of that Letter, by the Anson:

The Gentlemen of the Majority having set forth, in a Minute dated the 20th Instant, that “I have repeatedly claimed, and endeavoured to exercise, a Power of dissolving this Council in its several Departments; and that I have repeatedly and publicly declared my Opinion, that any Acts done by the Majority of the Council in my Absence (when I had quitted the Chair in Opposition to the Sense of the Majority) were not the Acts of the Board, nor legal;” and having requested that I will communicate to them the Arguments which induce me to think such Opinion and such Conduct are conformable to the Act of Parliament which constitutes the present Government:

I think it proper, in the First Place, to inform them, that my Opinions and Conduct, and the Arguments on which I ground my Support of both, stand already recorded, and fully stated in the Minutes of Consultation of the Public Department, dated the 13th Instant; and in those of the Revenue Department, dated the 14th Instant.

For the further Information of my Superiors, I shall next relate the Grounds on which this Question arose, and proceed to assign my Reasons, at large, in Support of my Part of it.

On the 10th Instant, a Packet, containing an English Address to the Board from the Ranny of Burdwan, with sundry Accounts in the same Language, and a Copy of the former in the Persian Tongue, was brought to the Council of Revenue by a Servant of Mr. Joseph Fowke, the Agent of General Clavering. In these Papers a formal Charge was produced against me, of having received, in the Month of May or June 1773, a Present from Bridjoo Kiffore Roy, the Dewan of the Rajah of Burdwan, amounting to 15,000 Rupees.

On the 11th Instant, Mr. Francis delivered to the Board a sealed Letter from Rajah Nundcomar, containing a specific Charge against me, of having, in September 1772, received a Present from Munny Begum of 3,54,105 Rupees; and other Charges of indefinite Sums received by me as Presents from sundry other Persons, to the apparent Amount of many Millions of Rupees.

On the 13th Instant a Motion was made by Colonel Monson, and supported by General Clavering and Mr. Francis, that Rajah Nundcomar should be called before the Board, and required to produce the Proofs of his Allegations. To this I strongly objected, declaring, that I looked upon the Members of the Majority themselves as my Accusers; that they were therefore unfit to sit in Judgment upon me; that I would not suffer the Dignity of the First Magistrate of this Government to be debased, by sitting to be arraigned as a Criminal at the Council-Board, of which he was the President, by a Man of a Character so notoriously infamous as that of Rajah Nundcomar; and that I disclaimed their Right in any Respect to erect themselves into a Tribunal, to judge my Conduct: That I had no Objection, and would consent to their forming themselves into a Committee for the Purpose of obtaining such Information as they required, but would not suffer them to bring such a Business before the Board. They persisted in their Purpose, and I declared the Meeting dissolved. I accordingly departed. Mr. Barwell did the same. The other Members paid no Regard to my Declaration, but continued to sit.

The next Day, being the 14th, the Council being assembled in the Revenue Department, a like Motion with that of the preceding Day was made by General Clavering, That Bridjoo Kiffore Roy and Roopnarain Chowdry, who was the principal Agent in the Accusation preferred by the Ranny of Burdwan, should be called before the Board, for the like Purpose of enquiring into those Accusations. I objected in like Manner, and repeated my Proposition, that a Committee should be formed for these Enquiries; but without Effect. I again declared the Meeting dissolved, and left them. Mr. Barwell did the same.

On the 17th a Council was summoned at their Request, for special Purposes expressed in their Requisition: I met them; Mr. Barwell did not attend. Instead of proceeding to the Business for which they had been expressly assembled, a Motion was immediately made by General Clavering, and supported by the other Members, that Cantoo Baboo and Kissen Chatije, my principal Servants, should be called before them, for the Purposes of questioning them concerning a supposed Contempt shewn to the Authority of the Board, in having refused to obey the like Summons, sent

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to them by the Majority, in their preceding Meetings; held after my Declaration of their Dissolution; and of supporting the Authority of the Board. As I had Cause, from the Terms of the Motion, from the Violence of their former Proceedings, and from their Refusal to give me the Assurance which I demanded of them, of the Personal Safety of my Servants; if they appeared before them, to apprehend some disgraceful Treatment of these Men; which, in the Eyes of the People of the Country, would have been equal to the greatest Personal Indignity offered to myself: I, after repeated Remonstrances, again proceeded to the last, but ineffectual Resource which was left me; and a third Time declared them dissolved.

How far I was justified in my Suspicion of the Violence which might be intended to be offered to the Persons of my Servants, will best appear from a Motion which was actually made by General Clavering, at the public Council Board, on the 20th Instant, to inflict a Punishment on my Servant, Cantoo Baboo, to which none but the meanest of the People are ever sentenced; that he should be put into the common Stocks.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 17th April 1775.

General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, deliver in the following Minute:

We think it necessary, for the Information of the Honourable Court of Directors, and in Vindication of the Consistency of our Conduct, to observe, that we still have the same Sense of the Contempt shewn to this Board by Cantoo Baboo, with which we were impressed upon his first Refusal to comply with a Summons requiring his Attendance. Yet, considering the Time which has unavoidably been suffered to elapse since the Offence in Question took place, as well as the warm Opposition and Disapprobation with which our Proposal to punish or censure the Offender was received by the Governor General, as if a Personal Indignity had been meant to himself; we have thought fit, in order to obviate that Imputation, to depart from our Intention of proposing such a Censure of Cantoo Baboo as his Conduct justly deserved. At the same Time it is our Hope and Expectation, that Occasions of the like Nature, in which it may be necessary for us to assert the Dignity of this Board, and the Authority of Government, as we are determined to do, will not occur hereafter.

(Signed)

J. Clavering.
Geo. Monson,
P. Francis.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 22d April 1775.

Fort William, the 21st March 1775.

Mr. Francis—The Governor General, in his Minute of the 13th Instant, has been pleased to pass a very severe Judgment upon my Conduct, in laying before the Board a Letter delivered to me by Maha Rajah Nundcomar, and addressed to the Governor and Council.—He affirms, that it is not a Duty belonging to my Office, to convey a Letter, of which the Contents were unknown to me; and that, if they were false, I ran the Hazard of presenting a Libel to the Board. In pronouncing this Sentence against me, our common Judges may, perhaps, be of Opinion, that the Governor General himself has transgressed the Line of his Duty, and assumed an Authority which does not belong to his Person or to his Station. He is, undoubtedly, my Superior, as he often tells us; but he is certainly not my Judge. Yet, conscious of the Rectitude of my Intentions, however I may have been mistaken in Point of Judgment, there is no Tribunal, at which my Character and Conduct can be fairly tried, to which I am not, at all Times, ready to submit.

With respect to Rajah Nundcomar's Letter, I must remind the Board, that it was introduced with a previous Minute, in which I mentioned by what Means it came into my Hands, and the Person from whom I received it. The Governor General, who had long expected the Appearance of such a Letter, and was apprized of the Contents of it, made no Objection, however, to its being received, and read at the Board. When the Man who advances a specific Charge, declares himself ready to come forward and support it, and to hazard the Consequences of failing in his Proofs, it may still indeed be presumed that the Charge is false; but it does not partake of the Nature of a Libel. A Libeller advances Charges, which he does not intend, or is unable, to make good; when called upon to appear, and produce his Evidence, he shelters himself sometimes in the Obscurity, sometimes in the Superiority of his Situation; and leaves the Accusation without an Accuser, to operate, as far as it can, in the Opinions of Men, against the Honour and Reputation of the Party accused. Rajah Nundcomar is not an obscure Person in this Country; nor does he, in this Instance, act the Part of a Libeller. He is himself of very high Rank. He publicly accuses the Governor General of Misconduct in his Office; and desires to be heard in Person, in Support of his Charge. Let it be supposed that I was particularly acquainted with the Contents of the Letter—My Superiors will determine whether, consistently with my Duty, or even with the Personal Respect I owe the Governor General, I could have refused to bring such an Accusation to an immediate Examination. If hereafter a similar Charge should be produced against myself, and previously communicated to any Member of this Council, I shall hope and expect it from his Candour and Justice,

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that he will not only bring the Accusation, but the Accuser, immediately before the Board. Nothing but the Consciousness of Guilt can ever make me shrink from a public Examination of my Conduct. The true Dignity of my Character and Office will, as I conceive, be most effectually supported by meeting my Accuser in Front, and proving my Innocence. A direct and public Charge is brought against the Governor General: He deems it unworthy of his Dignity to vindicate his Reputation. I am not his Accuser, nor do I desire to be his Judge.

(Signed) P. Francis.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 26th June 1775.

General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, likewise, lay before the Board the following Minute:

As the Rajah Nundcomar, who, in a Letter delivered to the Board on the 11th of March, has accused the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, of having taken several Sums of Money, and particularly, that he had accepted Two Lacks and a Half of Rupees of Munny Begum, One Lack of which he declared that he had himself paid to the Governor, is now convicted, before the Supreme Court of Judicature, of having some Years ago committed a Forgery; and as thereby his Evidence is invalidated, if not entirely impeached, it becomes necessary for this Board to take such further Steps as they may think proper for the Discovery and Ascertainment of the Facts alledged by Mahia Rajah Nundcomar: We therefore propose to the Board, That the Opinion of the Company's standing Counsel be taken, whether, under the present Circumstances, a Bill of Discovery may not be filed against the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, in order to oblige him to declare what Sums of Money have been received by him, as Presents, from Munny Begum, Rajah Nundcomar, or any other Person in these Provinces, since his Appointment of President of the late Council.

(Signed) J. Clavering,
G. Monson,
P. Francis.

The Governor General—I do not think it necessary to give my Opinion on this Motion; especially as it stands, in Effect, already determined, by the Names of a Majority of the Board affixed to it.

Resolved, That a Reference be made to the Company's Counsel for his Opinion accordingly.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 23d October 1775.

The Secretary begs Leave to lay before the Board the following Letter from the Company's Attorney; with the Opinions of their Counsel, upon the References which have been made to him from this and the Revenue Department.

To J. P. Auriol, Esquire, Secretary, &c.

Sir,

I beg you will be so obliging as to lay the inclosed Papers before the Honourable Board this Day.

16th October 1775.

I am,

Sir, &c.

(Signed)

Robert Jarratt,

Attorney to the Honourable Company.

To Thomas Farrer, Esquire, Counsellor at Law.

Sir,

I am directed by the Board to lay before you the inclosed Papers for your Opinion on them.

I am,

Sir,

Yours, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Hercules Durham.

I have perused the several Proceedings and Papers laid before me by the Directions of the Honourable Board, referred to in the within Letter, and am of Opinion, That, as the Services mentioned to have been performed therein were not, nor from the Nature of them could be, considered as rendered by Mr. Hastings in his private or individual Capacity; but, on the contrary, in virtue of the Influence and Power arising and derived from his public Station as Governor; he must be considered as acting, in such Transactions, as the Servant of the Company: And that as they, for the due Discharge of the Duties of his Office, allowed him an adequate Salary, all Monies received by him, upon this Occasion, must be deemed their Property: And that, upon

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Waivure of all Penalties, they may file a Bill of Discovery against him, should the same be found necessary, to oblige him to set forth every Particular upon Oath. This Consequence, as I conceive, arises from general Principles, independent of any particular Rights which the Company derive from the Engagements or Covenants between Mr. Hastings, as Governor; and them; or the Penalties (if any) annexed thereto. What such particular Rights or Penalties, or the Modes of Proceeding for the Recovery thereof, may be, I cannot form any Judgment; as neither such Engagements or Covenants, or Copies thereof, have been laid before me; but have, as is stated, been transmitted to the Court of Directors, and no Counterparts returned. Wherefore, as well as from the Importance of the Matter in Question, and the obvious Expediency of having every Information which the Nature of the Case admits of, I should, with all Deference, advise the Direction of the Court of Directors to be taken, before any Suit is commenced, or other Proceedings are had thereon.

9th October 1775. (Signed) T. Farrer.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal, in their Secret Department, dated the 24th March 1775.

Par. 16. On the 11th Instant, a Letter was delivered in to the Board, from Maha Rajah Nundcomar, wherein he charges the Governor General with sundry Malversations, in the Course of his Administration as President of the late Government; and with having received several Sums of Money from Munny Begum and from himself, for Favours bestowed on them, through his Influence. A Copy of this Charge was ordered to be delivered to the Governor General immediately.

17. A few Days afterwards, Rajah Nundcomar addressed the Board for Permission to appear before them, to make good his Charge; which was objected to by the Governor and Mr. Barwell. The Debates, on this Point, will be seen at length on the Consultations. It was resolved, by the Majority, that he should be called in; and, on this Resolution, the Governor General declared he dissolved the Council; and withdrew: Mr. Barwell followed him. A Vote was then passed, That General Clavering should take the Chair.

18. As we look upon this Point to be of the most serious and important Consequence, we intreat your most attentive Perusal of the Debates upon it; and that you would favour us with your Decision, as speedily as possible, on the Subject. Where our Opinions are so wide, and the Council so nearly divided as to Number, we think it necessary to adhere strictly to the Line we laid down at first for our General Letters, to mention the Facts simply; referring you altogether to the Consultations for the Arguments on each Side.

19. For the more Certainty of conveying to you the Intelligence of this Transaction, we have resolved to dispatch a Letter express over Land, on that Subject only, and requesting your Decision upon it.

20. On the Governor General's withdrawing, Rajah Nundcomar was called in, before the Three remaining Members, then constituting the Board, and examined on the Subject of his Letter. He gave a positive Declaration as to the Sums which he had himself paid to the Governor General; and gave in the Names of several Persons, who, he said, were privy to the Transactions. He also delivered in a Letter, addressed to him, under the Seal of Munny Begum, expressing the Circumstance of the Governor's having received Two Lacks of Rupees from her. It was thought necessary to authenticate the Seal and Letter, by comparing them with others from the same Person, in Presence of the Persian Translator and his Moonshiee, who declared the Seal to be that of Munny Begum. On this Evidence, the Board called on the Governor to refund the Sums he had so acquired, and pay them in to the Company's Cash. The Secretary was accordingly ordered to wait upon him with their Demand; to which the Governor, declining to acknowledge the Authority of the Board then sitting, refused to give an Answer.

21. It is fit to mention, that the Board had before sent the Secretary to wait on the Governor General, with their most respectful Compliments, to acquaint him that Nundcomar had withdrawn; and to request that he would return and resume the Chair. But to this the Governor General replied, That, having dissolved the Council, he could not acknowledge the Gentlemen then sitting in that Capacity; and that it was too late to summon a new Council for that Night.

22. The Board had also thought it necessary to require the Attendance of Cantoo Baboo, the Governor's Banyan; who, as Nundcomar, on his Examination, informed the Board, had applied to him, in the Name of the Begum, for the Original or a Copy of her Letter, in order to ascertain that Fact; but Cantoo Baboo refused to obey the Summons, alledging that the Governor detained him, and that he would attend when the Council should be complete. The Governor General has since avowed his Orders to Cantoo Baboo, not to obey the Summons; and Cantoo Baboo, who has since appeared before the Board, has been deemed guilty of great Indignity to their Authority; and it is yet in Deliberation what Punishment shall be inflicted on him for the Contempt.

23. We have sent a Copy of the whole Evidence delivered in by Nundcomar, to our Attorney at Law, that he may take the Advice of Counsel, in what Manner it will be most proper to proceed, for the Recovery of the Sums specified, from the Governor General, for the Company's Use.

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EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal, in their Secret Department, dated 16th May 1775.

Par. 35. As the Rajah Nundcomar has preferred a Charge against the Governor General, before this Board, we think it incumbent upon us to acquaint you that, previous to any Steps which we could take to bring this Charge to a Hearing, a Prosecution has been commenced against him by the Governor General and Mr. Vansittart, for a Conspiracy against them, together with Mr. Barwell, the Roy Royan, and Cantoo Baboo, the Governor General's Banyan. Whether this Charge will weaken the Force of his Evidence, will depend upon the Circumstances and Event of the Trial.

36. We have further to inform you, that, a few Days after this, he was taken up on a Charge of Forgery, and committed to Gaol; having been admitted to Bail upon the former Accusation.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal, in their Secret Department, dated the 3d August 1775.

Par. 38. The Rajah Nundcomar being now under Conviction for a Felony, and his Evidence, on his Information against the Governor General, being of Course invalidated, we thought it necessary to refer it to our Counsel, whether a Bill of Discovery cannot be filed against the Governor General, on the above Charge.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal, in their Secret Department, dated 20th November 1775.

Par. 38. You will find the Opinion of your Counsel at Law, upon the Reference made to him respecting the Grounds contained in the Charges exhibited by the late Maha Rajah Nundcomar against the Governor General, for commencing an Action against him, recorded in the Consultation referred to in the Margin.

23d October.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 22d April 1775.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated 25th March 1775.

The first Acts of the Majority manifestly shew, that their Aim was either, by continual Provocations, to induce me to throw up my Seat, and leave them the sole uncontrolled Masters of this valuable State; or, by annihilating my present Influence, to render me a Cypher in it; and, by misrepresenting the Measures of my former Administration, as universally tending, and even systematically calculated, for the Ruin of your Interests and the national Honour in this Country, to effect my Removal by a superior and legal Authority.

The ruling Principle and Spring of all their Actions, is fairly, but rather unguardedly, explained, in their first Letter of Appeal, in the Declaration that "The Justification of their Conduct must of Necessity carry with it, and could only be supported by, a strong and deliberate Censure of the preceding Administration." I have admitted the Truth of this Proposition, in the Application of it to such of their Measures as are directly contradictory of those of the preceding Administration; but I will not allow it to be either just or fair, applied to Measures with which these have no Relation: But it is a powerful though trite Policy, to which the unthinking Part of the World have too often been the Dupes. To such let them address themselves. I trust that my Cause will be decided by other Judges.

The subsequent Transactions have not even the Pretext of a public Object, but are directly and openly levelled at myself. The Ground is popular, and calculated to the Temper of the Times; and, whatever be the Issue of them, there are Thousands on whom the bare Allegations will fix an indelible Impression.

On the 10th Instant, an English Letter, containing English Accounts, was brought to the Board, in the Name of the Ranny of Burdwan, by a Servant of Mr. Joseph Fowkes, charging me personally with having received the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Rupees, as a Present from Dewan Birjoo Kishore Roy.

On the next Day a weightier Charge was delivered to the Board, in the Public Department, through the Hands of Mr. Francis, from the Maha Rajah Nundcomar, of various Presents having been received by me; which, on the most probable Estimation of the indefinite Sums, added to those which are particularly specified, must have amounted to many Millions of Rupees.

The Proceedings of the Board, and of the Majority, continued by their own Authority, on those Accusations, will be found at large in the Consultations of the 10th, 11th, 14th, and 17th Instant, in the Revenue Department; and of the 11th, 13th, and 20th, in the Public. I beg Leave to refer to these Records; as I think it necessary that you should have the most complete, as well as the most authentic, Information of the Subject.

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Those relating to the Allegations of Rajah Nundcomar, have been committed to the Hands of your Attorney, for the Purpose of commencing a Suit at Law against me, in the Name of the Company, for the Recovery of the Sums said to have been received by me from Munny Begum, in the Year 1772. I reserve my Defence for the same Channel; not chusing to give my Adversaries an Advantage by anticipating it, nor to bespeak your premature Judgment on a Cause thus depending. I do not mean to restrict myself solely to this Mode of Defence. Let the Law have its Effect; and I am willing, and shall be proud, to submit all my Transactions, of what Nature soever, to your Justice, in any Way or Form which you shall prescribe. In the mean Time, I beg that you will suspend your Opinion upon my Conduct, except in those Parts of it on which you have complete Materials to decide, and on which your earliest Decision is required. In this Decision the Conduct of my Opponents must necessarily be involved.

A combined and declared Majority of the Council have stood forth as my Accusers. I appeal, for the Truth of this Assertion, to the whole Tenor of their Conduct, since their Arrival in this Country; and to the undoubted Evidence which appears in the public Records of the last Fifteen Days Consultations, that these Gentlemen are themselves Parties, if not the Principals (as in my Heart I believe them to be, and such the World esteems them) and the Ranny of Burdwan and Rajah Nundcomar little more than Instruments, and ostensible Agents, in the Accusations preferred by them against me.

You will observe the Attempts that have been repeatedly made by the Majority, to compel the Attendance of my Two principal Servants before them. In this Instance, also, I presume to affirm, that they have acted without a Precedent, and without any legal Authority. To those who know the Custom and Manners of the Country, this will be considered as an Outrage offered directly to myself; and, whatever Colour may be given to it, I believe there is not a Man in this Place, that looks upon it as intended for any other Purpose. If it were possible to ascribe it to any other, the Behaviour of General Clavering, at the public Council Board, on the 20th, would put it beyond the Possibility of a Doubt.

Again I beg Leave to refer you to the Perusal of the Consultations upon these Subjects, of which I wish that not a single Word should escape your Observation.

Although I have declined entering, at this Time and Place, into a Refutation of the Accusations which have been preferred against me in the Names of Nundcomar and the Ranny of Burdwan, yet I do not think it proper to pass them wholly unnoticed.

You are well informed of the Reasons which first induced me to give any Share of my Confidence to Nundcomar, with whose Character I was acquainted by an Experience of many Years. The Means which he himself took to acquire it, were peculiar to himself. He sent a Messenger to me at Madras, on the first News of my Appointment to this Presidency, with pretended Letters from Munny Begum and the Nabob Yeteram O'Dowla, the Brother of the Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn, filled with bitter Invectives against Mahmud Reza Cawn, and of as warm Recommendations, as I recollect, of Nundcomar. I have been since informed by the Begum, that the Letter, which bore a Seal, was a complete Forgery, and that she was totally unacquainted with the Use which had been made of her Name, till informed of it by Juggut Chund, Nundcomar's Son-in-Law, who was sent to her expressly to intreat him not to divulge it. Mr. Middleton, whom she consulted on the Occasion, can attest the Truth of this Story. I have not yet had the Curiosity to enquire of the Nabob Yeteram O'Dowla, whether his Letter was of the same Stamp; but I cannot doubt it.

The Promise which he says I made him, that he should be constituted Aumeen (that is, Inquisitor General) over the whole Country, and that I would delegate to him my whole Power and Influence, is something more than a negative Falsehood. He did once or twice intimate to me a Wish of the Kind; but with so little Success, that for a while he wholly dropped it. On Mr. Reed's Return from the Coast, where he had been on Leave of Absence, Nundcomar made his Application to him for the same Employment; hoping, through his Influence, to obtain it. Mr. Reed, deceived by his Suggestions, brought the Proposition before the Board, and supported it with Warmth; but it was rejected. The Manner in which this Matter was then introduced, contains striking Proofs of the incendiary Character of the Man; and the Proceedings will shew the Grounds on which the Proposition was rejected.

For the Enquiries which were made into the Conduct of Mahmud Reza Cawn and Rajah Shitabroy, I beg Leave to refer to the Proceedings themselves; in which every Voucher, and every Evidence, that I could obtain from Nundcomar, are recorded at Length; and you will yourselves be the best Judges of the Diligence which was exerted by me in the Prosecution of them. Mahmud Reza Cawn, who was brought to Trial, by our express Commands, on formal Charges exhibited against him, was confined under a Guard of Sepoys from April 1772 to June 1773. Shitabroy, although there had not been any express Commands received from you concerning him, was, in like Manner, confined from May 1772 to June 1773; and the most public Notice was given, with respect to both, that every Complaint against them would be heard and strictly tried.

The Reasons for appointing a Native Officer at the Head of the Khalsa, and the particular Reasons which induced the Committee to make Choice of the Son of Rajah Dulub Ram for that Office, appear in the Records of that Time.

I recollect an Information given me by Nundcomar, concerning the pretended Usurpations made by the Rajah of Benares, of the Pergunnahs of Keera, Mungrou, and Bidjy-gur, in the Province

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of Behar, but at a much more distant Period of Time than Nundcomar has asserted. I do not recollect his mentioning it again, when I set out for Benares; neither did I ever intimate the Subject either to Cheyt Sing or his Ministers, because I knew I could not support the Claim; and to have made it and dropped it, would have been, in every Sense, dishonourable. Not that I passed it by with Indifference or Inattention: I took Pains to investigate the Foundation of this Title, and recommended it to the particular Enquiry of Mr. Vansittart, who was the Chief of Patna, at the Time in which I received the first Intimation of it. The following Letter and Voucher, which I received from him, contain a complete State of this pretended Usurpation.

Extract of a Letter from George Vansittart, Esquire, Chief at Patna, to the Governor, dated the 25th September 1772.

"When I was at Moorshedabad, you mentioned a Report of a Pergunnah having been alienated from this Province, and given by Shitabroy to Rajah Bulwan Sing. I asked you, If you meant Bejugar or Chowfa? You said, No; that neither of these was the Name: That the Place you meant was somewhere in the Neighbourhood of Rotas. Since my Return hither, I have been making particular Enquiry, and I imagine Mungrore must be the Pergunnah you spoke of; but it is not in the Neighbourhood of Rotas. It belongs properly to Shaubad, and is situated not far from Benares: It paid its Revenue to this Province till 1085 or 1677: In 1086 it was all given away to Jagheerdars: In 1140 about a Fifth Part was resumed, and again paid a Revenue: In 1142 this Part was again given to Jagheerdars, and the Bahar Government has never since received a Rupee from it. About Eight Years ago, Meer Jaffier made a Present of it to Bulwan Sing, to whom it was confirmed by Lord Clive and Carnac; and he afterwards procured Sunnuds for it, as an Altungau from the King and the Vizier. Inclosed are Copies of these several Papers."

Memorandum of a Sunnud and Firmaun, from the Beginning of the Month Shabaan, in the 8th Year of the Reign of the King Shaw Allum.

The Sum of 16,80,083 Dawms on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore, in the Sircar of Sahabad, in the Subah of Bahar, the Revenues of which amount to 50,000 Rupees and upwards, is granted, agreeable to the Zimmum, from the latter End of Rubby ul Owel, as a free and unconditional Right, to Rajah Bulwan Sing and to his Heirs, without the Association of any other Person, and with an Exemption from the Payment of all Customs.

The Contents of the Zimmum.

The Whole of the Pergunnah of Mungrore, in the Sircar of Shâwâbad, in the Subah of Bahar, is granted as a free and unconditional Gift to Rajah Bulwand Sing and his Heirs. Tunca 16,80,083 Daums. Jumma of the Pergunnah 50,000 Rupees and upwards.

Copy of a Perwannah, under the Seal of the Vizier ul Mulk Shuja ul Dowlah Bahadre Teeffdur Jung, from the 29th of Shabaan, in the 8th Year of the Reign of his Majesty Shaw Allum.

Agreeable to the above illustrious Firmaun of the 15th of Shabaan, in the 8th Year of the Reign, the Sum of 16,80,083 Daums on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore, the Revenue of which amounts to 50,000 Rupees and upwards, with an Exemption from the Payment of all Duties from the Middle of Rubby ul Owel, agreeably to the Zimmum, is granted as a free and unconditional Gift to Rajah Bulwan Sing Bahadre, and to his Heirs.

Contents of the Zimmum.

The Tunca, as a free Gift to Rajah Bulwan Sing, on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore, in the Sircar of Shâhâbad, in the Subah of Bahar, 16,80,083 Daums; the Revenues of the said Pergunnah 50,000 Rupees.

Copy of a Sunnud from Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn Bahadre, written the 20th of Rujjub, in the 5th Year of the Reign of his Majesty Shaw Allum.

In consideration of the Attachment and Services of the High and Mighty Rajah Bulwan Sing Bahadre, the Revenue of 16,80,083 Daums in the Pergunnah of Mungrore, with the Phousdarry and

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and other Duties, usually paid to Government, are remitted to him, and given for his own Emolument, that he may be always ready to protect that Quarter.

Dated as above.

Copy of the Treaty, under the Seals of the Nabob Sabut Jung (Lord Clive) and General Carnac Behadre.

In the 5th Article of the Treaty between the Nabob Shuja ul Dowla, and the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowla Bahadre, Nizam of the Subah of Bengal and Bahar, and the English Company, which was acceded to by His Sacred Majesty, and signed and sealed by the respective Parties, the Affair of Rajah Bulwan Sing is mentioned, as follows:—

Article the 5th. Raja Bulwan Sing shall be established and continued in the Zemindaries of Benares, Guzypore, and also the other Districts which he possessed at the Time he entered into Alliance with the Nabob Meer Jaffier Khan Behadre and the English, upon Condition of his paying the same Revenues as heretofore.

Memorandum of Particulars relating to the Pergunnah of Mungrour, extracted from the Records.

From the Records of the Year 1085, it was annexed to the Khalsa Shereesta. In the Year 1086, till the Year 1136 Fuffullee, the Whole of the Pergunnah was relinquished to Jagheerdars.

In the Year 1140, Three Lacks and 5,000 Daums reverted in Charge to the Nizamut, and remained as a Deposit till the Year 1142, and were annexed to the Caboolat of Shahabad, the remaining Sums continued under the Jagheerdars.

From the Year 1143 Fuffullee, to the Year 1170, the Records of the Whole of this Pergunnah were re-annexed to the Nizamut.

From the Year 1171 Fuffully, in the Records of the Nizamut, it was considered as separated from the Authority of the Nizamut. It appeared that Rajah Bulwan Sing had obtained a Sunnud for the whole Pergunnah, as an unconditional Gift, and was in Possession of it. The Sunnud is not in the Records.

A true Translation.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyley.
Act^g P^a T^r.

As to the Charge of with-holding from Nundcomar a Palankeen which he lays Claim to, I am ashamed to reply to so futile an Accusation. The Inclosure, N^o 2. delivered to me by Mudgelis Roy, the Vakeel of Raja Shitabroy, contains all that I know of this Affair; except that the Palankeen is in my Possession, as I am told, for I have never seen it.

The Appointment of Munny Begum to the Management of the Nabob's Household, and of Raja Goordas and the other Relations and Dependants of Nundcomar, to the Dewanny and subsidiary Offices of the Nizamut and Bahla, took place in the Month of August 1772. My Motives, in these Arrangements, have been already fully explained to you in the Minutes of the Committee of Circuit, and the General Letters of that Year; and in my Address to your Secret Committee, dated the 1st September.

I believe there is scarce a Man in Bengal, who does not now commend my Choice of Munny Begum for the Trust assigned her. I believe there were few to whom the Distinction which was shewn by me, on that Occasion, to the Family of Nundcomar, did not afford Matter of much Astonishment, as his Character was known to all, and my Opinion of it to all who knew me.

You have been pleased to honour me with your Approbation of every Part of this Transaction.

Foiled in all their repeated Attacks upon me, my Adversaries have Recourse to the Charge of Rapacity; a Charge of all others the most foreign from my Nature. I do not assert this on the empty Credit of Self-Presumption; neither my general Character, Circumstances, nor Conduct in Life, before my Appointment to this Government, are unknown to many of your Honourable Court; and a slight Review of my Measures, since that Period, will manifest how little they have been guided by an Attention to my private Interest.

The Stoppage of the King's Tribute was an Act of mine, and I have been often reproached with it. It was certainly in my Power to have continued the Payment of it; and to have made my Terms with the King for any Part of it, which I might have chosen to reserve for my own Use: He would have thanked me for the Remainder.

Your Order for the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend, was communicated to him in the Month of December, 1771. He remonstrated against it, and desired it might again be referred to the Company. The Board tacitly acquiesced in his Remonstrance; and the subsequent Payments of his Stipend were made as before. I might easily have availed myself of this Plea; I might have treated it as an Act of the past Government, with which I had no Cause to interfere; and joined in asserting the Impossibility of his defraying the vast Expences of his Court and Household without it; which I could have proved by plausible Arguments, drawn from the actual Amount of the Nizamut and Behla Establishments: and both the Nabob and the Begum would have liberally purchased my Forbearance. Instead of pursuing this Plan, I carried your Orders rigidly and literally into

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into Execution; I reduced the Nabob's Stipend, from the Date on which the first Notification of it was made to him; I undertook myself the laborious and reproachful Task of limiting his Charges, from an Excess of his former Stipend, to the Sum of his reduced Allowance; and I had the Satisfaction of viewing the Nabob, in a State of Magnificence suitable to his Dignity, within a Twelvemonth after, at Plassey; where he had met me, the Year before, with every Appearance of Indigence and Meanness. For this, too, I can appeal to many Gentlemen of your Service, who were Witnesses of the Nabob's Condition in both the Periods which I have related.

Had I been desirous of reaping any Advantage from the new Settlement of the Lands, the very Means which I employed were diametrically opposed to it: since it has been reproached to me, by my Adversaries themselves, that the Farms, particularly those in the Settlement of which I was personally concerned, were let beyond their real Value.

The last Charge, in which I am directly included, was brought before the Board the 10th of March; Nundcomar's Accusations on the 11th; and Mahmud Reza Cawn's, which I believe will be read, as obliquely aiming at the same End, on the 13th, the Day fixed for the Close of the Proceedings now in Course of Dispatch.

Arzee from Mahomed Affhun and Mujelies Roy.

When Maja Rajah Shitabroy came last to Calcutta, by Order of the Council, the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, sent a Message to him, desiring to know what was become of the Palankeen, which was a Present from his Majesty to Maha Rajah Nundcomar; and the Reason why it was detained from him. Maha Rajah Shitabroy returned this Answer: That, by the Direction of the Nabob Jaffer Ally Cawn, he had applied to his Majesty for a Title and an Order for a Palankeen, for Maha Rajah Nundcomar; and that, when the Sunnud for the Title arrived, the Nabob Jaffer Ally Cawn being dead, he sent it to the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah, and the Palankeen was preparing. Lord Clive arriving at that Period, and he not being acquainted with his Lordship's Pleasure concerning this Affair, kept the said Palankeen by him; but that he would immediately send for it from Patna. He did so; and, when the Palankeen arrived, gave Notice of it to the Governor, who ordered him to take Care of it. When Maha Rajah Shitabroy left Calcutta, he spoke to the Governor General on the Subject, and deposited the Palankeen in his Sircar.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

J. H. D'Oyly.

A. P. T.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 22d April 1775.

Extract of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis's Minute, dated 21st March, 1775.

At any other Time, or in any other Situation less embarrassed and perplexed, than that in which we are now involved, we might perhaps have pushed our Enquiries into these Transactions with greater Exactness and Attention. But the Difficulties we have to contend with increase upon us every Day; and are attended with such Personal Pain and Mortification, as not only discourage us in the Execution of our Duty, but disable us from going through Business in the Manner we could wish. The Anxiety and Concern with which the Court of Directors will undoubtedly hear of the Charges brought against the Governor General, cannot be greater than that which we feel in communicating them.

He now stands publicly accused of the Receipt of large Sums of Money, corruptly taken for Services performed by him, or Places disposed of by his Influence in his Office. Maha Rajah Nundcomar and the Ranny of Burdwan stand forth as his Accusers, and desire to be heard in Support of their several Charges; the former in Person, the latter by her authorized Servants.

On the other Hand, the Governor peremptorily denies the Authority of the Board to enquire into these Accusations. Instead of permitting his Accuser to appear before him, he illegally endeavours to dissolve the Board, and repeatedly quits the Chair.

Whether this Method of proceeding be consistent with his real Dignity, or whether the high and indignant Language he constantly holds to us be that of injured Innocence, are Questions which we desire to have no Share in deciding. We are not his Accusers, nor do we desire to sit as his Judges.

The Services which our Duty to the Company indispensably demands of us, are already too painful and distressing. We will not increase the Weight of them, by undertaking the invidious Task of sitting in Judgment on our President.

In the Consultations of the 13th and 14th Instant, at this and the Revenue Board, the Court of Directors will see on what Grounds we have proceeded, in directing the Opinion of Counsel to be taken, with regard to the most effectual Method of recovering from the Governor General such Sums of Money, as may appear to be due to the Company, by regular Course of Law.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 5th May 1775.

Extract of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis.

The Detention of the Anson has given us an Opportunity of communicating to the Honourable Court of Directors, a few Observations on the Governor General's Letter of the 25th of last Month.

He begins this very extraordinary Piece with the heavy Charge of a deliberate Intention in us, by all Means in our Power, to force him out of the Administration of this Country.—A Charge of this Nature will not admit of a regular and direct Refutation: We must content ourselves with declaring, as we now do in the most solemn Manner, that our Opposition has not been personally to him, but to the Measures adopted by him, and by the late Administration. Had we found Mr. Hastings's Conduct here in any Degree answerable to the Ideas we had formed of his Character when he was named in the most honourable Manner to the high Station he now fills, we should have united with him in the most cordial Support of his Administration.

When we compare the Actions of the Members of the late Government with their Declarations, we are at a Loss to trace the mazy Line of their Conduct. If Mr. Hastings expected, or flattered himself, that we could be induced, by any Motives or Influence whatsoever, to concur with him in a Misrepresentation of the State of this Country, or in a Concealment of its actual Decline; or that even by our Silence we could suffer any Deception to be imposed on the Company; we can only say, that he was as much deceived in his Ideas of our Principles, as we were of his Character.

Mr. Hastings has often upbraided us with our Interference with his Prerogative of appointing to Vacancies in the Provincial Councils: We will not disavow the Part we have taken in the Settlement of the late Appointments. Far from retracting the Principles which have directed our Conduct in this Respect, every Day's Experience evinces the Necessity there was of our endeavouring to break the formidable Combination of reciprocal Interest, which the Governor had established in this Settlement, by accepting unwarrantable Advantages himself, and conniving at those which were received by the Company's Servants. The Practices which have since been discovered in the Administration of the Company's Revenue did not, immediately on our Arrival, come before us with that Degree of Evidence on which we could entirely depend. We thought, however, we could scarcely be imposed on, by giving some Credit to the Reports voluntarily made to us by such Persons as had either Courage to declare themselves openly against the Abuses of the late Administration, or privately to make known the true State of the Government; especially as we found those Reports coinciding with, and confirmed by, the public Discourses and Opinions of the whole Settlement. —These, we assure the Court of Directors, are not confined to the Governor General.

The Proceedings of the late Committee of Circuit, and the enormous Fortunes notoriously made by the Members of that Committee, are the common Topics of Conversation here; and we believe there is not a Man in Bengal who has a Doubt on the Subject. We were conscious of the Expectations formed of our Conduct, by the Company and the Nation; and that it would have been equally criminal in us, and disgraceful to our Characters, to have departed from that honourable Line marked out by our Instructions.

Maha Rajah Nundcomar, whom the Governor calls a *Miscreant*, we found had been, a very little Time before, his Bosom Friend, consulted on all Occasions, and supported by him against the united Protest of Messrs. Graham, Lawrell, and Dacres, who were closely connected with Mahomed Reza Cawn. Although the Governor knew him to be (as he now says) guilty of a Forgery, we have Reason to suspect that the Intention was, to make him Banyan to General Clavering; to surround the General and us with the Governor's Creatures; and to keep us totally unacquainted with the real State of the Country. By this and other flimsy Devices, so consonant to the Principles of Asiatic Government, in which the Governor General has been so long exercised, he probably flattered himself that Men, unpractised in such Arts, might be perplexed and circumvented.

Nundcomar, finding himself deceived or disappointed by the Governor General, soon made use of the Means, which his Intimacy with the Governor had put into his Power, to gratify his Resentment.

Whatever might have been his Motives, his Discoveries have thrown a clear Light upon the Honourable Governor General's Conduct, and the Means he had taken of making the very large Fortune he is said to possess, of upwards of Forty Lacks of Rupees, which he must have amassed in Two Years and a Half.

APPENDIX I.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 14th September 1775.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors,
dated 16th May 1775.

Mr. Hastings has often upbraided us with our Interference with his Prerogative of appointing to Vacancies in the Provincial Councils. We will not disavow the Part we have taken in the Settlement of the late Appointments. Far from retracting the Principles which have directed our Conduct in this Respect, every Day's Experience evinces the Necessity there was of our endeavouring to break the formidable Combination of reciprocal Interest, which the Governor had established in this Settlement, by accepting unwarrantable Advantages himself, and conniving at those which were received by the Company's Servants.

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Had the Majority been as ingenuous in avowing their total Disregard of my Recommendations, and assigning their real Motives for it, when the Arrangements of the Provincial Councils were formed; or, in their Explanation of this Transaction, in their Letter to your Honourable Court of the 11th of January, I should have spared myself and you the Trouble of more than one long Remonstrance against it.

To talk of Persons having the *Courage* to declare themselves openly against the late Administration, is an Insult on my Situation. The Fact is, that it requires Courage in any Man not to do it; it being universally believed, that the surest Means to obtain the Friendship and Support of a fixed Majority of the Council, who have the whole Power of the Government in their Hands, is, to lodge Accusations against the late Administration; and to refuse it, is the surest Means of incurring their Resentment. The many Reports which I have received of Promises and Threats used by the Instruments of the Majority, particularly by Nundcomar, to obtain Accusations against me, would afford you Matter of Astonishment, if they could be related with Safety to the Persons who reported them. How much such Accusations are the grand Object of the Majority, in their invariable Pursuit, which they profess, of the Company's Interest, I leave you, Honourable Sirs, to judge from the following Instance:

On Wednesday, the 19th April, Mr. Fowke and Nundcomar were accused, before the Judges of the Supreme Court, of a Conspiracy against me and others, by making a Man, against his Will, write a false Petition injurious to our Characters, and sign an Account of Bribes pretended to be given us. On Thursday the 20th, an Examination was made before the Judges, which lasted from Eleven in the Morning till Eleven at Night; and the Circumstances appeared so well attested, that there was thought to be Reason sufficient for binding over the accused to take their Trials at the Assizes. The very next Evening, General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, accompanied by Mr. Fowke and others, went to Nundcomar's House, on a formal Visit to him; an Honour which he had never before received, either from those Gentlemen, or from any former Administration. From the Season which was now chosen for making it, and from the Manner in which it was made, it had every Appearance of a determined Resolution to support him against the Proceedings of the Court of Judicature; and a too obvious Tendency to deter the Witnesses from appearing on the

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the Day of Trial against him. From every Account which you, Gentlemen, will have heard of the Nature of the Inhabitants of this Country, you will rather wonder, I imagine, that more atrocious Crimes have not been laid to my Charge, than be surprized that I have not escaped unaccused. "The formidable Combination of reciprocal Interest," seems to imply, that I had a private Interest with the Members of the Provincial Councils, which even the late Act of Parliament could not be sufficient to set aside. If I approved of such a Mode of arguing, I might with equal Reason insinuate, that they have a private Interest with the Gentlemen of their Appointment; but I disclaim such unwarrantable Conclusions, believing that their sole immediate Object is, to work my Overthrow, whatever their remote Views may be.

At the Time of Rajah Goordals's Appointment, I did not know of the Forgery alluded to: but my Opinion of the infamous Character of Nundcomar has never varied; I avowed it even at the Time in which I afforded him my greatest Support; and you, Gentlemen, are well acquainted with the sole Motive which induced me to shew him any Attention, and to recommend his Son to fill the high Station which he now holds. He never had my Confidence. I cannot even conjecture the Reason, which the Gentlemen of the Majority say they have, to suspect that it was my Intention to make Nundcomar Banyan to General Clavering. Neither my Behaviour to Nundcomar at the Time of the General's Arrival, nor his to me, betrayed any Token of such an Intention; it being at that Time the current Report, and I believe true, that Nundcomar had sent down a long List of Charges, which he had forged, against me, to the General; and that Mr. Fowke was the Bearer of it: And you, Gentlemen, are in Possession of a strong presumptive Proof of the Probability of my conceiving a Project of so pernicious a Tendency to myself, in my Letter addressed to your Honourable Court, of the 24th March 1774.

The Amount of my Fortune shall be faithfully declared to your Honourable Court, whenever you may think proper to express a Desire of knowing it: It will afford you a strong Proof, how greatly the Informations of the Majority differ from Fact.

Maha Rajah Nundcomar, whom the Governor calls a *Miscreant*, we found had, a very little Time before, been his Bosom Friend, consulted on all Occasions; and supported by him against the united Protests of Messieurs Graham, Lawrell, and Dacres, who were closely connected with Mahomed Reza Cawn. Although the Governor knew him to have been (as he now says) guilty of a Forgery, we have Reasons to suspect that the Intention was, to make him Banyan to General Clavering; to surround the General and us with the Governor's Creatures; and to keep us totally unacquainted with the real State of the Country. By this, and other flimsy Devices, so consonant to the Principles of Asiatic Government, in which the Governor General has been so long exercised, he probably flattered himself that Men, unpractised in such Arts, might be perplexed and circumvented.

Whatever might have been his Motives, his Discoveries have thrown a clear Light upon the Honourable Governor General's Conduct, and the Means he has taken of making the very large Fortune he is said to possess, of upwards of Forty Lacks of Rupees, which he must have amassed in Two Years and a Half.

Extract of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis;
dated 16th May 1775.

The Prosecutions lately instituted against the Rajah Nundcomar are attended with Circumstances that deserve the Attention of the Court of Directors. If it be observed that he is the principal Evidence against the Governor General, the Measures taken to compass his Destruction may be easily accounted for. The first Prosecution was for a Conspiracy formed by him, in Conjunction with Mr. Joseph Fowke, Mr. Francis Fowke, and others, to force a Man, called Comaul Uddien Cawn, to write a Petition against the Governor General, Mr. Barwell, Mr. Vansittart, the Roy Royan, and Cantoo Baboo, the Governor General's Banyan. After a long and strict Examination before the Judges, Mr. Francis Fowke was discharged: Mr. Barwell, the Roy Royan, and Cantoo Baboo, declined prosecuting. At last, the Rajah and Mr. Fowke were obliged to give Bail, to appear at the Suit of the Governor and Mr. Vansittart only. The Truth is, as we have Reason to believe on the above Circumstances, and on the Faith of Mr. Fowke, that there never existed such

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a Paper as has been sworn to; and that every Particular, said to be contained in it, is an Imposition invented by Comaul Uddain Cawn, because Mr. Fowke and Nundcomar had refused to deliver to us Three other Petitions which he had written, Two of them against the Dewan of the Calcutta Committee, whom we have since dismissed, and Mr. Archdekin, a Salt Agent. This Attempt to discredit the Evidence of the Rajah not answering the Purpose it was intended for, he was a few Days after again taken up, on a Charge of Forgery, and committed to the common Jail. The Rajah is not only a Man of the first Rank in the Country, but a Brahmin of a very high Cast; and according to the Tenets of his Religion, entertains an Opinion that he would lose his Cast, or suffer an indelible Stain, were he to eat where he cannot perform his Ablutions. He desired only, that, since they had thought proper to dishonour him in the Eyes of all India, and contaminate him by such an infamous Confinement, they would at least permit a Tent to be pitched without the Circuit of the Prison, or suffer him to be led every Day to the Side of the Ganges, to perform his usual Ablutions, and say his Prayers. This Request was denied him, though the Consequence of it was generally known and expected. He remained Eighty-six Hours without taking any Sustenance whatever, or drinking any Water. Representations were made repeatedly to the Judges, who contented themselves with taking the Opinion of Pundits, provided and instructed by the Roy Royan. Even these Men, however, were obliged to declare, that if the Rajah eat in the Place where he was confined, he must perform various Penances before he could be absolved. The old Man did not think Life worth preserving on these Terms. At last the Judges were obliged to give way, and permitted a Tent to be pitched for him, where he performs his Ablutions. As for ourselves, though we may have strong Reasons to believe him innocent of the Charges brought against him; we shall not urge an Opinion in his Favour, which would be useless to him, and might be charged with Partiality. If he be subject to the Jurisdiction of the Court, we do not doubt, that, notwithstanding the Power and Influence of his Prosecutors, an English Jury will give him a fair Trial.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Secret Consultations, 14th September 1775.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors,
dated Fort William, 18th May 1775.

alno 21 You will be informed, by the General Letter from the Secret Department, of the Decree passed by the Majority on the 9th Instant, for dismissing Munny Begum from her Office of Guardian to the Nabob, and from the Charge of his Household, and for conferring these Trusts on Rajah Goordass, the Son of Maha Rajah Nundcomar.

A Resolution so sudden, so extraordinary, and so important in all its Consequences, required the most wary Circumspection in those who projected it, and the most assured Conviction both of its Justice and Necessity, before they carried it into Execution. It will naturally be concluded, that they proceeded on some Proofs or strong Presumption that the Begum had dissipated or embezzled the Nabob's Estate, grossly neglected his Education, or engaged in Projects which might injure the Peace of the Country, the Company's Interests, or their Connections with the Nabob, or at least that she had been concerned in Disputes with their Government, or Encroachments on their Dewanny Privileges. You will expect that, in the Proceedings against the Begum, the strictest Regard will have been paid to her Honour, and every scrupulous Attention observed, which the Delicacy of the Oriental Manners prescribes with respect to her Sex, and her Rank and Character particularly demand; and that in the Choice of her Successor due Consideration has been paid to the Requisites for so distinguished a Charge; that his Rank is such as at least may not wound the Nabob's Honour, or lessen his Credit in the Estimation of the People by the Magisterial Command which the new Guardian must exercise over him; with Abilities and Vigour of Mind equal to the Support of that Authority; and the World will expect, that the Guardian be especially qualified, by his own acquired Endowments, to discharge the Duties of that Relation in the Education of his young Pupil, to inspire him with Sentiments suitable to the Dignity of his Birth, and to instruct him in the Principles of his Religion.

How far these Points have been attended to by the Majority in this Transaction, will best appear from the following authentic Detail of it:

On the 2d Instant, General Clavering reported to the Board, that Mr. James Grant had obtained Possession of the Accounts of the Nabob's Household for Eight Years past, and had brought them to Calcutta, with the Person from whom he had received them, for the Purpose of depositing them in the Hands of Government, thinking them of great Importance to the Company's Interest.

Mr. James Grant was called before the Board, with his Informant, Noonet Roy, and delivered a Parcel of Papers, containing Accounts written in the Persian Language, which they said were the Accounts of the Nizamut, and would prove that Munny Begum, on her Appointment to the Management of the Nabob's Household, had overcharged Nine Lacks, Sixty thousand and odd Rupees in the Arrears then due to that Office. This is the Sum of the Information given by Mr. Grant and Noonet Roy, and was not obtained from them without great Difficulty and many repeated Interrogatories. Their Examination merits your Attention.

On the 5th, Mr. Grant was again called before the Board, and explained the above Charge in the following Words: "I venture to say that, from the Accounts in my Possession, and the other corroborating Circumstances, the Sum of Nine Lacks and Sixty-seven thousand Rupees and odd could

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"be proved to be due from the Household, on Account of the Advance of the Twenty Lacks Twenty-five thousand and Fifty-two Rupees paid for Arrears." That is, as I suppose, for I do not think he has yet made his Meaning sufficiently apparent, of 20,25,052 Rupees, which were paid here in Account by the Company for the Nabob's Stipend, the Begum had disbursed no more than 10,48,000, and had defrauded either the Servants of the Household, or the Nabob, of the Remainder.

To prove this, Mr. Grant proposed, That he might have Authority granted him, assisted by Noonet Roy, to examine all the Accounts and Officers of the Nizamut.

On the 9th Mr. Grant produced an English Abstract of the same Account, and expressed a Doubt, whether a further Sum of 2,69,563. 15. would not appear, on Investigation, to have been unaccounted for by the Begum.

On these Grounds the following Motions were made immediately, and carried by the Majority.

Motion by General Clavering.

I move, That a Gentleman of proper Rank in the Service be appointed to go to the City, to acquaint the Nabob and the Begum with the Information that has been given to the Board, and to demand of her an Order to the proper Officers, to deliver over to him the Nizamut, the Khella, and Consumany Accounts, from the Middle of April in the Year 1764 to the Middle of August 1772; and, that the Intentions of Government of investigating these Accounts may be effectually carried into Execution, that the Begum be divested of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that her Influence over the Officers of the Household may not prevent them from giving true Evidence when called upon for any Explanation of the above Accounts; and that he do also demand of her the Accounts from that Time to the latest Period of the Year 1181, to which they can be closed.

Mr. Francis's Motion.

I move, That Mr. Goring be appointed to repair to the City, to execute the preceding Resolution of the Board, and to deliver over the Accounts to Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Grant; that these Gentlemen be appointed to examine them, and to report to the Board what Balance appears by the Accounts to be due to the Nabob, or remains unaccounted for by the Begum, with such other Observations as they may think material for the Information of the Board; that they be allowed such a Number of Mohurers as they may deem necessary to assist them in the Examination of the Accounts; and that Noonet Roy may be appointed Chief of the Mohurers."

Mr. Monson's Motion.

"I move, That the Nabob's Person and Household be delivered to the Care of the present Dewan Rajah Goordafs, until further Orders."

To these Resolutions I objected, and protested against the first and the last.

The next Day Mr. Goring applied to the Board, for an Authority to remove Munny Begum from the Kella, or the Nabob's Palace, to a House formerly belonging to the Nabob Meer Jaffier, which is situated at a considerable Distance from it in the City; and to separate from her Councils such Persons as he should find endeavouring to throw Obstacles in the Way of his Enquiries, and either to send them to Calcutta, or keep them in Confinement, until his Researches were completed.

To these Propositions the Board agreed. I objected and protested.

Thus on a vague, unsupported Charge, which, even if proved as to the Fact, will require other Proofs to fix upon it the Charge of Criminality, Munny Begum, the first Woman of these Provinces, has been dismissed from the Offices which she held by a solemn Act of your Government, confirmed by your fullest Approbation; and is now exposed to be ignominiously excluded from her House, and the Protection of her Family, at the Discretion of Mr. Goring, who has never yet afforded Proof either of that Judgment or Integrity, which could qualify him for so uncommon a Trust; and the Nabob's Person, Household, and Education committed to the Charge of Rajah Goordafs, who was lately her Servant, a young Man of mean Abilities, a Gentoo, and the Son of Maha Rajah Nundcomar.

Whatever ostensible Colour may be given to this violent Measure, it is evidently connected with the Object which has been invariably pursued by the Majority, of eradicating my Authority, and so well calculated to support the Influence of their Creature Nundcomar, and to deter Witnesses from appearing against him, that I make no Scruple to assert my Belief, that these are the real Motives of the Disgrace of Munny Begum, and the unmerited Elevation of Rajah Goordafs.

It is unnecessary to offer Proofs, at this Time, of the determined Design of the Majority to destroy my Authority: Nothing was wanting to complete it, but to repeal the First Measure of my Government, which was understood to have taken place under your express Authority, and was conspicuous to the View of all the Inhabitants of the Two Provinces.

For Proofs of the last Motive assigned for this Transaction, I appeal to the whole Tenor of the public Conduct observed by these Gentlemen towards Nundcomar.

They never afforded him the slightest Countenance till he became my ostensible Accuser. From that Time he has possessed every external Mark of their Favour.

On the 20th April Nundcomar was examined by the Judges of the Supreme Court, on a Charge of a Conspiracy against myself and others, the principal Members of your present and late Administration, and the Judges declared there was Matter sufficient for a Prosecution. On the Day following;

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lowing, the Gentlemen of the Majority honoured Nundcomar with a public Visit: Their Motive for this cannot be misunderstood, and could be no other than that of sustaining the Credit of Nundcomar against the Effects of a criminal Arraignment, thereby proclaiming the Patronage and Support of him at a Season and an Occasion, in which, of all others, it will be generally thought that they ought to have avoided every Appearance of a Connection with him.

On the 6th of this Month Nundcomar was committed to Jail, in order to undergo a Trial at the next Assizes, for a Charge of Forgery, which was exhibited against him by Mohund Persaud, a Merchant of this Settlement. On the 9th, the Gentlemen of the Majority passed the Act already mentioned in Favour of his Son, which elevated him to a Rank scarcely inferior to the Sovereignty of these Provinces.

For further Proofs of their Attachment to Nundcomar, of the Temper with which they have endeavoured to support him, and even to contest the Power of Judicature in his Favour, I beg Leave to refer to the Consultations of the 20th and 24th of April, and the 8th of May, in the Secret Department; the Postscript to the General Letter from that Department, and the Enclosures to which it alludes.

I must observe, that the Postscript was drawn up by General Clavering, and contains a Declaration of Facts, which do not appear upon Record, neither did I ever hear of them, until I read them in that Performance. From whomsoever the General received his Information, the Facts ought certainly to have been made known to the Board, and established, before they were made to declare them as authentic Truths, in an Address to your Honourable Court.

My Adversaries have placed me in a Situation peculiarly difficult and delicate. They have made me the Butt of unceasing Persecution, for these Seven Months past; and have called down the whole Host of Informers, from every Quarter of Bengal, against me. Yet, when I have endeavoured to bring to Justice Men charged with a Conspiracy to ruin my Fortune, and blast my Character with forged and libellous Accusations, the same Charge is retorted upon myself by the Gentlemen of the Majority, although, in all their most violent Attacks upon me, they have made Professions of the deepest Concern for the Honour of the Governor General. And the Prosecution of Rajah Nundcomar, and others, for a Conspiracy, is represented by them as having "a Tendency (which in this Arraignment can only mean a Design or Intention) to prevent or deter him from proceeding in making good those Discoveries, which he has laid before the Board."

This is the very Wantonness of Oppression. It is like putting a Man to the Rack, and exclaiming against him for struggling with his Tormentors.

A Charge so improbable need not the Aid even of Evidence for its Refutation.

If, after having passed the best Part of my Life in public Affairs, with a Reputation tried and unspotted, I could, at this Time, descend to the base Acts of Subordination, where could I find Instruments for my Purpose? I have neither Power to intimidate, nor Offices in my Disposal to allure: Comal Ul Deen, the original Prosecutor of Mr. Fowke and Maha Rajah Nundcomar, is a Man with whom I never had the slightest Intercourse, but on the Two Occasions in which he came to me, with Representations of the Attempt which had been made to draw him to be my Accuser. He is a capital Farmer of Two Branches of your Revenue, and, suitable to the natural Prejudices of Mankind, which are likely to make an additional Impression on his Mind, from the late partial Selection of his Farms, for an Investigation before the Supreme Council, has too much Cause to expect the most ruinous Consequences from the Hand of Power, by persisting in his Accusations. From me he can neither hope for Favour nor Protection, if he perseveres; nor fear my Resentment, should he retract the Information which he has given.

Extract of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis; dated
3d August 1775.

4. The Turn which has been given to a Visit we thought fit to pay Maha Rajah Nundcomar some Time ago, and the invidious Colours industriously thrown upon an Action indifferent in itself, and for which, at all Events, we do not deem ourselves accountable, makes it necessary for us to obviate any Misrepresentation of the Fact, by stating it as it happened:—

The Rajah was summoned to attend a Meeting of the Judges, on Thursday the 20th of April last; when he and Mr. Fowke underwent an Examination of several Hours, upon a Charge of a Conspiracy against the Governor General and others. It appeared to us, that the Evidence *ex parte* against them could not have been very strong or conclusive; since they were not held to Bail, and the Gentlemen, against whom they were supposed to have conspired, had Four Days allowed them, to consider whether they would prosecute or not. Our Visit to Nundcomar took place the Day after the Examination. We had Reason to think, that the Charge he produced against the Governor General had made him an Object of Persecution. We had a Right to presume that he was innocent; and, considering the high Rank and Influence of his Prosecutors, we thought it incumbent on us to give a public Demonstration of our Opinion that he was so. In other Respects, there was nothing like Parade or Ostentation in the Circumstances of our Visit, which lasted about Ten Minutes. The Compliment, from our Station, was no greater than his Rank in this Country might, at any Time, have entitled him to. The criminal Charge, of which he has since been found guilty, had not at that Time been produced.

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5. The Court of Directors are already informed of the Rajah's constant Refusal to take any Suf-
tenance within the Precincts of the Prison. In Consequence of a Petition from him to the Council,
representing his Situation in the common Jail, we thought fit to enquire of the Sheriff and De-
puty Sheriff, what was the Nature of his Commitment, and Circumstances of his Confinement;
and finding the Council could give him no Relief, referred his Petition to the Chief Justice. The
above Examination of the Sheriff and his Deputy, has produced a Correspondence between the
Council and Messrs. Lemaistre and Hyde, which we think deserves the particular Notice of the
Court of Directors. We have endeavoured to assert the Dignity of the Governor General and
Council, and shall continue to do so, as far as the little Authority left us will permit.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, 25th January 1776.

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Extract of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, dated the 15th
September 1775.

1. The Necessity of reading and answering the Governor General's voluminous Addresses to the
Court of Directors, makes a considerable Addition to our Labours. Our Observations on those
which he has sent Home by the Northumberland, under several Dates, from the 16th of May to
the 30th of July, shall be confined to the Matter before us, and introduced without Preface. If
we may judge from our own Feelings, the Representations, already transmitted on both Sides,
must have exhausted the Patience of the Court of Directors.

2. The Governor General accuses us of attacking him with Declamation and Invektive; yet,
from the first Outset of the Differences between us, he has not ceased to attribute every one of
those Measures, which we thought it our public Duty to pursue, and which, we do not doubt, will
stand the Test of Parliamentary Enquiry, to a premeditated Design to drive him from the Go-
vernment. A Man, who on all Occasions permits himself to ascribe our Conduct to so base a
Motive, as the sole immediate Purpose of working his Overthrow, would have no Title to complain
of any Terms, in which we might think fit to retort such injurious Treatment. But, although we
have his own Example to plead, we do not admit that we have followed it. The Proofs pro-
duced against him, both positive and presumptive, are too strong to require the Assistance of De-
clamation; and whatever Emotions the Whole or any Part of his Conduct might excite in us, they
are certainly unmixed with any personal Resentment, which alone could give Birth to Invektives.

3. Mr. Hastings says, It is an Insult on his Situation, to suppose that it requires Courage in
any Man, to declare openly against his Administration. After the Prosecution so obstinately
continued against Mr. Fowke, until a Verdict could be obtained against him, notwithstanding he
had been honourably acquitted at his First Trial for the same Charge, and after the Death of Nund-
comar, the Governor, we believe, is well assured, that no Man, who regards his own Safety, will
venture to stand forth as his Accuser.

4. On a Subject of this delicate Nature, it becomes us to leave every honest and impartial Man
to his own Reflections. It ought to be made known, however, to the English Nation, that the
Forgery, of which the Rajah was accused, must have been committed several Years ago; that, in
the Interim, he had been protected and employed by Mr. Hastings; that his Son was appointed to
one of the First Offices in the Nabob's Household, with a Salary of One Lack of Rupees; and that
the Accusation, which ended in his Destruction, was not produced until he came forward and brought
a specific Charge against the Governor, of Corruption in his Office. If Mr. Hastings had been
careful of his own Honour, we think he would not have appeared himself as the Prosecutor of his
Accuser; and that he would have exerted his Influence with Mompierfaud, to suspend the other Pro-
secution, until he had proved the Falseness of the Charges brought against himself by Nund-
comar. As Things are now circumstanced, the World may perhaps conclude, that this Man was
too formidable a Witness to be suffered to appear; and that any Degree of Odium or Suspicion,
which the violent Measures taken to destroy him might throw on the Governor's Character, was not
to be weighed against the Danger of his proving the Truth of his Accusations.

5. Mr. Hastings tells us, He was well acquainted with the infamous Character of Nundcomar, at
the Time when he offered him his greatest Support, and when he recommended his Son for the high
Station he now holds. We know not what was the real Object of this crooked Policy. If he
avows that his Purpose was to compass, at any Rate, the Destruction of Mahomed Reza Khan, it
will remain to be considered, whether the End, however laudable, can justify the Means. By his
own Confession, he is not very delicate in the Choice of them.

16. The Court of Directors are already informed of the Circumstances and Motives of our Visit
to the late Rajah Nundcomar. This was the only Mark of Favour we ever shewed him. The
Governor himself admits, that we never afforded him the slightest Countenance, till he became his
offensible Accuser. We are acquitted, therefore, of using any Means to influence him to appear
against the Governor; and we challenge Mr. Hastings to point out a single Instance, where we
have contested the Powers of Judicature in his Favour. The Fate of this unhappy Man, which
depended on the Evidence of several Black Witnesses, plainly shews, that either we do not possess
that Influence which the Governor says we derive from the unlimited Command of Rewards and
Punishments, or that we did not exert it in his Behalf.

27. Comaul ul Deen, the original Prosecutor of Mr. Fowke and Rajah Nundcomar, does not
appear

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appear to have dreaded our supposed Resentment, or to have expected the most ruinous Consequences from the Hand of Power, by persisting in his Accusations. It is true he is a capital Farmer of Two Branches of the Revenue; but it is also true, that he is in Debt to the Company One Lack and Thirty-one thousand Rupees, and that he is Insolvent. His desperate Situation made him a fit Instrument for any Service, and accounts for his Conduct.

N^o 16
Extract of the Governor General's Minute, containing Observations on that of the Majority, dated 15th September 1775, N^o 1.

I shall reply to each Paragraph of this Minute separately.

Par. 1. I indeed regret that I have been compelled to lay Claim to so much of your valuable Time, in the Perusal of my Address. If mine are voluminous, those of my Opponents are not less so. I will endeavour, at least, to free this from that Imputation: For I find little in the Minute before me, which requires a Reply; the rest consisting in Repetitions, Invectives, and Insinuations worse than Invectives.

2. Requires no Reply.

3. This merits none.

4. I have declared, on Oath, before the Supreme Court of Justice, that I neither advised nor encouraged the Prosecution of Maha Rajah Nundcomar. It would have ill become the First Magistrate in the Settlement, to have employed his Influence either to promote or dissuade it.

5. You also, Honourable Sirs, have been long acquainted with the Character of Nundcomar, and of the Opinion which I entertained of it, at the Time in which I gave him my Support.

16. Let it be even admitted, that the Gentlemen of the Majority never offered Nundcomar the slightest Confidence, until he became my Accuser; still this will be no Proof that they used no Means to influence him to appear against me. Promises of Favour may have been given him. The Appointment of his Son Goordas to the Charge of the Nizamut, and of his Creatures Ramchunder Scine and Mirza Mehda to the Offices of Dewan of the Calcutta Committee, and Foujdar of Houghly; the Visit made him by the Gentlemen of the Majority; the Examination of the Sheriff and Deputy; and the other Attempts, which are recorded in the Consultations of the 8th of July, to procure his Release from Imprisonment, are Instances both of the extraordinary Countenance which he received from these Gentlemen, and of "their contesting the Power of Judicature in his Favour."

17. It is true that Cumaul O Dean was a capital Farmer of the Revenue; but he is, certainly, no longer such: And this is, with the unexampled Severities which he has undergone since the Month of July last, a sufficient Proof, that, if he did not dread the Resentment of the Gentlemen of the Majority, he had Cause to dread it.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, 29th May 1776.

Extract of joint Address of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, to the Court of Directors, dated 21st March 1776.

Whether the Facts and Arguments already before the Honourable Court of Directors, be or be not sufficient to establish the Truth of our Representations of the total Misgovernment of Bengal, under Mr. Hastings's Administration, we submit to Judgment.

This State of his public Measures, is sufficient to determine his real Merits and Character in a public View, without making him answerable for the Misconduct of Persons in Office under him, or for Abuses not immediately committed by himself.

Connivance and Permission, at least, appear to be admitted by his own Confession. Whether such a Sacrifice was more necessary to the Constitution of the late Government than to his own Safety, may be a Question among Men who are unacquainted with the real State of this Government.

Some of the Facts, with which he has been personally charged, have been proved. The presumptive Evidence in Support of the rest, will, we apprehend, lose none of its Weight by the precipitate Removal of Maha Rajah Nundcomar.

We shall make no Reply to the Governor General's last voluminous Minutes, by the Hillsborough. The Merits of the various Questions, between him and us, are before the Court of Directors; though not with that complete Evidence, in every Instance, which perhaps may be produced hereafter. At all Events, we deem it unworthy of us to continue a Controversy, which the Governor General has reduced to a mere verbal Altercation. We are content to leave him in Possession of the Argument, and of every Advantage which our Silence and Moderation may give him over us.

A P P E N D I X

A P P E N D I X K.

PROCEEDINGS relative to the Dismission of Khan Jehan Khan, Phouzdar of Houghley, and his subsequent Re-appointment to that Office.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 30th March 1775.

MR. Francis gives in a Letter to the Board, from Meer Zein ul ab Deen, which has been this Day delivered to him by the Person who signs it; and he begs to leave it to the Consideration of the Board.

This Letter is read as follows:

To the Honourable Members of the Supreme Council, at Fort William in Bengal.

The humble Petition of Meer Zeen ul ab Deen,
Sheweth,

Your Petitioner begs Leave to represent to you, that the Khanjan Kan having obtained the Station of Fongdar at Houghley, and was engaged in the Service of the Honourable Company by the Endeavour of Governor General, who granted him the Kettlat, or an Order, to take his Seat of Phoufdarship, by allowing him 72,000 Rupees per Year, which was in the Month of Byfauck, in the Year 1180; and the said Phoufdar had given a Receipt of Bribe to the Patron of the City, to pay Annually at the Rate of 36,000 per Year, and also to his Banyan, named Cantoo Baboo, 4,000 per Year; Besides his Allowance, he gets 32,000 Rupees more, by the Extortion which he peremptorily acts in that Province. Therefore you will be pleased to take the 40,000 Rupees in the Honourable Company's Treasury, and you will put your Servant in the same Employment, by allowing 32,000 Rupees; by which Encouragement your Petitioner will contrive to shew many other Methods for the Benefit of the Company; for which your Petitioner humbly craves your Protection and Redress.

Your Petitioner, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) Meer Zein ab ul Deen;

The Governor General desires to be furnished with a Copy of the above.

Ordered, That a Copy be accordingly prepared for him.

General Clavering—The Governor General having made an Objection to bringing Persons before the Board, who may produce Complaints or Accusations against any Member of the Board, to be examined on the Truth of their Allegations, I desire that the 35th Article of the Company's Instructions be now read, and the Sense of the Board taken thereupon.

Read the 35th Article of the Instructions from the Court of Directors, dated the 29th March 1774.

Mr. Francis delivers his Opinion as follows:—I conceive that the general Duty, by which I am bound on Oath to the Service of the Company, would of itself oblige me to pursue the Conduct recommended to me in the above Article; and that, under this specific Instruction, I cannot, without a palpable Breach of my Duty, and being liable to the Consequences of disobeying my Instructions, refuse to hear any Persons, who may bring Charges against any Member of this Board, in which the Interest of the Company may be concerned; provided the Parties voluntarily take upon themselves to make good their Charges, and give them in under their respective Seals or Signatures.

Mr. Barwell—I would not willingly give a hasty Opinion on any Instruction from the Company. The Object of this seems particularly directed to ensure the public Interests. Whether these Intentions can, in any Respect, be promoted by the promiscuous Introduction of Complaints that do not even remotely affect the Advantage of the Company, will be judged by the Directors: The whole Time and Attention of this Board, given solely to the Affairs of the Government, would be found hardly equal to the arduous Task. It is rendered now far less so, by multiplying Matter that can be of no Consequence to the Public. If there is any Investigation from which, at any Time, the Company may benefit, I shall most heartily concur in it; but I will neither encourage, nor be the Channel of aspersing any Character, while it cannot conduce to the Good of Government.

Colonel Monson—I think it consistent with that Duty I owe to the Company under the above-mentioned Instructions, to receive such Complaints as may come voluntarily before me against any of the Members of the Administration; provided the Parties at the Time undertake to make good the Charges exhibited in their Petitions, and to record the same for the Company's Information.

General Clavering—I conceive that the Intention of the Court of Directors, in forming this Article, was grounded on the Complaints that had been carried to England, of the Abuses reported

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to have been committed by the former Governments in Bengal, and to enable the new Council, lately appointed by the Legislature, to carry its Ordinances into Effect. Upon these Grounds, I think I should be wanting to the Legislature, and to the Court of Directors, if I were not to receive the Complaints of the Inhabitants, when properly authenticated, and to prefer them to the Board for Investigation; as the only Means by which those Grievances can be redressed, and the Company informed of the Conduct of their Servants.

The Governor General—I see no Occasion for the Question, nor understand the Terms of it. It appears to me, from what I have heard, to be the Intention of the Gentlemen forming the Majority of the Board now, to postpone all other Business for the Purpose of making me the sole Object of their personal Attacks. They have taken their Line, and they may pursue it. I shall have other Remarks to make upon this Transaction; but as they will be equally applicable to many others, which in the Course of this Business are likely to be brought before the Board, I shall say no more on the Subject.

General Clavering desires that the Governor General will be pleased to name a Day for the Appointment of Meer Zein ul ab Deen to appear before the Board, to authenticate the Facts stated in his Petition.

The Governor General—My Sentiments upon this Subject are so well known, that I am sorry to be again compelled to repeat them. I will not name a Day for the Appointment of Meer Zein ul ab Deen to appear before the Board, neither will I suffer him to appear before the Board.

General Clavering further moves, That the Opinion of the Board, be taken whether the Governor General's Refusal to appoint a Day for the bringing a Person before the Board, who has made a Complaint, either against himself or any other Member of it, does not tend to frustrate the Intentions of the Court of Directors, in our carrying into Execution the above-mentioned 35th Article of their Instructions.

Mr. Francis—I think the Governor General's Conduct in this, and other similar Instances, has the Tendency described in the Question; and I must beg Leave to add, that, supposing it to be agreed among ourselves, that the Board shall not hear any Charges or Complaints against any Member of it, a Case or Cases may hereafter happen, in which, by a reciprocal Complaisance to each other, our respective Misconduct may be effectually screened from Enquiry of Censure; and the Company, whose Interests may be concerned, or the Parties who may have Reason to complain of any one Member individually, may be left without Remedy.

Mr. Barwell—I do not think it does; tho' it may, in some little Degree, preserve the Governor General from personal Insult. Where there is no judicial Power lodged, that of Inquisition can never answer any good Purpose. It is subject to every Species of Abuse; and Falsehoods may, with as much Facility, be made to carry the Air of Truth as any self-evident Fact. From the Nature of the Constitution of this Country, and from the Temper of the People, they will pay their Court, and in a Manner which they conceive to be the most agreeable to the Power which they imagine is capable of promoting their Designs. Subornation is too common and frequent in Bengal; and a trifling Hint, that a Native's Prospects in Life may be advanced by charging with Crimes such as are disagreeable to the Patrons they look up to, they will make little Difficulty or Scruple in doing it: How much more so they may be encouraged, by any absolute Measures of the Board speaking a Kind of Solicitude in hearing and listening to Complaints, is not difficult to point out. I have said before, that I did not think the Governor General's Denial could frustrate the Intentions of the Court of Directors, because there is a Tribunal, and a legal one, to which all the Natives may apply; and on any very extraordinary Occasion, it rests with any Member of the Board to inform himself of the Circumstances of a Fact coming to his Knowledge, and he may bring it, with the Lights he has received, to the Council; otherwise the Interruption to public Business will be so great and frequent, that it will be impossible to discharge the Duties of the Government.

Colonel Monson—The Governor General's Declaration precludes us from giving the Court of Directors that Information which they require from us by the 35th Article of their Instructions.

General Clavering—I conceive, that the preventing a Man appearing at the Board, to prove the Allegations in his Petition, is, in the First Place, a Denial of that Justice which we owe to the Court of Directors, and would deprive the Governor General of the Means of proving his own Innocency. I have been told a Story, whether the Fact be true or false I know not, that when Mr. Binion, Governor of Madras, was accused of having taken a Bribe of One thousand Pagodas, he desired that a Bible might be given, to enable him wherewith to purge his Conscience: If the Governor General should think proper to take the same Method of purging his own from this Accusation, or from any of the others which have appeared against him specifically, I will be very ready on my own Part to give my Voice for the Complaint being dismissed.

The Governor General—The Question, by the Terms of it, makes it unnecessary for me to reply to it, and therefore I shall make no Reply.

General Clavering proposes, That Meer Zein ul ab Deen be required to attend at the Board of Revenue To-morrow.

Mr. Francis agrees to the Motion.

Mr. Barwell—I think it may be an Interruption to the Business of the Government, and am, therefore, against the Motion.

Colonel Monson—I agree to the Motion.

General Clavering—I am for it of course, having proposed it.

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The Governor General—I object to the Motion.
Resolved, That Meer Zein ul ab Deen, be required to attend the Board To-morrow, in the Revenue Department.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 31st March 1775.

Governor General—The Motion being made, for bringing Meer Zeine ul ab Deen before the Board, I am sorry that I must, upon this Occasion, have Recourse to the same Form which I have already observed upon the like Occasions; which I think it necessary to do, for the Sake of Consistency; and that I may reserve to myself the Right which I have claimed, of summoning and dissolving the Council by my own Authority.

The Gentlemen forming the Majority of the Board will, no Doubt, adhere to their Rule, and will either continue to sit, or adjourn themselves, as they think proper. I cannot sit to be confronted with such Accusers, nor to suffer a judicial Enquiry into my Conduct, at the Board of which I am the President. As often as the real Business of the Company shall require the Attendance of the Board, I will gladly give mine; but I do not chuse, nor do I think it proper, to waste either their Time or mine, on Enquiries which I think have no Relation to it, and have myself only for their Object. It is now late, and I declare the Meeting of the Board dissolved.

The Governor General and Mr. Barwell withdraw.

Agreeable to the Resolution, which the Majority of the Board has formed upon former Occasions, That the Governor General had no Authority to dissolve the Meeting of the Board, against the declared Sense of the Majority;

Resolved, That the Board do continue to sit; and that General Clayering be requested to take the Chair.

The Board observe, That, in their Opinion, no Business can be more essential to the Honour and Dignity of this Government, and of course to the Interests of the Company, than the freeing the Character of the Governor General from any Charges of a criminal Nature; and that it is the Importance of this Object which induces the Members now present to continue sitting at this late Hour, after they have dedicated the whole Day to the Company's current Business. They further observe, That the Investigation of the Complaints against the Governor General has been no Interruption to the current Business; since, in the former Proceedings, we sat, on one Day, Eleven Hours, and on the other, Thirteen Hours, without Intermission; the greatest Part of which Time, in the ordinary Course, would not have been dedicated to Business.

Ordered, That Zyn ul ab Dien be called in.

Read his Petition, as follows:

To the Honourable Members of the Supreme Council, at Fort William in Bengal.

The Humble Petition of Meer Joyn Lobdin,

Sheweth,

Your Petitioner begs Leave to represent you, that Khanjan Kan having obtained the Station of Foshdar at Houghley, and was engaged in the Service of the Honourable Company, by the Endeavour of Governor General, who granted him the Kittlat, or an Order to take his Seat of Phousdarship, by allowing him 72,000 Rupees per Year, which was in the Month of Byfawk, in the Year 1180; and the said Phousdar had given a Receipt of Bribe to the Patron of the City, to pay Annually at the Rate of 36,000 per Year; and also to his Banyan, named Kauntoo Baboo, 4,000 per Year: Besides his Allowance he gets 32,000 Rupees more by the Extortion which he peremptorily acts in that Province: Therefore, you will be pleased to take the 40,000 Rupees in the Honourable Company's Treasury; and you will put your Servant in the same Employment, by allowing 32,000 Rupees; by which Encouragement, your Petitioner will contrive to shew many other Methods for the Benefit of the Company; for which your Petitioner humbly craves your Protection and Redress: Your Petitioner, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

Mr. Chalmers, the Persian Translator, being called in, the following Questions are put to Zyn ul ab Dien.

Q. Do you acknowledge the Petition to be yours? (shewing him the Petition.)

A. Yes.

Q. Do you understand the Contents of it; and if you do, state them by Word of Mouth to the Interpreter?

A. Khan Johan, the Fougidar of Houghly, is allowed Annually by the Company, the Sum of 72,000 Rupees, which is paid him in Monthly Instalments of 6,000 Rupees at a Time. In the Year 1180 he gave Kishen Cunt Two Teeps, One for 4,000 Rupees and another for 36,000 Rupees, payable out of this Sum; and agreed to hold his Office for the remaining 32,000 Rupees. I am ready to make good these Assertions. I request that Government would be pleased to confer the Office of Fougidar on me, with an Allowance of 32,000 Rupees per Annum.

Q. What Proofs have you to produce of what you assert?

A. I have Proofs under the Seal and Signature of Cawn Johan.

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Q. Have you them with you?

A. They are at Houghly.

Q. In whose Possession are they?

A. In the Hands of those who were the Servants of the Foujdar.

Q. Who are you? In what Condition of Life are you?

A. I am in no Employment now; I was formerly a Farmer of Tumlook, and in creditable Stations.

Q. Have you any Proofs in your own Possession?

A. Yes, I have a Letter under the Signature of the Fougedar Cawn Jehan.

He is ordered to produce it. He accordingly delivers it in. The Translation of which is as follows:

Translation of a Letter from Khawn Jehan Khawn Bahadur, Fougedar of Houghly, to Monick Chund and Bayea Fakeer Chund.

After the usual Compliments;

Meer Khuderut Ally informs me, that you arrived at Houghly. I write you now: As Dewan Kishen Cunt has been applying to me for the Money which you know of, I desire you will immediately remit down the 3,000 Rupees in the Hands of the Cash Keeper on Account of the Month of Assin; as also the Amount of my Establishment, being 6,000 Rupees, for the Month of Cautick, and the 4,000 Rupees you told me you could procure from the Cash Keeper; all together 13,000 Rupees, without Delay.

Postscript, said to be in the Foujedar's own Hand-writing.

I expect that you will exert your utmost Endeavours in this Affair, as I have Occasion for a Supply of 4,000 Rupees above what is deposited in the Cash Keeper's Hands on Account of my Allowance. I hope you will do every thing in your Power to procure that Sum for me from him, and then dispatch the Whole together by the Moonshy.

Ordered, The Phousdar's Vaqueel, do attend the Board in the Evening.

Q. Who is the Person mentioned in the Letter to be the Duan to whom the Letter is addressed?

A. It is addressed to Two People, they are both in Calcutta.

Q. Who is Kishen Cunt, mentioned in the Phousdar's Letter?

A. Cauntoo Baboo, the Governor's Banian.

He is ordered to withdraw.

The Board being met in the Evening, Zein ul ab Dien is called in, and questioned as follows:

Q. Of what Nature are those Proofs, which you mention to be in the Hands of the Foujdar?

A. From examining those People, the Truth of my Assertions will be proved.

Q. Can you procure those Papers.

A. I cannot get them, as they are in the Hands of the Foujdar's Servants.

Q. In whose Hands are those Proofs?

A. In the Hands of Fucker Chund and Monnick Chund, who were formerly in the Foujdar's Service.

Fucker Chund is called in, and questioned as follows:

Q. Do you know any Thing of this Letter (shewing the Letter from the Phousdar)?

A. It was wrote to me jointly with Monnick Chund, by Kawn Jehan.

Q. As you do not understand Persians, how do you know it?

A. I do not understand Persians, but I know the Contents of it.

Q. How came you to know the Contents of it?

A. A Moonshy explained it to me.

Q. When did you receive it?

A. In the Month of Augun last Year (November 1774.)

Q. Was you at that Time in the Phousdar's Service?

A. I was his Naib Duan.

Q. Do you know for what Purpose the Phousdar wanted the Money, which is mentioned in this Letter, that he applied to you for?

A. To pay Mr. Hastings and Cauntoo Baboo.

Q. Do you know what is the Annual Allowance to the Phousdar from Government?

A. Six thousand Sicca Rupees per Month, or 72,000 Sicca Rupees per Annum.

Q. Do you know whether the Phousdar receives the Whole of this Allowance?

A. He receives out of it 32,000 Rupees.

Q. How do you know that the Phousdar receives no more?

A. I have been in the Phousdar's Service ever since he enjoyed that Office; and had therefore an Opportunity of knowing.

Q. Did the Phousdar ever tell you that he received no more than 32,000 Rupees?

A. Yes, I was consulted with.

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Q. Do you know who receives the other 40,000 Rupees?

A. Cauntoo Baboo got 4,000 Rupees, and the Balance was given to the Governor.

Fucker Chund is asked if he has any Objections to the Oath being administered to him; who answering that he has not, he is accordingly sworn.

Q. Is every Thing true that you have now related?

A. Yes.

He is ordered to withdraw: And,

Ordered, That the Duan Monnick Chund be directed to attend the Board at their next Meeting; and that the Phouzdar of Houghly be ordered to attend on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Secretary do wait upon the Governor General, with the most respectful Compliments of the Board, and acquaint him with the Proceedings of the Board in his Absence.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 1st April 1775.

Governor General—I approve of the Proceedings of the Board, so far as I was present; but the Proceedings of the Majority, continued after my Departure, I cannot subscribe to.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 4th April 1775.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Minutes, which he received on circulating the Letter he received from the Phouzdar of Houghly, on Sunday last.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I beg Leave to forward the accompanying Letter from the Phouzdar of Houghly, which I have received from him this Afternoon, in Answer to the Summons for his Attendance on Tuesday next.

I am, with Respect,

Rev. Office,
Sunday Evening;

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) R^d Sumner.

Translation of a Letter from Khawn Jehan Khawn, Phouzdar of Houghly, to Mr. Sumner.

I have been honoured by the Receipt of a Letter from you, directing me to attend the Governor General and Council on Tuesday next. I shall most certainly obey your Orders: But, as the Zemindars of this District are considerably in Arrears, the Collections will suffer in a very particular Manner by my Departure from hence at this Time: Indeed I am of Opinion that they will be entirely stopped. I have thought it necessary to inform you of these Circumstances.

A true Translation.

(Signed) Alex^r Elliot,
S. K. R^d.

As the Phouzdar apprehends that the Collections might suffer by his coming to Calcutta at present, I am of Opinion, that he be acquainted that his Presence will not be required with the Council till the latter End of this Month.

(Signed) John Clavering.

I look upon the Phouzdar's Answer as an Excuse for his Arrears of Rent. I was some Time ago told that his Balance was very considerable, and that there was very little Reason to imagine that he would be able to pay his Rent; but, that he may not have the least Pretence for Non-payment, I will dispense with his Attendance for the present.

(Signed) George Monson.

I agree to dispense with his immediate Attendance, for the Reason he assigns: At the same Time I must observe, that, to my Knowledge, the Phouzdar, instead of superintending the Business of his Collections, has chiefly, if not entirely, resided here since our Arrival; and that it is only within this Fortnight that he has thought fit to attend the Duties of his Employment. If his Collections are in Arrears, he ought to be called up to answer for it.

(Signed) Philip Francis.

He further acquaints them, that he accordingly informed the Phouzdar there was no Occasion for his immediate Attendance in Calcutta.

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EXTRACT of Bengal Separate Proceedings, in the Revenue Department, the 12th May 1775.

Ordered, That Cawn Jehan Cawn, the Phouzdar of Houghly, be directed to attend the Board on Friday next.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 19th May 1775.

Read the following Translation of a Letter from Cawn Jehan Cawn:

Translation of a Letter bearing upon the Cover of it the Seal of Khawn Jehan Khawn, and addressed to Dewan Manick Chund Jew, and Fukeer Chund.

Manick Chund Jew, and Fukeer Chund, I have wrote you several Letters, to none of which you have yet returned any Answer. I am certain that no Pains will be spared on your Parts to prevail upon Jugul Tackwieldar; but I know myself, and so does all Houghly, that Jugul, if he chuses, cannot find any Difficulty in procuring to the Amount of 10 or 12,000 Rupees: I cannot help, therefore, but to look upon the Evasions and Pretences he urges, and his delaying so long remitting me those Bills, as Marks of his *immense Attachment* to my Service. Make a Point to endeavour, by Inducements and Assurances, and as speedily as possible, to procure, besides the Sum of 9,000 Rupees you have already in your Hands, on Account of my Allowances for a Month and a Half, 4,000 Rupees more, even at Interest, from the Tackwieldar. From the Non-arrival of these Bills, the Bundabust Business has been put a Stop to. This is the Time for Business:—*Don't you know the Circumstances of your own Durbar?*

P. S. Put the Tackwieldar in Remembrance that the Month of Agin is nigh approached, and that the Management of the Receipts, Disbursements, &c. rests with him: Then why should he be apprehensive?

Governor General—I desire to know how it was delivered in?

The Secretary answers, he believes it was delivered to him by Zein ul ab Deen, or his Mohrir.

The Phouzdar of Houghly attending, agreeably to the Committee's Resolution of the 12th Instant, is called in, and shewn the Two Letters upon Record; namely, the Letter just entered, and the Letter recorded the 31st of March last: and is questioned as follows:

Q. Do you acknowledge these Letters to be yours, or wrote by your Order?

Mr. Francis proposes the Phouzdar should be asked, if he has any Objection to swear to the Truth of such Answers as he may make to the Questions proposed by the Board?

Governor General—I object to his being put to his Oath. If the Questions put to him are to prove any Charge in which he is concerned, it is illegal to swear him. If he is called on as an Evidence in any Charge intended to be made the Matter of a judicial Prosecution, in that Case I think it improper; because his Evidence may be given under the Impression of present Authority, and may influence him in the future Depositions which he may make before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. Francis—I think he should be informed, that he is not obliged to answer to any Questions tending to accuse himself, if any such should be proposed. With respect to a Prosecution in the Supreme Court of Judicature, of any Persons supposed to be concerned in the Transactions now under our Consideration, I believe it is not intended; nor would I recommend this Examination from this Board to any other. The Object of it is, as I conceive it, to know whether the Whole of the Salary allowed by the Company to the Phouzdar of Houghly, be appropriated to his Use, or whether he be under any Engagements to pay a Part of it to any other Persons. Supposing him to have entered into such Engagements, I do not think that he would be liable to any Punishment on that Account. I agree to the Motion, with the above Explanation.

The Hon. Mr. Monson—I think the Phouzdar should be required to answer upon Oath to the Truth of such Answers as he may make to the Questions proposed to him, provided those Answers may not tend to his own Accusation. The Phouzdar is brought here as an Evidence to prove the Charge made by the Duan and Naib Duan; and therefore I conceive there can be no Impropriety in his being sworn, but that such a Proceeding is usual and regular.

General Clavering—The Phouzdar of Houghly is ordered to attend here to prove a Fact, which, if it be true, can by no Means be considered as a Charge against himself. If the Deduction shall appear to have been made from his Salary, it may be supposed he accepted his Office on those Terms; and his Acceptance of it will only prove his Acquiescence, not any Guilt. I therefore am of Opinion his Oath should be insisted on.

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Resolved, That he be asked if he has any Objection to take his Oath to such Answers as he may give to the Questions proposed to him by the Board.

He is asked accordingly.

He answers:—If you won't place Dependence on my Word, what is to be given to my Oath?

General Question. Did you not tell General Clavering the other Day, when at his House, that you would have no Objection to take your Oath before the Council?

A. The General told me I should be sworn, and must answer truly to what was asked me. I answered, I was ready.

Q. You said you was ready. What did you mean by that Word?

A. I meant, I am your Servant, and must obey your Orders.

Mr. Francis—I desire he may be told that the Board expect he will be sworn; otherwise they will not examine him, as the Evidence already taken on this Subject before the Board is on Oath.

Agreed to, and he is told accordingly.

A. If you order it, I am ready; but it is a Matter of serious Consequence to my Character to take an Oath.

General Clavering—I move, That the Board will consider it as an Intention in him not to give the Board the Information they wish to have from him; since he before told me he should be ready.

The Phouzdar says—The Gentleman who interpreted for the General told me that the Letter would be shewn to me, and my Oath required.—I answered, I was ready. If you ask, I will tell the Truth.

Mr. Francis—I desire he will give a determinate Answer, whether he will swear or not; acquainting him, it is left to his Option.

He is informed accordingly.

He answers—Mean People may swear; my Character won't allow me: I can't swear; I had rather subject myself to a Loss.

The Phouzdar is desired to withdraw.

General Clavering—I request the Opinion of the Board may be taken on the Conduct of the Phouzdar of Houghly; who, after having admitted that he was ready to take an Oath, but, when being required to do it, has refused it.

Mr. Francis—I think this Board had a Right to call upon him to give any Information upon Oath that they might require of him, not tending to accuse himself: That the Pretence of his Rank or Character is false or affected: And that his Refusal is a Contempt of this Board. With respect to the Subject of our Enquiry, I think this Refusal of the Phouzdar constitutes a strong Confirmation of the Evidence given upon Oath before the Board on the 31st of March.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I have already said that the Phouzdar of Houghly was brought here as an Evidence in the Accusation preferred against the Governor General; and his declining to give his Evidence on Oath I consider as a Contempt to this Board, and adds a strong Presumption to the Truth of the Evidence before given.

General Clavering—The Phouzdar of Houghly is a Moorman, and by the Tenets of his Religion is not enjoined to refuse taking an Oath. When he was with me the other Day, I acquainted him that an Oath would be expected from him: His Answer was, I am ready to take it. What Reasons may have induced him since to alter this Opinion, I cannot account for; but must now consider his Refusal to comply with the Requisition of the Board, as a Contempt of its Authority.

Governor General—Neither Mussulmen or Gentoos are forbidden by the Precepts of their Religion to swear: It is repugnant only to the Manners; and strongly so, I believe, both with Mussulmen and Hindoos. I have given my Opinion already upon the Propriety of exacting an Oath from him at this Board: With stronger Reason I object to the Assurance taken from him by the General, that he would swear; and to any Intimation made to him, in a private Visit, of the Subject for which he was to be called before the Board. I understood from him, when he was before the Board, that he still repeated he would take the Oath, if he was commanded to take it. He was told it was at his Option.

General Clavering—As the Governor General is pleased to except to my speaking to the Phouzdar, in a private Conversation, on the Subject of his Examination before the Board, I will inform them, to the best of my Recollection, of every Word that passed between us on that Occasion. I asked him, If he was informed of the Reason of his being sent for? He told me, he had been with Mr. Sumner and the Governor. I then said, it would be requisite for him to swear to the Truth of the Letter which had been delivered to the Board by the Duan and Naib Duan, and said to be his. The Governor General will be pleased now to inform the Board, whether any more passed between the Phouzdar and him, on this Subject, than has passed between the Phouzdar and me?

Governor General—Although I think the Question very improper, and can seldom trust to my Memory for the Particulars of a private Conversation, yet, upon this Occasion, I think I can safely say, not a Word upon this Subject passed between us.

The Board are of Opinion, That the Phouzdar of Houghly, in refusing to take the Oath, has been guilty of a Contempt of the Authority of this Board.

General

A P P E N D I X

General Clavering—I move that the Board will consider and determine, Whether it would not be proper to shew their Displeasure to the Phouzdar for his Contempt of their Authority; and whether by a Censure, or removing him from his Post.

Mr. Francis—Having already given my Opinion, that he has been guilty of Contempt of the Authority of the Board, I cannot but conclude that he ought not to be continued in his present Employment. Other Reasons, drawn from the Evidence already before the Board, concerning the Disposition of the Salary allotted him, lead me to the same Conclusion:

The Honourable Mr. Monson—The equivocal Conduct of the Phouzdar gives strong Presumption to imagine that the Disposition of the Salary is made in the Manner set forth by the Persons in their Evidence, on their Examination the 31st of March. On this Supposition, with the Disrespect he has this Day shewn to the Board, I think it improper that he should be continued in his Office.

General Clavering—If, under the Pretence of Religion, the Natives of this Country were to be permitted to be exempted from taking an Oath, when they are examined by the Governor General and Council, it would be impossible for this Board to pursue any Enquiry, or to execute the express Orders of the Court of Directors in the 35th Article of the Instructions; which enjoins us to make the strictest Enquiry into all Abuses that may have prevailed in the Collection of the Revenues, or any Part of the Civil Government of the Presidency; and that we communicate to them all Information which we may be able to obtain relative thereto, or to any Dissipation or Embezzlement of the Company's Money. I must therefore consider the Contempt shewn by the Phouzdar to the Authority of Government, as an Act which renders him unworthy to be continued any longer in his Office.

Governor General—I have more than once disclaimed the Authority of this Board to erect themselves into a Court of Judicature to try my Conduct; or even that of any other Person, subject by the Laws to another Tribunal, expressly appointed by the Legislature for that Purpose. I disclaim the Right which this Board appear, by the Resolution now taken, to assert, of commanding any Person to make Oath before them. On the present Occasion, however, it was expressly left to the Option of the Phouzdar; who, having disobeyed no Order, could not be convicted of Contempt, and therefore does not merit the Censure proposed, or any other Punishment. I protested against the Resolution taken for his Dismissal; and I most solemnly enter my Protest beforehand against any Evidence, delivered before this Board, against any Part of my Conduct, under the Impression which such an Act may unavoidably make on the Mind of an Inhabitant of this Country.

Mr. Francis—I beg Leave to observe, that, by the Option left to the Phouzdar, no more was meant by the Board than that no Compulsion should be used by the Board to oblige him to swear: After the various Requisitions made to him, and the evasive Answers given by him, every Member has a Right to judge for himself, how far the Phouzdar was culpable in refusing to give to us the Information required of him, upon a Matter in which the public Service was concerned.

General Clavering—I am at a Loss to conceive what the Governor meant by supposing that this Board is not vested with sufficient Powers to examine upon Oath. The Court of Directors, as I have before said, have expressly enjoined us to make Enquiries; and I conceive that we are empowered, both as Members of the Government, and as Justices of the Peace, to examine all Persons, whether Natives or Europeans, upon Oath. The Judges do it daily, as Justices of the Peace; and I suppose they are too well acquainted with the Laws of their Country, not to act conformably to them.

Resolved, That the Phouzdar of Houghly be dismissed from his present Employment.

Agreed, in Consequence, that the following Letter be written to the Provincial Council of Calcutta.

To Mr. Henry Cottrell, President, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

Having thought proper to divest Cawn Jehan Cawn of his Office of Phouzdar of Houghly, we desire you will immediately receive from him the Charge of the Collections which were entrusted to his Care.

Fort William, We are, &c.
the 19th May 1775.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 23d May 1775.

General Clavering, Mr. Monson, and Mr. Francis, deliver in the following Minute:

We beg Leave to recommend Mirza Emendi for the Office of Phouzdar of Houghly, now vacant. He is a Person whose Character, after a strict Enquiry, we find to be irreproachable. His Father, we understand, held the Office for several Years; and he himself possessed it for a short Time, when he was turned out by Meer Cossim Ally Cawn, without being charged with any Misconduct.

(Signed) J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
P. Francis.

Governor

A P P E N D I X K.

Governor General—I cannot give my Consent to the Appointment, conceiving, in every Recommendation of this Kind, I ought to have an Option.

Mr. Barwell—There is no Occasion for my Opinion on this Subject; as a Recommendation from the Majority of the Board is an Appointment of the Person recommended.

Resolved, That Mirza Emendi be appointed Phouzdar of Houghly.

Resolved, That we write the following Letter to the Resident at the Durbar:

Sir,

To Mr. C. W. B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Having thought proper to remove Cawn Jehan Cawn from the Office of Phouzdar of Houghly, we direct you to inform the Nabob thereof, and to request, that he will send us a Perwannah for his Recall, together with a Sunnud of Investiture for Mirza Emendi, whom we recommend to him for the Succession to that Office.

Fort William,
the 23d May 1775.

We are, &c.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 30th May 1775.

Mirza Emendi, the Phouzdar of Houghly, attending the Board, to receive his Investiture, and the Governor General declining to present the Khelaut to the Phouzdar of Houghly himself;

Resolved, It be a standing Rule for the Roy Royan to perform this Ceremony in the Name of the Board, when Khelauts are delivered in their Presence.

The Phouzdar of Houghly being called, is invested accordingly.

General Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis deliver in the following Minute:

We beg Leave to recommend, that the Salary of the Phouzdar of Houghly be reduced from 6,000 to 3,000 S^r R^s per Month; as we understand and believe that Sum to be sufficient for the Support of his Rank and Office.

(Signed)

John Clavering,
George Monson,
Philip Francis.

Governor General—I think 3,000 Rupees insufficient, but leave it to the Majority to settle the Salary on what Footing they judge most expedient.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Resolved, That his Allowance be 3,000 Rupees per Month; And

Agreed, That the following Letter be in consequence written to the Provincial Council of Calcutta:

To Mr. Henry Cottrell, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

Having this Day invested Mirza Emendi with the Office of Phouzdar of Houghly, we desire you will immediately put the Collections of the Revenues appertaining thereto under his Charge. We have thought proper to fix his Salary at 3,000 S^r R^s per Month, instead of the former Allowance annexed to that Station.

E X T R A C T of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department, dated 16th May 1775.

Par. 12. The Motion being made for bringing Meer Zien ul ab Dien before the Board, to examine into a Representation made by him, that the Phouzdar of Houghly had given Bribes to Canto Baboo and his Master, to procure his present Employ, the Governor General had Recourse to the Form which he had before observed on similar Occasions. The Majority of the Board being of the same Opinion as before, that the Governor General has no Authority to dissolve the Meeting of the Board, against the declared Sense of the Majority, continued to sit.

13. For the further Resolution of the Board on this Occasion, as well as the Examination of the Petitioner, and the other Evidence, we beg to refer you to the Proceedings.

14. Having thought it necessary, from what appeared on this Examination, to require the Attendance of the Phouzdar of Houghly, he represented to us the Detriment that would arise to the Revenue, if he was obliged to absent himself from his Station at that particular Period of closing the Collections; we therefore thought it proper to suspend our Order for his immediate Attendance, which we have since required at the next Meeting of this Board.

E X T R A C T of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department, dated 3d August 1775.

Par. 12. In the 12th, 13th, and 14th Paragraphs of our Letter of the 16th May, you are advised of our Proceedings regarding Cawn Jehan Cawn, the late Phouzdar of Houghly, and the Reasons which induced us to defer his immediate Attendance on our Board.

13. He was therefore subsequently summoned before us; when the Board, esteeming him guilty of a Contempt of their Authority, in declining to take an Oath, when required of him, to the

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Truth of the Answers he might give before them, resolved to dismiss him from his Employment. Our several Opinions on this Subject are recorded more fully on the Proceedings.

14. Mirza Emendi having been recommended to succeed to that Office, by General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, he was appointed, with an Allowance of 3,000 Rupees per Month, instead of the former Salary of 6,000 Rupees.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 5th May 1775.

Extract of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis.

In the late Proceedings of the Revenue Board, it will appear that there is no Species of Peculation, from which the Honourable the Governor General has thought reasonable to abstain. We believe the Proofs of his appropriating Four Parts in Seven of the Salary, with which the Company is charged for the Phouzdar of Houghly, are such as, whether sufficient or not to convict him in a Court of Justice, will not leave the Shadow of a Doubt, concerning his Guilt, in the Mind of any unprejudiced Person. The Salary is 72,000 Rupees a Year: The Governor takes 36,000; and allows Cantoo Baboo 4,000 more, for the Trouble he submits to in conducting the Negotiation with the Phouzdar. This also is the common Subject of Conversation and Derision through the whole Settlement. It is our firm Opinion and Belief, that the late Phouzdar of Houghly, a Relation of Mahomed Reza Cawn, was turned out of this Office, merely because his Terms were not so favourable as those which the Honourable the Governor General has obtained from the present Phouzdar.

The Honourable Governor General is pleased to assert, with a confidential Spirit peculiar to himself, that his Measures hitherto stand unimpeached, except by us. We know not how this Assertion is to be made good; unless the most daring and flagrant Prostitution, in every Branch, be deemed an Honour to his Administration.

A P P E N D I X K, a.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 14th September 1775.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors.

In the late Proceedings of the Revenue Board, it will appear that there is no Species of Peculation, from which the Governor General has thought it reasonable to abstain. We believe the Proofs of his appropriating Four Parts in Seven of the Salary, with which the Company is charged for the Phouzdar of Houghly, are such as, whether sufficient or not to convict him in a Court of Justice, will not leave the Shadow of a Doubt, concerning his Guilt, in the Mind of any unprejudiced Person.

The Salary is 72,000 Rupees a Year: The Governor takes 36,000; and allows Cantoo Baboo 4,000 more, for the Trouble he submits to in conducting the Negotiation with the Phouzdar. This, also, is the common Subject of Conversation and Derision throughout the whole Settlement. It is our firm Opinion and Belief, that the late Phouzdar of Houghly, a Relation of Mahomed Reza Cawn, was turned out of his Office merely because

I have already declared, in my Letter by the Anson, that it was my Intention to submit all my Transactions, of what Nature soever, to your Justice, in any Way and Form that you should prescribe; but that I thought it improper to enter on such a Defence, while the Issue of the Prosecutions at Law, with which I have been threatened, and which I still understand are forming against me, shall be depending.

I will not suffer myself, therefore, to be drawn from this Resolution, for the Sake of a partial Refutation of any Charge of this Kind. Yet I cannot avoid noticing the unfair Way, in which they are employed against me; especially in this particular Instance.

A Man unknown, avowedly influenced by interested Considerations, stands forth as my Accuser. To prove his Accusations Two Evidences are called upon, who directly contradict each other. The Majority declare their Belief in the Charge; and Proofs are ultimately left to depend on my not disproving it.

By such a Man, employed under the Influence of Power, and the known Prejudices of those who possess it, the fairest Character may be blackened by the most criminal Imputations.

I now again recur to the Declaration which I have before made; and repeat, that it is my fixed Determination to carry it literally into Execution, and most fully and liberally explain every Circumstance of my Conduct, on the Points on which I have been so injuriously arraigned: Not doubting to afford you the clearest Conviction both of my own Integrity, and of the Propriety of my Motives for my declining a present Defence of it.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX K, b.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 14th September 1775.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated Fort William, the 20th May 1775.

THE Fouzdar of Houghly, called upon to give Evidence on another Accusation brought against me, by a Man of the Name of Zein ul ab Dien, and declining to take an Oath, which was expressly left to his Option, is dismissed from his Office on the Pretext of Contempt; but too evidently for having disappointed the Expectations of the Majority, that he would declare himself my Accuser.

While such Rewards are thus publicly held out for those who will offer themselves as my Accusers, and such Punishments denounced against those who refuse to be the Instruments of so wicked a Policy, you are not to be surprized, Honourable Sirs, at the Effects. Such Arts supersede even the Necessity of Subornation, since every Man judges for himself of the Expectations which are formed by the Authors of them, and will need no Tutor, when called upon to give Testimony accordingly.

Rewards and Punishments, in the Hands of good Men in Power, are the most useful Instruments for producing great and virtuous Purposes; when employed by a wicked Administration, they serve equally the Ends of Malice, private Persecution, and Oppression. Even in Europe, where the People are not accustomed to pay the most blind Obedience to Power, these Means seldom fail of their Effects; but in this Country, where the Asiatic Manners lead to the most abject Submission to Authority, few Men can withstand their Force.

The Conclusion which has been drawn by my Adversaries, that because a Man called upon to give Evidence against me declines taking his Oath, the Charge is therefore proved, is suitable to the rest of their Conduct, though opposite to every Principle of Justice. I thank God, that they are not my Judges: I bless the Wisdom of Parliament, that constituted a Court of Judicature, at so seasonable a Time, to check the Despotism of the new Council; and I look with Confidence and Cheerfulness to the Justice of your Honourable Court, and those to whom my Cause may come in its ultimate Appeal, for my future Relief, whatever Evil may fill the long Interval which must precede it.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 14th September 1775.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 31st July 1775.

My former Letters by the Northumberland, intended for her first Dispatch, bear the following Dates; the 16th, 18th, and 20th of May. They contain the following Events; viz.

The Accusation of Meer Zeyhal Abdeen; the consequent Dismission of the Fouzdar of Houghly, appointed by the late Administration; and the Appointment of Mirza Mouda, a Creature of Maha Rajah Nundcomar, to that Office, in his Stead.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 25th January 1776.

Extract of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, dated 15th September 1775.

In stating the Evidence brought before the Board, of his receiving near a Moiety of the late Phouzdar of Houghly's Salary, he (the Governor General) takes no Notice of the Two Letters from the Phouzdar himself, by which the Charge is supported: Without these Letters, the Authenticity of which was not disputed by the Phouzdar, we should have given but little Credit to the Evidence of the Person who produced them. Mr. Hastings does not deny the Fact, nor has he in this, or in the Case of the specific Charge brought against him by Nundcomar, ever ventured to plead *Not Guilty*. Provided he can secure himself from Conviction in a Court of Law, he seems to care very little what the Court of Directors, or the World, may think of him.

He seems very ready, however, to appeal to the Knowledge or Opinion of Gentlemen, who have gone from this Country, or who have Connections here, for Testimonials in his Favour: We will not submit our Cause to such a Tribunal. At a Crisis like that which is probably approaching, he has Reason enough to expect, that a considerable Part of what is commonly termed the India Interest, will be united to support him. Whether we shall be supported or not in the Execution of the heavy Task assigned us, is, with Respect to ourselves, a Question of perfect Indifference. Let the Decision at Home be what it may, it cannot but be attended with some personal Advantage to us. If we are continued in the Administration of this Government, our Principles and Conduct must be honoured with the Approbation of our Superiors: if not, we shall feel no Reluctance in quitting a Country, in which the strictest Execution of the most painful and laborious Duties, serves only to harass and distress us, without offering us the Prospect of any proportionate Acknowledgment of our Services.

With respect to the late Phouzdar of Houghly, the Board alone had a Right to judge of the Contempt shewn their Authority, by the Multitude of Delays, Evasions, and Equivocations, to which he had

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had Recourse, before he would give us any direct Answer whatsoever. His refusing at last to answer upon Oath to Questions which cou'd not possibly affect his own Safety, and Mr. Hastings's excessive Zeal to prevent his being put to this Test, will not lessen the Presumption of the Truth of the Charge.

N. B. The Governor General, in his Observations on the above Minute, observes, that the above Paragraphs need no Reply.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 8th November 1776.

Governor General—I move that Cawn Jehan Cawn, the Phouzdar of Houghly, and Gonga Govind Sing, the late Naib of the Khalsa, and Dewan of the Calcutta Division, be restored to their Offices; and that Application be made to the Nabob, for the Removal of the present Phouzdar, Mirza Modhy Nissar, and for the Re-appointment of Cawn Jehan Cawn.

Mr. Francis—I am against the Motion. The Offices are not theirs; and I know no Reason for the Removal of the present Possessors.

Mr. Barwell—I approve of the Motion.

Resolved agreeably to the Governor General's Motion: And

Agreed, That the following Letters be written to the Resident at the Durbar, and the Calcutta Committee of Revenue:

To Mr. W. B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,

Having thought proper to remove Nirza Mehdy Nissar Cawn from the Office of Phouzdar of Houghly, we direct you to inform the Nabob thereof; and to request that he will send us a Perwannah for his Recall; together with a Sunnud of Investiture for Cawn Jehan Cawn, whom we recommend to him to re-appoint to that Office. You will accordingly please to procure, and transmit to us, the usual Perwannahs to the Chiefs of the Foreign Settlements, and others, notifying the Appointment of Cawn Jehan Cawn to this Office.

We are, &c.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Governor General and Council to the Provincial Council at Calcutta.

Having thought proper to divest Mirza Mehdy Nissar Cawn of his Office of Phouzdar of Houghly, we desire you will immediately receive from him the Charge of the Collections which were intrusted to his Care.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department, dated 25th November 1776.

18. We have thought proper to restore Cawn Jehan Cawn, the late Phouzdar of Houghly, and Gonga Govind Sing, the late Naib of the Khalsa and Dewan of the Calcutta Division, to their Offices; and have accordingly made Application to the Nabob, for the Removal of the present Phouzdar.

A P P E N D I X L.

EXTRACT of the Company's General Letter to Bengal, dated 31st January 1776.

Par. 17. **T**HE Importance of the Question, Whether the Governor General is legally empowered to dissolve the Council at Pleasure, contrary to the declared Sense of the Majority, is so great, that we have judged it proper to state the Case to some of the most eminent Lawyers in this Kingdom; and to have their Opinions, before we finally decide thereon; which Opinions we have not yet been able to obtain. But however the Question may be determined, respecting the Legality of the Power, we are clearly of Opinion, that it is highly improper that such a Power, which may be attended with the most fatal Consequences, should be exercised by our Governor General, or by any President of our Council: And therefore, to prevent further Inconvenience, and totally to suppress all Claims of this Kind in future, it is our express Command, That no Meeting of our Council (the Members having been duly summoned) shall be dissolved or adjourned by the Authority of our Governor General, or of any President for the Time being, without the Consent of a Majority of Members present at every such Meeting of our said Council.

A P P E N D I X M.—N, N° 1.

A P P E N D I X M.

OPINIONS of Counsel as to the Dissolution of the Council of Bengal.

WE are of Opinion, that, by the Constitution of this Body, as it stood before the late Act of Parliament, the President and Governor was an integral and essential Part of it; without whom no Council could be legally holden, and on whose Departure therefore it was of course dissolved, unless where he appoints a Delegate; agreeable to what is stated to have been the Usage: And we are further of Opinion, that whatever was the Constitution in this Respect before, is not altered, but confirmed, by the late Act of Parliament.

(Signed) E. Thurlow,
J. Dunning.

Lincoln's Inn,
11 March 1776.

The Power of dissolving an Assembly, constituted of Persons upon an equal Footing, is by the general Rule of Law vested in a Majority of the Assembly; and I do not perceive any express Power given to the Governor General by the late Act, or to the President by any former Commission or Instructions, to dissolve an Assembly legally convened.—If an Assembly is constituted of certain integral Parts, the Power of putting an End to the Assembly rests in each integral Part; not by a Declaration that the Assembly is dissolved; but by an integral Part withdrawing from the Assembly, which, in Effect, dissolves the Assembly, and no Business can afterwards be proposed.—If the Governor General be a necessary constituent Part of every Assembly, he has the Power of dissolving the Assembly by withdrawing himself—I incline to think the Governor General is not an essential Part of an Assembly—the Government is vested in the Governor General and Four Counsellors, and they, or the major Part of them, have the Power of superintending and controuling the Management of the Company's Affairs, Civil and Military.—There are Words of Reference to the Powers exercised by the President and Council, or Select Committee, which I conceive allude to the Powers exercised by those Bodies being assembled, and not to the Powers exercised by an individual Member: It does not appear that the President, in Fact, claimed the Power of dissolving the Council before the Act.—I therefore conceive the Governor General has not the Power of dissolving the Assembly at his Pleasure; which would, in Effect, vest the Power of Government in him personally, which, by the Act, seems to me to be intrusted to the Majority.—It does not appear to me, that the Presence of the Governor General is indispensably necessary to the constituting an Assembly; and, consequently, the withdrawing himself will not put an End to an Assembly regularly convened.—The Act supposes an Assembly without his Presence; for there is a Provision, in case the Council shall be equally divided, the eldest Counsellor, in the Absence of the Governor General, shall have the casting Voice.

Ja^s Wallace.

Lincoln's Inn,
4th February 1776.

The Civil Government being vested in the Governor and Council, in like Manner, to all Purposes, as it was exercised before by the President and Council, or Select Committee, the President always issued or ordered Summons for the Meeting of the Council; and it should seem that the Council cannot legally meet without such Summons. The Meeting of the Council depends on the Pleasure of the Governor; and I think the Duration of it must do so too: But it was as great a Crime to dissolve the Council upon base and sinister Motives, as it would be to assume the Power of dissolving, if he had it not.—I believe he is the first Governor that ever dissolved a Council, enquiring into his Behaviour, when he was innocent. Before he could summon Three Councils, and dissolve them, he had Time fully to consider what would be the Result of such Conduct, to convince every Body, beyond a Doubt, of his conscious Guilt.

(Signed) C. Sayer.

7th January 1776.

A P P E N D I X N, N° 1.

LIST of Packet, per Resolution.

- N° 1. PUB. Dup^{te} General Letter, dated 9th May 1782.
2. Dup^{te} — D° — D° — 10th April.
3. Triplicate — D° — 14th February.

SEL. COM. REP. XI.

3 F

4. General

A P P E N D I X N, N. 1.

4. General Letter from the Board of Trade, dated 8th May.
5. Duplicate General Letter from the Board of Trade, 3d April.
6. D^o Postscript to D^o, from D^o — — — 3d D^o
7. Duplicate Extract of the Proceedings of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, in their Pub. Dep^t, dated 8th April.
8. Extract of the Proceedings of the Honourable Governor General and Council, in their Public Department, dated 15th April 1782.
9. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Richard Becher to the Governor General and Council.
10. List of Passengers, per Resolution.
11. Copy of Captain Poynting's Sailing Orders.
12. Manifestes of Precious Stones, licensed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council, per Resolution.
12. A Duplicate Copy of Captain Lewis's Sailing Orders.
13. Duplicate D^o per Valentine.
14. Invoice of the Cargo laden on the Ship Resolution.
15. Abstract Invoice of the Ship Resolution.
16. Account Tonnage of the Resolution.
17. Account Packing Stuff of the Ship Resolution.
18. A Second Invoice of the Cargo laden on D^o.
19. Account of 64 Bales of Goods, and 244 Bags of Salt Petre, returned from the Ship Resolution.
- No Number.—Entered N^o 18.
21. Orders of Reports of Survey of the Ship Resolution.
22. Original Register of Certificates, N^o 7, of 1781-2, being for Monies paid into the Treasury of Fort William, at the Dates therein specified.
23. Original Register of a Bill of Exchange, drawn in Discharge of an Annuity due to Captain Silvester Ramsey.
24. Dupt^e Statement of Dead Stock at Fort William Presidency and its Subordinates, on the 28th February 1782.
25. Duplicate Statement of Quick Stock of Fort William Presidency and its Subordinates, on the 28th February 1782.
26. Dupt^e Register of a Bill in Favour or on Account of Miss Jeffrey Heatley.
27. D^o — D^o of Certificates, N^o 6, of 1781-2, for Monies paid into the Treasury by the Captains and Officers of Ships on Account of their Indulgence.
28. Triplicate Register of Certificates, N^o 5, of 1781-2, being for Monies paid into the Treasury at Fort William, at the Dates therein specified.
29. Triplicate Register of Bills of Exchange, granted to fundry Annuitants on Account of Annuities due to them.
30. Triplicate Register of a Bill of Exchange, payable to John Woadman, W^m Waller, and Francis Sykes, on Account of a Bond, N^o 89, in the 4 per Cent. Remittance Loan.
31. Duplicate Account Tonnage of the Ship Valentine.
32. D^o — D^o Packing Stuff of the D^o Valentine.
33. D^o Bill of Lading of D^o Cargo.
34. D^o Abstract Invoice of the Cargo laden on D^o.
35. Bill for Military Stores supplied the Valentine by the Military Store Keeper.
36. Duplicate Bill of Lading of the Earl of Dartmouth Cargo.
37. Account of Military Stores landed from the Ship Chapman.
38. D^o Deficiencies of Military Stores per Ship Chapman.
39. Ditto D^o of Steel per — — — D^o.
40. Duplicate Indent of Naval Stores.
41. A List of Arrivals and Departures.
42. Duplicate List of D^o — D^o.
43. D^o — Orders and Reports of the Ships Resolution and Valentine.
44. D^o — List of public Packet per Valentine.
45. D^o — List of Secret Packet per D^o.
46. D^o — List of Book Packet per D^o.
47. List of Secret Packet.
48. D^o of Book D^o.
49. List of Packet.

Fort William,
9th May 1782.

E. Hay,
Sub Secr.

50. Letter from J. P. Auriol, Esquire, Secretary to the Supreme Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to Peter Michell, Esquire, Secretary to the East India Company, dated the 13th May 1782.

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A P P E N D I X N, N° 1, 2.

LIST of Book Packet per Resolution.

1. Broken Sett Public Department Consultations, containing 1st April 1782, with Index.
2. Broken Sett of Board of Trade's Proceedings, from 3d April to the 8th May; with Index and Appendix, and separate Proceedings of the Board of Trade on the Governor General and Council's Letter of the 8th April 1782; and a Plan, accompanying it, for the Provision of the Investment by Subscription, for 1782-3.
3. Duplicate separate Proceedings from the Board of Trade, on the Renewal of Mr. Princip's Contract.
4. Fair Journal and Ledger, for 1780-1.
5. Annual Account of Receipt and Issues of Stationary, from the 30th April 1780, to the 1st May 1781.
Account Commission on the Revenues, from the 20th February to the 1st September 1781.
Ditto from the 31st August 1781 to 1st March 1782.
6. List of Packet.

Fort William,
9th May, 1782.

E. Hay,
Sub Secr.

LIST of Secret Packet per Resolution.

1. General Letter, dated 9th May 1782.
2. Letter for His Majesty's Secretary of State.
3. Duplicate Letter, dated 10th April.
4. Ditto for His Majesty's Secretary of State.
5. Quintuplicate General Letter;—Original over Land, Via Buffora, dated 8th April 1782.
6. Quadruplicate, 11th February.
7. Broken Sett Proceedings, from the 25th March to the 29th April 1782, inclusive, with Index.
8. Duplicate Ditto — Ditto, from 18th February to the 25th March, with Index.
9. List of Packet.

Fort William,
9th May 1782.

A P P E N D I X N, N° 2.

EXTRACT of Bengal Public Consultations, 30th May 1782.

At a Council; P R E S E N T,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Edward Wheler, }
and } Esquires.
John M'Pherson, }

A Letter, as follows, from Captain Poynting, was received, and circulated with the Note from the Secretary, entered after it on Tuesday:

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Mr. Lloyd has, agreeable to your Orders, delivered to me my Dispatches; but from being particularly unfortunate between the 30th Ultimo and 13th Instant, in losing Three Anchors and Cables, it is not possible for me to proceed to Sea with the Ship under my Command, in the smallest Degree of Safety, before I can procure others to replace those lost. I have, indeed, replaced the Anchors, and was likewise in Hopes to have had the Cables before this Time, for without them the Anchors are useless. I wrote to the Master Attendant, imagining that to be the most proper and likely Chance to succeed. I have had an Answer from him, that he had none. I am therefore now reduced, as the only Remedy, to trouble your Honourable Board; I have sent up my Purser purposely. I am perfectly ready to pay the Price of the Cables; and I hope, upon the Faith of this Letter, that you will give Directions to the Master Attendant to assist my Purser in procuring them, for the Safety of the Honourable Company's Ship under my Command.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Tho^s Poynting.

Kedjeree,
26th May 1782.

A Letter

APPENDIX N, N° 3, 4

A Letter from Captain Poynting, just brought to me by his Purser, who informs me that he has purchased Two Cables, and only wishes for an Order to the Master Attendant to furnish one of the Company's Sloops to carry them down; as the Country Sloops would be so long in performing the Passage, that Captain Poynting might not be able to sail in the next Springs.

(Signed) J. B. Auriol,
Secretary.

Tuesday, 28th May.

The Board having agreed to Captain Poynting's Request, an Order was accordingly issued to the Master Attendant.

APPENDIX N, N° 3.

MR. MORTON'S EVIDENCE.

Thomas Morton, Esquire, Secretary to the East India Company, attending according to Order, said, It appears that the Dispatches, put on Board the Resolution, were delivered by Mr. Lloyd to Captain Poynting on the 26th of May.

That the Nancy Packet sailed from Bengal the 1st of March 1782, and arrived at Cork the 15th of July 1782.

That the Trial Packet arrived at Ganjam the 2d of July.

APPENDIX N, N° 4.

PARTICULARS relative to the first Sailing of the Resolution, and as to the Dispatches she carried.

The 11th of June 1782, Captain Poynting informed the Governor General and Council, that the Ship Resolution was safe out of the Roads, in Twenty-two Fathom Water.—General Conf. 17th June 1782, Folio 335.

Dispatches sent by that Ship were,

• Supposed to be 9 May.

General Letter, dated 9th May 1782. See General Letter, dated 15 July 1782, Par. 1.—Secret Letter, dated 9 June * 1782. See Par. 1. of the Secret Letter, dated 15 July 1782.

A Packet was also sent from the Revenue Department.—Vide the following Extract of a Letter from William Webber, Esquire, to Mr. Secretary Michell, dated Fort William, 11 December 1782:

“The Ship Resolution having been obliged to put back from Sea, I have the Pleasure to forward her Packet by this Conveyance.”

The following is the Copy of a List of Packet, received per Tartar, 6th August 1783.

Fort William, 9th May 1782 (per Resolution) received per Tartar, 6th August 1783.

Secret Department.

- N° 1. General Letter, dated 9th May 1782.
2. Letter for His Majesty's Secretary of State.
3. Duplicate Letter, dated 10th April.
4. D^o for His Majesty's Secretary of State.
5. Quintuplicate General Letter;—Original over Land, Via Buffora, dated 8th April 1782.
6. Quadruplicate, 11th February.
7. Broken Sett Proceedings, from the 25th March to the 29th April 1782, inclusive, with Index.
8. Duplicate D^o — D^o, from 18th February to 25 March, with Index.
9. List of Packet.

Fort William, 9th May 1782.

A Packet from the Public Department, designed to have been sent by the Resolution, containing 50 Numbers, was received by the Tartar; also a Book Packet, containing Nine Numbers.

N. B. The Resolution having met with a Storm at Sea, returned to Kedgerie the 29th of June 1783.

APPENDIX

A P P E N D I X O.

PAPERS RESPECTING THE RANNY OF BURDWAN.

The RANNY's Charges.

E X T R A C T of Revenue Consultations.

Fort William, 30th December 1774.

READ the following Petition from the Ranny of Burdwan.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and Superior Council.

Gentlemen,

The Ancestors of my Husband, Maha Rajah Tillook Chund, have from Time immemorial enjoyed the Zemindary of the Burdwan District, which has been successively confirmed to them, under every Government through which this Country has passed. In the Bengal Year 1174 Maha Rajah Tillook Chund died, and left his Infant Son, Maha Rajah Tage Chund, his Heir and Successor; appointing Lalla Omichund Guardian to his Son, and sole Administrator of his Affairs. Upon my Husband's Death, I sent Bridjoo Kishore to Calcutta to solicit from the Governor and Council a Confirmation of my Son, Maha Rajah Tage Chund's Succession to the Zemindary; which the Governor and Council were pleased to grant. Bridjoo Kishore had received upon his Departure, from the Officers of my Household, a Quantity of Gold, Jewels, and other Valuables; these he unjustly appropriated to his own Use; and, by a Distribution of them in the Durbar, obtained for himself the Office of Dewan. As my Husband had appointed Lalla Omichund, who was a Relation, and a faithful Friend to the Family, sole Administrator of his Affairs, and Guardian to his Son, I did not think proper to confirm Bridjoo Kishore in the Office of Dewan, from which I accordingly dismissed him. Mr. John Graham was at that Time Chief of the Burdwan District; and Bridjoo Kishore, having obtained that Gentleman's Friendship and Protection, forcibly retained Possession of the Dewanny, and transacted the Business of the Zemindary; in this, being unable to resist, I was forced to acquiesce. Some Time after I applied to Bridjoo Kishore for an Explanation of the State of the Zemindary: But having entered into a fraudulent Confederacy with Ram Kaunt Roy, Gocul Majendar, Kishen Praun Mitter, and Gowry Churn Mullick, Vackeel, Persons in principal Employments of the Zemindary; and these having all bound themselves in this Association by a solemn Oath, Bridjoo Kishore absolutely refused to give any Account of the Zemindary. I represented my Situation in an Application to the Governor and Council; and they were pleased to summon Bridjoo Kishore to appear before them; Bridjoo Kishore was upon this much alarmed, and wrote an Account of the Affair to Mr. Graham, at Moorshedabad. He then went to Calcutta, with Kishen Praun, and Gocul Majendar; and I sent Lalla Omichund on my Part. In consequence of Bridjoo Kishore's Letter, Mr. Graham came to Calcutta; and, having exerted his utmost Influence amongst the Gentlemen of Council in Support of Bridjoo Kishore, he obtained his Confirmation in the Dewanny.

My Son's Seal was in my own Possession; and as I affixed it to no Paper without first perusing it, Bridjoo endeavoured by every Method to get it into his own Hands, which I constantly persisted in refusing him. Upon this, in the Bengal Year 1179, Bridjoo Kishore having prevailed upon Mr. J. Graham to come to Burdwan, took from me my Son Tage Chund, then about Nine Years of Age, and confined him in a separate Place, under a Guard. In this Situation, through Affliction and Apprehension; having remained more than Seven Days without Sustenance, to the absolute endangering my Life; and finding no Resource, I gave up the Seal. Having now the Seal in his Possession, Bridjoo Kishore appropriated to himself, and distributed amongst his Partizans, large Quantities of Land, under the Title of Charity Lands, to the great Prejudice of Government, as a considerable Revenue was before collected from them. These Alienations strike at the very Root of the Zemindary; and, indeed, the Conduct of Bridjoo Kishore, as a Servant, is totally unprecedented; as every Action of his tends to the entire Subversion of my Family. The Governor and Council were pleased to allow my

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Son a Salary of 20,000 Rupees per Month, (or 2,40,000 per Annum) to be paid from the Revenues of the Burdwan District; and further ordered, that out of this Sum 4,000 Rupees per Month should be allowed me for my necessary Expences; and that the Remainder should be deposited in Specie, till my Son should be of Age. The Surplus of this Salary for Six Years, from 1175 to 1181, which should have been deposited according to the Order of Council, Bridjoo Kishore, in Conjunction with Mr. John Graham, has embezzled. Bridjoo Kishore has lavished the whole Wealth of my Family, in supporting his Interest with Mr. Graham; and by the Influence he has thus gained, has prevailed upon that Gentleman to execute every Severity and Injustice upon me, which himself has iniquitously suggested. I request, therefore, that for these several Offences, Bridjoo Kishore may be discharged from the Office of Dewan, and Kishen Praun Mitter, the only Survivor of his Associates, from any Employment in the Zemindary; and that honest and upright Men may be appointed in their room: And as Marajah Tillook Chund's Penalty Bond, by which he engages to make good all Deficiencies in the Revenue, is in the Company's Possession, by which I consider myself as bound likewise, I request that Bridjoo Kishore may be compelled to lay before me, for Inspection, the Accounts of the Zemindary, that the Lands he has given away may again become liable to a Collection; and I engage to give a satisfactory Account to Government of the whole Zemindary: And it is my further Request, that Bridjoo Kishore give Account of the Family Wealth, of which he has embezzled to a large Amount.

I have no Relation with me but my Son; and, when I reflect on the Enormities which have been committed in this City of Burdwan (One Instance of which was Juggut Roy, the Ancestor of my Son, who was here treacherously murdered) and that the Iniquities of Bridjoo Kishore, who is my inveterate Enemy, have already exceeded all Example, I cannot but be under strong Apprehensions of the further Advances he may make to still greater Crimes: It is therefore my Request, that my Son and I may be permitted to remove to Calcutta, and that an Order may be sent to the English Chief residing here for that Purpose; without which I shall not be allowed to depart from this Place.

I am, &c.

27th December 1774.

Resolved, That Copies of the foregoing Petition be sent to Mr. Graham, and the Dewan Bridjoo Kishore.

Ordered, That the Proceedings on this Subject, in the Time of Mr. Cartier's Government; the Proceedings in 1772, and the last Year; be procured by the Secretary, for the Perusal of the Members of the Board.

The Honourable Mr. Monson proposes, That a Letter be written to the Chief and Council at Burdwan, directing them to acquaint the Ranny, that she has the Permission of this Board to proceed to Calcutta with her Son; and that a safe Conduct be allotted her and her Son; and that such Honours be paid to her and her Son as are due to their Rank.

Mr. Francis—I agree to it.

Mr. Barwell—I must object to it, because I don't think the Ranny's Presence at all necessary, supposing she has any new Cause of Grievance to lay before the Board. The Matters represented in the Body of her Petition have already, if I am not mistaken, been canvassed at Three different Times in Two Administrations. The Proceedings are very voluminous, and engaged the Attention of the former Administrations for Six Months. On these Proceedings it appears, that the Proposition now made to the Board is diametrically opposite to the repeated Acts of past Governments; consequently, should I acquiesce in it, or should it be carried by a Majority of the Members, it will convey to the Ideas of those People that these Acts are repealed; that the Son of Rajah Tillook Chund is again put under the Authority of the Ranny; and that the Honours and Countenance shewn to her is a declared Intimation from this Government that other Measures are adopted. These Ideas will in all Probability fix the Sentiments, that, upon this Change of Government, former Decisions are to be entirely set aside, and of course burthen our Proceedings with every Matter of the past Administrations for a Repeal. It will naturally have an Effect on the Revenues of the Country, because, on a Supposition of the Fall of acting Authority, it will make the People keep back their Rents; and it will alarm all Degrees of the Natives, by instilling into their Minds they have no Security from Decisions passed by any former Administrations or Courts of Judicature. On these Grounds it is I give my Negative.

General Clavering—The Question before us being simply, Whether we shall grant Permission or not to the Petitioner to come to Calcutta? seems to me, that by refusing her that Permission, we should deprive her of a Right which is inherent in every Subject, unless they have committed some Crime which requires that that Person should be restrained, or that they are in a State of Insanity; and as neither of these Reasons are yet alledged for confining her, I must agree to the Proposition, that she and her Son have Liberty to come to Calcutta.

Governor General—I object to the Question; because it cannot possibly be attended with any Advantage

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vantage to the Prosecution of any Enquiry which the Board may chuse to make into the Charges inserted in the Ranny's Petition; and because it can only serve to disturb the Peace and Quiet of the Settlement, by admitting a violent Woman into it, to excite Factions among the Banyans and Dependants of every Person of Power or supposed Influence. I object to her bringing her Son with her, because, by a solemn and repeated Act of Government, the Charge of her Son has been taken from her, and committed to proper Guardians, both for the Benefit of his Education, and to destroy the Influence which she possessed with his Person. This Act cannot be regularly repealed, but by an express Act of the Administration passed for that Purpose; and any Resolution taken in Breach of it, must be publicly considered as an Indignity offered to the last Government, by such a Slight passed on its Decrees. I particularly object to the Rajah's being brought in any Manner to Calcutta, because it will occasion Alarms in the Country detrimental to the Collections.

The Majority of the Board agree to the Proposition.

The Governor General begs Leave, for the Sake of Consistency, to remind the Board, that they are assembled on special Business, of which the Question before them is no Part, and to enter his Objections to any further Suspension of the Business for which they are specially met.

The Honourable Mr. Monson proposes, That an Order be sent to the Chief of Burdwan, for Bridjoo Kishore and Kishen Praun Mitter to repair forthwith to Calcutta, to answer the Charge exhibited against them by the Ranny, and that another Dewan and Guardian be immediately appointed in their room.

Mr. Francis—I think it very necessary.

Mr. Barwell—I think it very improper, that you should first punish a Man by depriving him of his Honours and Employments, and by such a decisive Act using Influence upon his Fears, and promulgating through the whole Province a Supercession of the Orders of former Administrations; and this without any new Lights before the Board, than what they have already, upon the whole Proceedings, or any Proof of Malversations attributed to Bridjoo Kishore, but of those he formerly acquitted himself. If it is sufficient to remove a Minister of the Government from his Office and Employments upon a Complaint, without enquiring into the Foundation of it, no Man in public Employ can be safe an Hour; for this Precedent establishes, that whenever a Representation, whether true or false, be made, he must suffer; the previous Act to any Enquiry being his Removal.

General Clavering—I agree to the Proposition.

Governor General—I object to the Question.

The Proposition being agreed to by the Majority, the General proposes Lalla Coshall Chund to be temporary Dewan, and Roopnarain Choudry, Paisheer, and both of them Guardians to the Son. He has named these; but if any Objections are started to them, he is ready to withdraw his Proposition.

Mr. Francis—I can have no Objection to the temporary Appointment of these Persons to the respective Offices proposed by General Clavering.

Mr. Barwell—I could wish to know upon what Grounds these People are named by the General?

The General answers—At the Recommendation of the Ranny.

Mr. Barwell—I object to them, because I do not think the Board should give any Authority of this Nature, without the Characters of these People being well established. They were in direct Competition with Bridjoo Kishore for this Office formerly, and rejected; the advancing him now will appear, among the different Classes of People, as if the Government took an absolute Part against Bridjoo Kishore: Besides, if I am not mistaken, Roopnarain Chowdry is a Man of infamous Character, and Lall Coshall Chund a secret Agent in promoting her forbidden Pleasures.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I am for the Persons named by the General, not knowing any positive Exceptions to their Characters.

The Governor General—I have objected to the preceding Question, as involving the Condemnation of a Man in high Trust, unheard: I object to the present, as proposing the Appointment of Persons to high Trust, unknown.

The Proposition being agreed to by the Majority;
Resolved, That the following Letter be written to the Chief and Provincial Council of Burdwan.

To

A P P E N D I X O.

To Mr. Edward Stephenson, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

Gentlemen,

We desire you will acquaint the Ranny, that she has the Permission of this Board to proceed to Calcutta with her Son; and we direct, that a safe Conduct be allotted her and her Son, and such Honours be paid to them as are due to their Rank.

We have further to inform you of our having appointed Lalla Coshall Chund to be the temporary Dewan and joint Guardian of the Rajah, in the room of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, whom we have directed your Chief to send to the Presidency, We have also appointed Roopnarain Chowdry, Paishcar, and joint Guardian to the Rajah, in the room of Praun Kishen Metre, who is likewise ordered to repair to the Presidency.

Fort William,
the 30th December 1774.

We are, &c.

Fort William, the 6th January 1775.

At a Council; P R E S E N T,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, and } Esquires.
Philip Francis,

Read the following Letter from Mr. Graham to the Secretary.

To Richard Sumner, Esquire, Secretary to the Council of Revenue.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 30th December, accompanying Copy of a Petition presented to the Governor General and Council, by a Person who styles himself the Vackeel of the Ranny of Burdwan.

At a Time when, after a long, and I trust an irreproachable Service, I am about to depart Bengal, I cannot but be impressed with the deepest Concern, to find that a Paper, unsupported by Proofs, and apparently fabricated to calumniate my Character, and to set it in an unfavourable Light to my Honourable Employers, by whom it has hitherto been viewed rather with an Eye of Indulgence and Approbation, has been allowed a Place on the public Records. From the Justice and Candour of Administration, I had Reason to expect that this would not have been the Case, especially if they have consulted former Records, in order to ascertain the Facts which this extraordinary Piece pretends to set forth, and which, I humbly conceive, would have clearly detected its Falsehood.

Although no Person could be more solicitous than I should, to vindicate my Conduct, and disculpate my Character from every real Imputation that might be brought against them, yet can I not deem it incumbent upon me to undertake a Defence of it, from Allegations so general and unsupported, especially when they are preferred by a Person of such notorious Character as the Burdwan Ranny, and through the Medium of an Agent so very obscure, that even his Name I am a Stranger to, notwithstanding my many Years Residence at Burdwan, and intimate Knowledge of the People of that Province. If, therefore, the Governor General and Council expect that I should answer to the Contents of this injurious Petition, I must first claim from their Justice, to be enabled to do it on Grounds of Equality; and for this Purpose, that the following previous Conditions be required of the Persons who pretend to be my Accusers:

That the Person named Dowlee Chund shall produce and record the Credentials which authorize him to present himself to the Board as Vackeel of the Ranny of Burdwan, and to prefer those Complaints.

That this said Person, as well as his Principal, the Ranny, shall enter into Security, which shall be recoverable in the Courts of the Country, to forfeit to the Honourable Company an equivalent Penalty, should they fail in establishing the Charges they have advanced.

Any Redress that might be obtained from the Laws of this Country, should the Ranny and her Agent be found to have falsely accused me, permit me to observe, would be but an inadequate Retribution to a Person who has filled a Seat in the Administration of the Company's Government, for the Attempt to deprive him of his good Name. Under these Circumstances, I am persuaded the Feelings of each Member of the Board will speak for mine; and I hope, therefore, I shall not be thought unreasonable, in further expecting from them an Assurance, that they will inflict some Punishment, or Mark of public Disgrace, upon the Ranny and her Agent, should they be unable to make good their Accusations.

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I would fain hope that these Requisitions will neither be deemed extravagant, nor intended to obstruct the Enquiry: I am compelled to propose, as the only Sources from whence I can derive Reparation to my much-injured Character, from the peculiar Predicament in which I stand with my Accusers, myself amenable to the Supreme Court of Judicature, but the Ranny and her Agent, neither being British Subjects, nor Dependants of British Subjects, totally exempted, according to the Sense I have been able to form of the Act of Parliament, and Charter of Justice, from its Jurisdiction and Authority.

If I am right in these Ideas, the temporary Advantages with which my Accusers act, of course become obvious; and, I trust, I shall be justified in saying, that on these Grounds I am ready to afford the Board every Satisfaction in my Power, on the Subject of the Production you have sent me; but that, on any others, I conceive it will be most consistent with my Character to decline giving an Answer.

The Circumstances of my present Situation, I mean with respect to my intended Departure, oblige me to request, that you will endeavour to procure me the Board's speedy Determination on the Subject of this Address.

Calcutta,
the 2d January 1775.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. Graham.

The Governor General proposes, Whether Dowlee Chund, the Man professing himself the Vackeel of the Ranny, shall be called upon to produce his Credentials, or the Authority under which he acts.

Mr. Francis—I agree to the Proposition.

Mr. Barwell—I have heard him named as the Vackeel of the Ranny; and I really believe him to be so: I see no Necessity to call on him for his Credentials.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I have no Objection to his being called upon to shew by what Authority he acts.

The General is of the same Opinion.

The Governor General—I am of Opinion that he should be called upon to produce his Authority; not that I have any Doubt of it, but that I think the Ranny might disavow it, if it were not to be authenticated to the Board.

Ordered, That he be called upon accordingly by the Secretary, and ordered to deliver them to Mr. Elliot.

The Governor General further moves, That the Ranny, and her Vackeel, be called upon to enter into Security, &c. [Words of Mr. Graham's Letter].

The Governor General proposes this as his Ideas of the Laws and Usages of the Country; of which, if the Board entertain a Doubt, he desires the Opinions of the Pundits and of the Canongoes may be taken upon it.

Mr. Francis—Before I give my Answer to the Proposition, I beg Leave to ask the Governor General, or Mr. Barwell, Whether, when a similar Complaint was made some Time ago by the Ranny, she was then called upon by this Government to give any such Security as that now proposed?

The Governor General—I was not here at the Time; I do not recollect in what Manner the Complaint came before the Board.

Mr. Barwell—The same;—but that Muchulkas are not always offered or demanded; whenever they are demanded, by the accused Party, they are always taken from the Complainant.

Mr. Francis—Supposing it proper for the Ranny to give any such Security, I have yet no Ground to think that it is the Duty of this Board to demand it of her: She must abide by the Laws and Customs of that Court, whichever it be, in which she may think fit to prosecute her Complaint.

Mr. Barwell—From what I have already said respecting the Custom of the Country, I think, as a Muchulka is demanded, that it should be taken.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I think this Board has no Right to demand of the Ranny the Security and Conditions required by Mr. Graham; the Court in which she may institute her Suit will, undoubtedly, proceed according to their usual Forms and Customs.

The General—I am of Opinion that this Council has no Power to compel any Person to give a Security to forfeit an equivalent Penalty to the Honourable Company, in a Prosecution or Suit in the Supreme Court of Judicature against an English Subject, in which Court alone they can be prosecuted; and that an Interference by this Council, to compel a Person to give such Security, might be considered by the Supreme Court as an Obstruction of Justice, and the Company be made liable to be prosecuted for it.

The Governor General—As Mr. Graham has mentioned, and I have referred to the Usage of the Country Courts of Justice, I should be glad to have the following Question put to the Pundits and Canongoes.

Question to be answered by the Pundits (or Expounders of the Gentoo Law) and by the Canongoes.

If a Person accused of Fraud, Embezzlement, or Oppression, or of any other Crime of whatever Nature, shall require of the Magistrate to exact a Muchulka or Obligation from his Accuser, to make good the Accusations against him, under Forfeiture of a Sum of Money; in failure thereof, is it

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incumbent on the Magistrate, or is it lawful, or is it agreeable to the Usage of the Country, to compel the Accuser to execute such a Muchulka?

Ordered, That it be put accordingly *.

Mr. Barwell, in Addition to what he has already said on the Governor General's Question remarks, That though the Custom of the Country authorizes the Demand of Muchulkas, and he is certain that will be the Sentiments of the Pundits, &c.; yet, as it is liable to be interpreted as an Obstruction to the Course of Justice, he is for superseding the Right which Mr. Graham undoubtedly has, and claims.

The Governor General.—I think it also necessary to add, that I had not the Idea of the Necessity supposed by the General's Minute, of compelling the Ranny and her Agent to prove their Accusations in the Supreme Court of Judicature; but simply, to prove them. These Accusations are before the Board. If the Board do not mean to proceed upon that Complaint, there is no Occasion for them to exact the Muchulka required; but, I must remark, that, in my Judgment, they have already gone too far into it, in the Decisions which they have passed upon it, which ought only to have followed the clearest and fullest Conviction, unless these had been intended as preparatory to such an Investigation, by the Removal of that Influence which the Dewan possessed in the Country, which was to furnish the Evidences against him. By recording the Accusations of the Ranny; by degrading from their Employments such of the Persons accused as were subject to the Authority of the Board, and substituting their Adversaries in their room; the Board have marked the strongest Condemnation of all the Persons included in the same Charges, without affording them the Means necessary for their Defence.

Ordered, That Mr. Graham be written to by the Secretary as follows:

That the Board are incapable of forming an Opinion prejudicial to his Honour or Character, merely on an Accusation produced, without any Proofs attending it: That, in accepting the Petition of the Ranny, they meant only to give her an Opportunity of coming to Calcutta to prosecute any Complaints which she might think necessary to bring before the proper Courts: That they did not enter into the Allegations or Merits of her Petition, but only complied with the Prayer of it; nor do not wish to prevent him from requiring any Security of the Ranny that he may be entitled to, according to the Customs of the Court where she may bring her Complaint: And that the Board have directed the Vackeel of the Ranny to be called on to produce his Credentials, or the Authority under which he acts.

Read the following Reply from Mr. Graham:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

As a Duty which I owe myself; as a Duty which I owed to Society, to endeavour to preclude the malevolent Effects of general and unsupported Accusations; I propose the Conditions contained in my Letter to your Secretary, of the Second Instant; but with which, by his Answer of the Fourth, I find you have not been pleased to comply. To adhere to my original Principle, I should still decline an Answer to the Burdwan Ranny's Petition; but as I had at the same Time determined in my own Mind to answer fully and unconditionally to my Honourable Employers, on my Arrival in England; and as, upon further considering the Matter, it appears to me, that they will esteem it more regular, and agreeable to the Rules of their Service, to receive what I may have to offer through the Channel of the Presidency at which I have served, and where the Complaint has been preferred, I have prepared an Answer as explicit as the Shortness of my Time, and Want of Materials, would admit; and have to request that you will allow it a Place on your Records.

I am honoured, Gentlemen, by the Declaration, through your Secretary, that you are "incapable of forming an Opinion prejudicial to my Honour and Character, merely on an Accusation produced, without any Proofs attending it:" But what Ideas am I to expect will impress the Minds of that Part of the World, who are not endued with such liberal Sentiments; and who, from Want of Access to be better informed, will hear the Story with manifold Exaggerations? When I reflect on this, I cannot express the indignant Sense I entertain of so injurious an Attempt to asperse

* EXTRACT of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 11th February 1775.

Read the following Answers of the Pundits:

Answer of the Pundits to the Questions put to them by the Board the 6th January.

If one Man accuses another of Fraud, Embezzlement, or any other Crime or Oppression, the Magistrate may take a Penalty Bond from the Accuser, to the following Purpose:—"If I do not prove the Truth of my Accusation, I will pay a Fine to Government."—And in this Case, whatever Sum the Person who gives in the Accusation chooses, is to be inserted in the Penalty Bond.

But when the Person accused petitions the Magistrate to take a Penalty Bond from his Accuser, it is certainly incumbent upon the Magistrate to do so: This is the Law of the Hindoos.

Answer delivered in by the Naib Canongoes to the Questions put to them by the Board, on the 6th January.

First. It is in the Power of the Magistrate, upon the Request of the Person accused, to take a Penalty Bond from the Person who gives in the Accusation, to this Purpose:—"In case I do not prove the Truth of my Accusation, I will pay a certain Sum of Money to Government by Way of Fine."

Second. According to the Custom of the Country, it is incumbent upon the Magistrate, upon the Request of the Person accused, to take a Penalty Bond from the Person who gives in the Accusation, to this Purpose:—"In case I do not prove the Truth of my Accusation, I will pay a certain Sum of Money to Government, by Way of Fine."

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my Character, and preclude the flattering Credit which, I trust, abides me, of a favourable Reception from my Honourable Employers, on a Return from upwards of Fifteen Years faithful Service. The Attempt is aggravated by the peculiar Time at which it has been exhibited. My Intentions of returning to England have been known in the Settlement above these Two Months; and even the Order for my Passage on the Ship Dutton, has issued from the public Office near Four Weeks ago. These were surely the Periods for my Accusers to have brought forward their Charges, if they had any to prefer; but this would not have suited their malevolent Intentions: It must be done at a Time when on the very Eve of my Departure, from the constant Occupation and Embarrassment of my Mind in adjusting my Affairs; and when, from the Want of Materials, my Papers being all gone to the Ship, I am incapacitated to disprove, so fully as I could have wished, their false and injurious Accusations. Every liberal Mind must feel with me, and feel with me on this Occasion: To such, I am perfectly convinced, I now address myself; and, although the Proceedings for the Ship on which I embark may have been closed, I am persuaded you will not think it an unreasonable Request, to entreat that Copies of my Two Letters, and of my Answer to the Ranny's Petition, sent herewith, may be forwarded Numbers in the Packet to the Company, that such heavy Charges as are there alledged against my Character, may not appear before them unanswered and unrefuted.

I beg you will do me the Favour to signify, by your Secretary, whether you are pleased to comply with this Request; and whether the Ranny's Vackeel has produced the Credentials of his Mission: If he has, I request to be furnished with a Copy of them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. Graham.

Calcutta,
the 6th January 1775.

The Burdwan Ranny's Petition dissected, and answered by Mr. Graham.

Ranny's Petition.

1st. In the Bengal Year 1174 Maha Rajah Tillook Chund died, and left his Infant Son, Maha Rajah Tage Chund, his Heir and Successor, appointing Lalla Omichund Guardian to his Son, and sole Administrator of his Affairs.

Mr. Graham's Answer.

1st. The Petition, in the very Beginning of it, asserts the most premeditated Falsehood, and bears the complete Stamp of human Malice. From the Death of Rajah Tillook Chund all the Grievances complained of are said to have commenced: To have told the Truth therefore, as to the Period of that Event, would have been to have invalidated every Circumstance that is made to depend upon it, as far as they are applicable to my Conduct; for in Three Months after the Demise of the Rajah, I finally quitted all Charge, Authority, and public Trust, in the Province of Burdwan; and, even during that intermediate Space, was nearly Half the Time employed at Houghly, a new Charge which had been allotted me by the Governor and Council. This wilful Perversion of Time is well worthy of Remark, because it appears to shew the cloven Foot of some hidden Adviser to the Ranny: Without supposing her totally destitute of the Feelings and Affections of the human Heart, she could not of herself have so far forgot the Course of Events, as to have asserted the Occurrence of her Husband's Death Three Years before it actually did happen.

If the Construction I have put is not fairly deducible from the Premises, the Circumstance must at least evince the total Ignorance of the Ranny's Agent of the State of her Family and Affairs.

Rajah Tillook Chund did not die in the Bengal Year 1174, but in the Bengal Year 1177, in the Bengal Month of Jeyt, answering (English Style) to the Month of May 1770.

I finally and totally relinquished my Charge at Burdwan the End of August 1770; and, during that short Time, one Half of which I was absent at Houghly, the Ranny, so far from accusing me of Acts of Power, Oppression, or Embezzlement, was lavish, nay extravagant, in her Praises and Professions of Gratitude for the Service I rendered her Family, in obtaining the Confirmation of the Succession of her Son, and in enabling her, by Money advanced from my own private Funds, and repaid with only the Rate of Interest now established by Act of Parliament, to perform the Funeral Rites of her deceased Husband in a Manner equal to his Dignity and Rank in Life.

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I was not on the Spot at Burwah when the Rajah died, and I cannot therefore confirm or contradict the Assertion of his appointing Lalla Omichund Guardian to his Son, &c. ; but I venture to think it very improbable. The Rajah had long entertained the most rooted Hatred to Lalla Omichund, who he conceived to harbour Designs inconsistent with his Dependence as a Servant, and his Allegiance as a Subject. He had menaced the Rajah in his Life-time on the Score of his Family; the Rajah had in consequence obtained his Removal from Office. Is it probable, then, that he should commit the Guardianship of his Son, on his Death Bed, to the Person who had thus shewn himself hostile to his Son's just Pretensions?

2d. Upon my Husband's Death, I sent Bridjoo Kishore to Calcutta, to solicit from the Governor and Council a Confirmation of my Son Maha Rajah Tage Chund's Succession to the Zemindary; which the Governor and Council were pleased to grant. Bridjoo Kishore had received upon his Departure, from the Officers of my Household, a Quantity of Gold, Jewels, and other Valuables; these he unjustly appropriated to his own Use, and, by a Distribution of them in the Durbar, obtained for himself the Office of Dewan.

3d. As my Husband had appointed Lalla Omichund, who was a Relation and faithful Friend to the Family, sole Administrator of his Affairs, and Guardian to his Son, I did not think proper to confirm Bridjoo Kishore in the Office of Dewan; from which I accordingly dismissed him. Mr. John Graham was at that Time Chief of the Burdwan District; and Bridjoo Kishore, having obtained that Gentleman's Friendship and Protection, forcibly retained Possession of the Dewanny, and transacted the Business of the Zemindary: In this, being unable to resist, I was forced to acquiesce.

4th. I represented my Situation in an Application to the Governor and Council, and they were pleased to summon Bridjoo Kishore to appear before them. Bridjoo Kishore was upon this much alarmed, and wrote an Account of the Affair to Mr. Graham at Moorshedabad. He then went to Calcutta, with Kishen Praun and Gocul Majendar, and I sent Lalla Omichund on my Part. In consequence of Bridjoo Kishore's Letter, Mr. Graham came to Calcutta, and having exerted his utmost Influence amongst the Gentlemen of Council in Support of Bridjoo Kishore, he obtained his Confirmation in the Dewanny.

2d. This is a very true Representation, so far as regards the sending Bridjoo Kishore to Calcutta. He was the Ranny's spontaneous Choice for that Service, for he then stood high in her Confidence and Favour. That he carried with him a Quantity of Gold, Jewels, and other Valuables, I am totally ignorant; nor do I believe it, seeing I had myself to advance a large Sum, and to procure from others Loans for the Ranny, to enable her to perform the Rajah's Funeral Rites; which Loans were afterwards repaid by an Aid allowed to the Rajah from the Treasury, by the Governor and Council.

The Rajah's Son's Succession was confirmed by the Governor and Council, and Bridjoo Kishore was appointed Dewan.

3d. Whilst I remained at Burdwan, Bridjoo Kishore, as far as I was informed, continued to stand high in the Ranny's Favour: I never received from her (to the best of my Recollection) the most distant Overture to remove him from Office; nor if I had, could it have depended on me to comply with it. Bridjoo Kishore derived his Appointment from my Superiors, wanted not my Friendship and Protection to support him in Office, nor could he have been removed from it by my Authority.

4th. The best and most complete Answer to all this Charge would be formed from the public Records, had I Time and Permission to refer to them; the Complaint of the Ranny, and the whole Trial of Bridjoo Kishore, are there entered at large. It happened in 1771, before the Governor and Council, when I was employed as One of the Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, and held no public Trust or Authority at Burdwan: I was called upon by Letter, in the Course of the Trial, to furnish my Superiors with such Informations as might be in my Power, on the Subject of their Enquiry; it was my Duty to comply, and my Letters, which are on Record, will speak for themselves. The Light, however, in which my being at Calcutta at this Time is endeavoured to be placed, is deserving of Notice: I should, I apprehend, have been called to answer at Moorshedabad, had I not been in Calcutta, as Mr. Stuart was at Burdwan; but the Manner in which my Appearance at Calcutta is expressed, is calculated to leave the Impression of my being a linked Associate of Bridjoo Kishore's. If it is thought necessary to interrogate Mr. Middleton, or, on an Occurrence so immaterial, to give that Gentleman the Trouble

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Trouble to answer, he can inform the Board, that the first Intelligence we received of the Burdwan Disputes was the Day we landed at Cossipore Garden. Mr. Middleton and myself came in Company at that Time from Moorshedabad.

5th. My Son's Seal was in my own Possession, and as I affixed it to no Paper without first perusing it, Bridjoo endeavoured by every Method to get it into his own Hands, which I constantly persisted in refusing him; upon this, in the Bengal Year 1179, Bridjoo Kishore, having prevailed upon Mr. John Graham to come to Burdwan, took from me my Son Tage Chund, then about Nine Years of Age, and confined him in a separate Place under a Guard. In this Situation, through Affliction and Apprehension, having remained more than Seven Days without Sustenance, to the absolute endangering my Life, and finding no Resource, I gave up the Seal.

5th. Here again a Reference to the Records of the Government in 1772 would enable me to give a proper Answer; for by them it may be clearly shewn, that the Separation of the Rajah from his Mother, and putting him under proper Guardians, was the deliberate Act of the Government, and the Orders were carried into Execution by the Company's Resident. I was then a Member of the Administration of Fort William; was not the Company's Resident, nor possessed any separate or public Charge, Authority, or Trust, in the Province of Burdwan.

This appears to contain a sufficient Answer on my Part to this heavy Charge; but the ingenious Perversion of my Visit to Burdwan deserves some Remark, as it testifies the Ranny and her Agent to be totally lost to all Sense of Gratitude as well as Truth.

Motives of private Friendship alone induced me to make the Visit I did to Burdwan in May 1772: If the Rajah's Affairs could be said to be anyways concerned in the Purposes of it, it was to give him a fresh Proof of my Attention to the Interests of his Family. Above a Year before (in 1771) I obtained at Moorshedabad the Dewanny Sunnud, in Confirmation of the Sunnud from the Court for the Rajah's Zemindarry; this I did, free of all Expence, although the Sunnuds from the Court had cost a considerable Sum of Money. At a Visit I made to the Rajah, the Day after my Arrival at Burdwan, I presented them to him, and received, the following Day, a complimentary Visit from him in Return. This was all the Intercourse I had with the Rajah during my Three Days Stay at Burdwan; although the Ranny comprehends under it the pretended Transactions of a Period of Ten. The Ranny on that Occasion was, as usual, lavish of her Encomiums and Professions for my Attachment to her and her Family; and the fresh Mark of Attention in procuring the Dewanny Sunnuds; but she has now found, or been instructed, in other Motives to assign for my Conduct, foreign from Reality, and inconsistent with Truth, but perfectly consonant to the malign Biass of her own evil Mind.

The Manner in which the Board's Orders were executed, with respect to separating the Rajah from his Mother, and putting him in Charge of his Guardians, will be best explained, if necessary, by the Gentleman who was my Successor.

6th. The Governor and Council were pleased to allow my Son a Salary of 20,000 Rupees per Month, (or 2,40,000 per Annum) to be paid from the Revenues of the Burdwan District; and further ordered, That out of this Sum 4,000 Rupees per Month should be allowed to me for my necessary Expences; and that the Remainder should be deposited in Specie, till my Son should be of Age. The Surplus of this Salary for Six Years, from 1175 to 1181, which should have been deposited according to the Order of Council, Bridjoo Kishore, in Conjunction with Mr. John Graham, has embezzled. Bridjoo Kishore
SEL. COM. REP. XI. has

6th. This is the most bare-faced, flagitious Calumniation, that ever was invented to traduce a Character. The wilful Perversion of the Date again occurs, and is the first Thing to be remarked. Rajah Tillook Chund was alive, and in the Management of his own Affairs, for near Three Years after this Scene of Embezzlement is said to commence.

The Distribution mentioned of the Rajah's Allowance, was made by the Governor and Council in 1771, Ten Months after I had finally quitted Burdwan. The short Period that intervened, from the Rajah's Death to my finally relinquishing Burdwan, has been already remarked, and how and where I was employed; suffice it to add, that from September 1770 (Bhadun 1177) until the present Hour, I have had no public Trust
[c] whatever

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has lavished the whole Wealth of my Family, in supporting his Interest with Mr. Graham; and by the Influence he has thus gained, has prevailed upon that Gentleman to execute every Severity and Injustice upon me, which himself has iniquitously suggested.

7th. I have no Relation with me but my Son; and when I reflect upon the Enormities which have been committed in this City of Burdwan (One Instance of which was Juggut Roy, the Ancestor of my Son, who was here treacherously murdered) and that the Iniquities of Bridjoo Kishore, who is my inveterate Enemy, have already exceeded all Example, I cannot but be under strong Apprehensions of the further Advances he may make to still greater Crimes: It is therefore my Request, that my Son and I may be permitted to remove to Calcutta; and that an Order may be sent to the English Chief residing here for that Purpose, without which I shall not be allowed to depart from this Place.

Vide Mr. Graham's Correspondence with Mr. Becher, Anno 1768, or Beginning of 1769.

Vide Mr. Graham's Correspondence with the Collector General, 1765 to 1770, inclusive.

Collector

whatever at Burdwan; no Authority to receive, pay, or in any Shape interfere with the Monies of the Province, or the Rajah's Allowance.

To so general and unsupported an Accusation, what further can be opposed, but a solemn Affirmation of its Untruth, unless a few Words were bestowed to elucidate the Absurdity which the Allegation carries on the very Face of it? The whole Amount of the Allowance is admitted to be 20,000 Rupees per Month; the Ranny, impliedly at least, acknowledges the Receipt of her Portion of it—the Surplus of 16,000 Rupees per Month, is said to have been totally embezzled. Thus the Zemindar of the first Rank and Dignity in Bengal must have supported the Expence of his Household, his Wardrobe, his Buildings, his Temples, his Alms-House, his religious Offerings at Benares, and his Annual Religious Rites, which are frequent and heavy, without the smallest Aid of pecuniary Finance. It is a just Adage, That Cunning often overshoots its own Purpose; and if, amongst the Number of those to whose Knowledge this famous Paper shall come, there exists in the Breast of any one that Excess of Credulity which can afford its Belief to this absurd Accusation, it would be in vain my attempting my Defence on any one Point, in the Eye of such a Person.

7th. The Conclusion of this Piece, although expressed only in dark and unintelligible Allusions, delineates, in the strongest Colours, the evil Heart of the Fabricator, and surpasses in Wickedness even the Article which has just been answered. There are few Men so callous to the Admonitions of Conscience, or so steeped in Guilt, as not to recoil at the most remote Idea of the Perpetration of so atrocious a Crime as Murder. Who does not, at this Instant, feel this Sensation towards the Murderer of Juggut Roy? But who, under these Impressions, knows that Juggut Roy died a natural Death; and that the Murder of Kissenram Roy, his Father, the Event to which the uninformed Writer of the Petition means to allude, happened above a Century ago? What an infamous Attempt! By connecting this Idea with the pretended iniquitous Conduct of Bridjoo Kishore, to glance upon a Man the Suspicion of a Murder committed at a Time, whilst himself, his Father, and perhaps Grandfather, were still unborn. If it is necessary the Story should be known, let the Ranny tell it: If it is necessary that I should speak to my Character on this Particular—it cannot be; but if it were, I would aver that, with Regard to Severity, Oppression, or Cruelty towards the Natives, I depart Bengal with the clearest Hands and the purest Heart. I hold all such Acts in the utmost Abhorrence; and, as a Proof of it, I can affirm, that I collected the Revenue of the large and valuable Province of Burdwan for Three Years and a Half, without imposing a Lash of the Chawbuc on any Farmer, Under Farmer, or Ryot, except in One Instance, which is mentioned on Record in my Correspondence with the Collector General.

The Necessity of the Occasion, as it compels me, so must it apologize for my becoming my own Eulogist. And now that I have followed the Writer of this Petition through the Wanderings of Falshood, I must crave your Pardon for trespassing on your Time with a few Words more.

During the Whole of my Administration in the Residences of Midnapore and Burdwan, the sole and undeviating Principles of my Conduct were the Interests

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Collector General's Reports to the Board.

Mr. Verelst's, 1765.

Mr. Russell's, 1767.

Mr. Becher's, 1768.

Mr. Alexander's, 1769.

Court of Directors General Letters in 1766, 1767.

Lord Clive's Letters, 1766 or Beginning of 1767, on leaving the Government.

terests of the Company; the Ease, Welfare, and Protection of the Country and its Inhabitants. The Testimonies I could obtain of this, would my Time allow me to collect them, are numerous: Let the Records of the Company be referred to; let the Records of the Midnapore and Burdwan Cutcherries be consulted; nay, let the Vox Populi of these Two Provinces be obtained: To these Criteria, the last, the most severe, by which the Conduct of a Revenue Collector can be tried, I am willing to submit mine, and by the Result to stand or fall in the Opinions of all good and impartial Men.

But to conclude with the most interesting Circumstance, to me, in the Whole of this Transaction: What Satisfaction, what Reparation, am I to receive for so iniquitous an Attempt to blacken my Reputation, which has hitherto stood fair in the Eyes of the World? I am, myself, amenable to the Laws of my Country, and I never wish to stand in a more indulgent Predicament; but my Accusers, as I have already said in my Letter to the Board, are exempted from that Jurisdiction and Authority, and have acted on this Occasion with every temporary Advantage.—From the Board, then, alone, can I expect Redress; and I hope they will, notwithstanding my Absence, consider the Preservation of a Character in Society so much their immediate Care, as to embrace the Means of granting it, by passing some Censure or Mark of public Disgrace on the Ranny and her Agent.

(Signed) J. Graham.

Ordered, That Copies of them be forwarded Numbers in the Packet of the Ship now under Dispatch to Europe; and that Mr. Graham be advised accordingly by the Secretary.

Ordered further, That the Ranny be furnished with Copies of Mr. Graham's Answer to the Charges exhibited by her against him.

Warren Hastings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monson.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.

EXTRACT of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 14th January 1775.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Translations of the Papers delivered to him by Dowlee Chund, the Vackeel of the Ranny of Burdwan.

To the Governor. The Letter is sealed with the Seal of a Man, named Sahanee Bishen Chund; but the Style is that of a Woman.

I, who live under your Protection, pray for the Increase of your Riches and Fortune; and, being ignorant in what Place to take Refuge but under your Protection, am hopeful that you will attend to the Representations made by Dowlee Chund, my Vackeel, who attends upon your Person; by which Means I shall receive Comfort, and shall esteem myself honoured.

A true Translation.

(Signed) A. Elliot,
S^t K^a Records.

REPRESENTATION to the Nabob, Governor General, and the Gentlemen of the Council, under the Seal of Sahanee Bishen Chund.

The Zemindarry of the District of Burdwan descended to my Husband from his Ancestors, and he was always supported in his Right thereto with Honour and Credit, by the former Managers of the Government. I have frequently made known the Misery of my Situation; but it is impossible for me to express in how particular a Manner I have been oppressed by Bridjoo Kishore, who proved an unfaithful Servant. In the Bengal Year 1176 my Husband, Maha Rajah Tillook Chund, having before his Death nominated and established my Son
Maha

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Maha Rajah Derage Tage Chund Behader in the Possessions, died. I sent Bridjoo Kishore to the Gentlemen of Calcutta, to procure an Order of Possession for my Son; the Gentlemen were prompted by Equity to grant the Order required from them. When Bridjoo Kishore left Burdwan he carried away Gold Mohurs and Jewels, &c. from my House and Wardrobe, which he made himself Master of without my Knowledge; and by Intrigues and distributing his Money amongst those who constituted the Government, he obtained the Post of the Dewanny. My Son was at that Time a Child; in Consideration of which, my Husband, a little before his Death, put him under the Charge of Lalla Ameen Chund, who was connected with me, and in my Confidence, and appointed him to the Management of all his Affairs. For this Reason, I would by no Means consent to the Appointment of Bridjoo Kishore as Dewan; and informed him of such my Intention. Mr. John Graham had at that Time the Management of the Burdwan District; and Bridjoo Kishore having obtained his Patronage, without paying any Attention to me or my Son, unjustly insinuated himself into the Management of the Business of the Country: I then became helpless. Some Time after this I requested that the Papers of the different Parts of my Zemindary might be submitted to my Inspection, and enquired under whose Charge my Money and Effects were lodged; professing myself at the same Time perfectly ignorant on these Heads: Bridjoo Kishore, colluding with Ram Caunt Roy, Gocul Majendar, Kishen Praun Mitter, and Gowry Mullick, Vackeel, and others, in Treachery and Villainy, they all took Oaths, with their Hands in the Water of the Ganges, amongst themselves; and would give me no Papers. By which Means, my Situation being rendered destitute, I drew up a clear Statement of my Case in a Petition, and sent a Person to present it to the Gentlemen in Calcutta; all of whom agreed to enquire into it, and summoned Bridjoo Kishore to appear in Calcutta; he, being alarmed at this, wrote to Mr. John Graham, then residing at Moorshedabad; and taking Kishen Praun Mitter and Gocul Majendar along with him, proceeded to Calcutta. I sent Lalla Ameen Chund to Calcutta. Mr. John Graham, in consequence of the Letter of Bridjoo Kishore, left Moorshedabad, and went to Calcutta, where, by Affiduity, and recommending Bridjoo Kishore to the Gentlemen, he got him nominated Dewan, and he was sent back to Burdwan; upon his Arrival at which Place he took the whole Management of the Business to himself, and I could obtain no Justice. The Seal of my Son was in my Possession; whenever any Event happened, I enquired into it, and the Sunnuds were sealed in my Presence. Bridjoo Kishore used every Manner of Persecution to get the Seal from me, I did not however yield it up. At last, in the Year 1179, Bridjoo Kishore having brought Mr. John Graham from Calcutta to Burdwan, took my Son, who was from Eight to Ten Years of Age, and got him confined under a Guard of Sepoys; and having prevented me from eating for Seven or Eight Days, till I was upon the Point of Death, I found myself without Remedy, and gave the Seal into his Possession. Bridjoo Kishore having thus got the Seal, granted away Land which paid a Revenue to Government, to many People, on Acina Tenure, or upon a low Rent, in Dewooter, Bermooter, and Mohutteram, and Kheiral, or Lands held Rent-free; and took some Lands likewise to himself: By this Means the Government suffered a Loss in its Revenue. Land is the Root from which the Zemindar springs: What Kind of Zemindary can that be deemed, the Zemindar of which has no Lands yielding a Revenue left in his Possession? All the Measures adopted by him are intentionally to ruin me; besides this, he affixes the Seal to Papers, with the Nature of which I am unacquainted, according to his own Pleasure. It never before this happened, that a Servant, having got the Management of his Master's Business, engrossed the Lands which yield a Revenue. No Servant of any Zemindar has behaved with so much Treachery in any District. The Council having granted Twenty thousand Rupees by the Month, or Two Lacks and Forty thousand Rupees by the Year, as a Fund to defray my Son's Expences, gave Assignments for that Sum; out of this, Four thousand Rupees by the Month was granted to me, and the Balance of the whole Amount was to remain in Deposit in the Chest, till my Son should come of Age, that it might not be spent unnecessarily; this was the Order issued by the Council. I do not receive the Whole of the Sum of Four thousand Rupees which was granted to me Monthly: What I do receive is not sufficient to defray my necessary Expences; I sell my own Effects and Jewels for that Purpose. From the Beginning of the Year 1176 to the End of 1181, the Money for Six Years is not to be found in the Chest: Bridjoo Kishore Roy, jointly with Mr. John Graham, has made away with it: Bridjoo Kishore Roy, having obtained the Patronage of Mr. John Graham, that Gentleman lavished every Species of Injustice upon me, to which he was advised by Bridjoo Kishore. I never in any one Instance was guilty of a Fault towards Mr. Graham. Wherefore I beg that Bridjoo Kishore may be dismissed from his Office; that the Effects and Riches of my Husband, the Balance of Money which should be in the Chest for Six Years, the Papers of my Family and Household, may be demanded from the Treasurer, and submitted to my Inspection; it will then be known to what Amount Bridjoo Kishore has plundered me, in order to procure for himself the Patronage of Mr. Graham; how much he has given to that Gentleman, and how much he has taken for himself. My Affairs are every Way ruined by the Treachery of Bridjoo Kishore: To this Day, another Instance has never been known of a Servant's oppressing his Master. I have no other Connection but my Son, and to him Bridjoo Kishore has at all Times shewn the greatest Enmity; for which Reason I am in constant Apprehension of his Actions. The greatest Villainy has been perpetrated in this Place, as in the Case of Maha Rajah Juggut Roy, one of my Son's Ancestors, who was treacherously murdered by the Hand of an Enemy; for which Reason I cannot consider myself secure. Ram Caunt Roy, Gocul Majendar, and Gowry Mullick, Vackeel, Three of the Men who swore with their Hands in the Water of the Ganges, as above-mentioned, died in one Year, and Bridjoo Kishore Roy and Kishen Praun Mitter are yet alive. I

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have, before this, made repeated Complaints; but my bad Fortune ordained, that I should never be able to obtain Justice. I pray that Kishore Roy, and the others who have been unfaithful Servants, may be dismissed, and that good Men may be appointed in their Places: For a Penalty Bond, executed by my Husband, is in the Possession of the Gentlemen of the Council, which runs as follows:—That if the Revenues of the Government should fall short, he would pay the Balances, on Condition that he should receive the Overplus as his Profit: I too promise and agree to the same Terms. I further pray, that the above-mentioned Servants may be ordered to produce their Accounts, that what is due from them may be known; and that the Lands which Bridjoo Kishore gave to others and took for himself may be resumed, and the Revenues thereof paid to Government: That thus the Business of the Government may be regularly carried on. In what Manner shall I express the Oppression to which I have been subjected?

I am hopeful that an Order will be issued to the Chief of this Place, directing him to permit me to proceed to Calcutta with my Son, that I may have an Opportunity of laying my Complaints before you: Without such an Order I cannot come. Lalla Dowlee Chund is stationed at Calcutta, as my Vackeel. I have, for the present, sent you this Statement of my Case. My Vackeel will wait upon you with it, and inform you more particularly of the Circumstances.

A true Translation.

(Signed) Alex. Elliot,
S^r K^a Rds.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations; the 25th January 1775.

To Mr. Richard Sumner, Secretary to the Honourable the Council of Revenue, at Fort William.

Sir,

The Commands of the Honourable the Governor General and Council of Revenue, signified to me in your Letter of 30th ultimo, have been duly received; and I have to inform you that, agreeably thereto, Bridjoo Kishore Roy and Peraun Kissen Meter, have been directed to repair immediately to the Presidency, to answer to the Charges which the Ranny has exhibited against them in her Petition, a Persian Copy whereof has been delivered to the former.

Burdwan,
the 2d January 1775.

I am, &c.
(Signed) John Bathoe,
Act^g Chief.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 28th January 1775.

Read the following Letters from the Provincial Council of Burdwan.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue, at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We have been honoured with your Commands, under Date 30th ultimo; and have to inform you, that, in Obedience thereto, we have acquainted the Ranny, that she has your Permission to proceed to the Presidency, with her Son Marajah Jagi Chund, whenever she thinks proper. We shall carefully attend that a safe Escort be allotted to them on their Journey, and that all Honours which are due to the Marajah, as Zemindar of this Province, and to the Ranny as his Mother, shall be paid to them.

Burdwan,
2d January 1775.

We are, &c.
(Signed) John Bathoe,
A. Higginson,
Es^r Fleetwood.

EXTRACT of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 1st February 1775.

Read the following Petition of Dowlee Chund, Vackeel of the Ranny of Burdwan.

Bridjoo Kishore, the former Dewan, has thought fit to bring along with him to Calcutta the Household Papers, &c. which used constantly to be kept in the Wardrobe of the Maha Rajah, my Constituent; together with Gopee Bural, the Household Mohrir. The Dewan Ghushac Chund, in consequence of Orders from my Constituent, wrote to Bridjoo Kishore, to send back the above Mohrir, with the Papers; but he paid no Attention to this Letter, and has not yet delivered them up. I therefore pray that Bridjoo Kishore be taken into Custody, and brought before my Constituent, with the above Papers and Mohrir, to deliver in the Accounts.

SEL. COM. REP. XI.

[d]

Ordered,

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Ordered, That the Secretary do direct Bridjoo Kishore, the late Dewan, to deliver to the Ranny, all the original Papers and Accounts in his Possession, which belong to the Office that he held, as Dewan of the Household. The Board do not think proper to give an Order for his Confinement.

E X T R A C T of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 4th February 1775.

The Secretary further acquaints the Board, That he has given Directions to Bridjoo Kishore, to deliver his Papers, &c. to the Ranny of Burdwan; in Answer to which, he begged Leave to present the following Address to the Board.

Translation of the Representation of Bridjoo Kishore Roy to the Governor General and Council.

I have received an Order from the Governor General and Council, to settle my Accounts with Maha Rajah Derage, and the Ranny of Burdwan. I am ready to produce my Accounts according to this Order; but Maha Rajah, being a Child, cannot understand them, and the Ranny is a Woman who is totally unacquainted with the Nature of Accounts, or even of common Writing; otherwise, why should I, whose Family have for Generations past been the Servants of the Burdwan Rajahs, wish to keep my Accounts from the Knowledge of my Master? No Good could possibly accrue to me from such a Conduct. There is nothing I wish more than to have my Accounts clearly understood; but you, Gentlemen, who are well acquainted with the Inveteracy of the Enmity which Khoosshall Chund and Roopnarain Chowdry, the present Servants of the Rajah, bear to me, must be sensible that it would be the Occasion of great Trouble to me, and unnecessary Disputes, were my Accounts submitted to their Examination.

I am therefore hopeful, that your Equity will prompt you to permit Four or Five of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, who are not swayed by Partiality in this Affair, and whose Knowledge of Business is undisputed, to receive the Accounts from me, to lay a Statement of them before the Rajah and Ranny; and further, that when my Accounts have been settled, a regular Acquittance may be given me. By this Means the Gentlemen of the Board will be able to form a true Opinion of me and my Conduct.

A true Translation.

(Signed) A. Elliot,
S. K. R.

Agreed, That, for the present, the Accounts shall be delivered to the Ranny; if any Exceptions shall be made to the Accounts, on a proper Representation the Board will determine on the Mode of their being adjusted, and that Gopee Burrall, the Household Mohrir, be directed to attend the Board next Council Day.

E X T R A C T of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 11th February 1775.

Read the following Representation of Bridjoo Kishore Roy.

Representation of Bridjoo Kishore Roy.

I before made a Representation to the Governor General and Council; in Answer to which I have been informed by Mr. Sumner, that the Gentlemen of the Council have thought proper to order me to lay my Accounts before the Rajah and Ranny of Burdwan. As my Situation renders me dependant upon you, and as my Family have, for Generations past, been the Servants of the Rajah and his Ancestors, it is not possible for me to refuse Obedience to your Order. I am not, indeed, desirous of concealing my Accounts, as nothing can be more agreeable to me, than to render them clear to my Master the Rajah; as he is, however, a Child, and as the Ranny is a Woman who understands nothing of Accounts or Writing, it is not to be expected, that they will themselves be able to examine them; and Lallah Khoosshall Chund and Roopnarain Chowdry, who are the Servants of the Rajah, but who do not wish well to his Affairs, being my inveterate Enemies, will represent every Thing in a false Light, to throw a Blemish upon my Honour. Is it proper to oblige me to lay my Accounts before such Men as these? My Ancestors have always been the Servants and the Well-wishers of the Rajah and his Family, and have shewn the greatest Attachment to the Company. If these Men are to be Examiners of my Accounts, they will purposely involve them in Confusion, and I shall have no Remedy; I am therefore hopeful, that you will appoint Four or Five Men, who are not swayed by Partiality, that they may together draw up my Accounts, and lay a true Statement of them before the Rajah and Ranny, that a general Acquittance may be then given me. —By these Means the State of my Affairs will be clearly understood by you.

A true Translation.

(Signed) A. Elliot.

Resolved,

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Resolved, That he be directed to deliver his Accounts to the Ranny. If any Objections or Disputes arise about his Accounts, he will have his Appeal to the Board, who will order them to be adjusted.

EXTRACT of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 1 March 1775.

Read the following Letter from the Ranny of Burdwan to the Secretary, together with her Reply to Mr. Graham's Answer to her Petition.

To Mr. Sumner, Secretary.

Sir,
Inclosed I send you a Letter to the Honourable the Governor and Council, which I request you will be so kind as to lay before them.

I am, &c.

Calcutta,
the 17th February 1775.

Seal of the Ranny
of Burdwan.



To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have received from your Secretary, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Graham's Answer to a Letter, which I had some Time ago the Honour to lay before you, upon the Subject of Oppressions committed upon my Family by that Gentleman and Bridjoo Kishore. Though it might appear, as Mr. Graham has positively denied every Article of the Charge, that the Whole should, without further Reply, rest entirely upon the Proof; yet, as in answering a very plain Narrative, Mr. Graham has industriously interwoven many Reflections on my private Character; has vehemently accused me of Ingratitude, a Crime of all others the most odious, yet least admitting of Proof; has represented me as a mere Instrument of wicked and malicious Persons, who, ignorant of the Cause they undertake, have no other View than that of injuring Mr. Graham's Name: For these Reasons I have taken the Liberty to request your Attention to the following further Representations upon this Subject.

I must begin with begging your Forgiveness for a Mistake which the Translator of my last Letter has been guilty of, in the Date of Maha Rajah Tillook Chund's Death; where, instead of the Year 1176, he has written 1174. That this is merely a Mistake in the Translation, a Reference to the Persian Copy, delivered by my Vackeel to your Secretary, Mr. Sumner, will, I believe, fully evince. Mr. Graham's Pardon upon this Occasion I need not ask; he has more than sufficiently made himself Amends by the unjust and ungenerous Conclusions he has drawn from it. To a Mind more dispassionate than Mr. Graham's, a slight Attention to that Part of my Letter, which particularly speaks of the Embezzlements, would have shewn, that the Alteration of the Date, in the former Part of the Letter, could have added no Kind of Force to the Accusation. These Embezzlements, which, as Mr. Graham justly remarks, are supposed to commence from Maha Rajah Tage Chund's Minority, are there specified to have been committed within Six Years from the Conclusion of the Year 1175. Such a manifest Contradiction in the Dates could have answered no other Purpose, than that of affording Opportunity to an Adversary of invalidating the Charge. The further Difference which appears in Mr. Graham's and my Account of the Time of Maha Rajah's Death, is owing to this: That it is the constant Custom of the Zemindarry Accounts not to reckon the Year concluded till the Pooneah, or Annual Adjustment of the Revenues with the different Land-holders, has taken Place; and therefore, though Maha Rajah did indeed die the Second Month, that is Jaite, of the Year 1177, yet as the Pooneah had not then been made, with respect to the Zemindar the Year was considered as not yet finished.

Mr. Graham, after a long Enumeration of the religious and other Expences of the Zemindar, considers it a very conclusive Argument against the Charge respecting the Embezzlement of the 2,40,000 Rupees Annual Salary. But if it be considered that this Sum is by no Means the only Supply which the Zemindar receives, the Consequence does, I think, by no Means follow, that these Expences were defrayed from that alone. At any Rate, I presume, it will be admitted, that if no Account of any Part was rendered me, I had a Right to lay my Demand for the Whole.

Mr. Graham contends, that his Journey to Calcutta, at the Time my Petition for the Removal of Bridjoo Kishore was heard in Council, is unjustly and invidiously represented by me. What were the Motives of Mr. Graham's Breast, it may perhaps be very difficult to prove; but the extraordinary Exertions which he thought proper to make in Favour of Bridjoo Kishore, and the Dissent of Two Members of the Board, which, I believe, will be found upon Record, seem to argue, that his Presence was at least very necessary to the Cause he so warmly espoused; and that, whatever was the Occasion which brought him to Calcutta, it very fortunately coincided with his own Wishes.

Mr. Graham has very vehemently and heavily charged me with Ingratitude, for the many Favours he has been pleased to confer upon me; and particularly mentions a Loan of Money, for defraying the Expences of Maha Rajah's Funeral; the obtaining a Sunnud from Court; the Confirmation of my Son in the Zemindarry; and, lastly, the Visit he made me at Burdwan, for the Purpose " of giving

" my

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" my Son a fresh Proof of his Attention to the Interests of his Family." In the First of these Instances, I must confess my Obligation for the low Rate of Interest at which the Money was lent me; yet I must add, that the Prospect of Payment was not so desperate as Mr. Graham would intimate. It is the Custom, on the Occasions of Funeral and Festival Ceremonies, for the Ryots to make an extra Collection for defraying the Zemindar's Expences; and in the present Case, they were ready to have raised the customary Sum, but were prevented by Mr. Graham; who acted, I suppose, by Order of Council. It was here natural to suppose, that as the Zemindar was deprived of a Supply, which he had from Time immemorial enjoyed, the Company would not leave him without some Assistance, in the unexpected and the heavy, yet necessary Expences he must suffer. I acknowledge myself, however, obliged to Mr. Graham; and I wish his subsequent Conduct had not totally cancelled this Obligation, and compelled me very much to alter the Opinion which my Gratitude, upon that Occasion, might have made me express. With respect to the Sunnuds, Mr. Cartier justly claims the Whole of my Thanks: Mr. Graham was here no more than an Agent, being the Company's Servant then residing Chief at Burdwan, and consequently the Channel through which all public Applications to the Governor must pass. I am rather surprized that, when Mr. Graham disavows the Power of removing the Dewan of the Zemindarry, he should claim that of obtaining from his Majesty the Sunnuds for the Confirmation of the Zemindar himself. If Mr. Graham, as he intimates, did really obtain the Confirmation from Council of Maha Rajah Taje Chund's Succession to the Zemindarry, his subsequent Conduct has thoroughly convinced me, that any Acknowledgment of Thanks I might have then made him, was very improperly bestowed; and that Motives very different from a Desire of benefiting me, induced him to promote the Succession of a Minor to the Zemindarry. The last Demand of Mr. Graham upon this Score, in his Visit to Burdwan, appears very extraordinary; and I am totally at a Loss to discover upon what Grounds he makes it, unless the delivering with his own Mouth the harsh Orders of Council (if such they were) for the Confinement of my Son, or the treating me, by the Mouths of low Men, with unmanly Threats and Abuse, can be interpreted as such.

The Conclusion of my last Letter, which contains my Request for Permission to remove to Calcutta, could not, I think, by the most strained Construction, be supposed to relate to Mr. Graham; but, as that Gentleman has chosen to answer for Bridjoo Kishore, a Reply upon this Head may be here requisite. The Murder of Juggut Roy, the Particulars of which are very circumstantially recorded in the Family, is so well known throughout the whole Province of Burdwan, that I am surprized Mr. Graham should take upon him to contradict it. That Kisheoram Roy, his Father, was likewise murdered, is equally true; but the Instance of Juggut Roy, who suffered, in Time of Peace, by the Hand of a treacherous Servant, was chosen, as being more applicable to the present Case. The Event was mentioned as an Argument, in some Degree, of the Danger to which a Person of my Son's Rank was exposed, where his own Servants had acquired too great a Power. Bridjoo Kishore is not accused of the Intention; but the Temptation only, under which he might be supposed to lie, is set forth. Villainy stops not short in the Midst of its Career; and surely, after having embezzled and ruined my Son's whole Fortune, been the Instrument of disgracing him, and grossly affronting his Mother, Prudence itself might forbid resigning the Reins of Power to a Youth, whose Indignation he might justly fear, and whom he had injured beyond the Possibility of Forgiveness. Whatever Bridjoo Kishore's Virtue upon the Occasion might be, I pretend not to say; I accuse him not; but I think my own Fears fully justified, in wishing never to put it to the Trial.

I shall say nothing in Answer to the dark Insinuations Mr. Graham has thrown out against my Friends; confident that, when openly called upon, they will be fully able to answer for themselves. For myself, I recede in nothing from what I have advanced; and rest the Truth of my Accusations upon the Proof. Whenever that Proof is admitted, it will appear whether the declamatory Vehemence which Mr. Graham here manifests, is the real and honest Indignation of injured Innocence; or may not rather be attributed to the Insolence of Tyranny long unused to Controul, and the Malice of detected Guilt.

I am, &c.

Calcutta,
the 17th February 1775.

The Seal of Ranny of Burdwan.



E X T R A C T of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 1st March 1775.

Read the following Representations from Bridjoo Kishore.

Arzee from Bridjoo Kishore.

I and my Ancestors have always been Servants to the Maha Rajah; and I have never acted otherwise than with the utmost Gratitude and Fidelity towards the Rajah, and with a hearty Regard to the Interest of the English Company; nor have I ever been guilty of any Action which could blemish my Reputation. Nevertheless, the Maha Ranny, at the Instance of my Enemies, has given in to the Council a written Complaint, containing several Articles of Accusation against me, and has suspended me from my Office. You are well acquainted with all these Particulars. The Maha Ranny is now desirous

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desirous of taking Leave of the Council. How long am I to remain under the Load of Accusation and Infamy? I hope, from your Justice, that all the Articles of the unjust Accusation concerning the Toskana Jewels, &c. which the Maha Ranny, at the Instance of my Enemies, has preferred against me to the Council, may be separately examined into, in a judicial Manner, and the Truth and Falshood manifested. I thought it necessary to make this Representation to you; and hope for Justice.

TRANSLATION of a Representation made to the Governor General and Council.

My Family have from Generations served the Rajah of Burdwan with Fidelity, and I have never acted in a Manner by which my Character can be hurt, as I have always endeavoured to prove myself attached to the Interest of the Rajah, and faithful to the Company. The Ranny, being led away by my Enemies, has delivered in various Complaints against me to the Council, and has occasioned me to be suspended from my Employment. You, Gentlemen, are acquainted with the Particulars of what I now mention. The Ranny has applied for Leave of Dismission. How long am I to be loaded by the Infamy which, by her Complaints, has been thrown upon my Character?

I pray that, from a Regard to Justice, you will make the most minute Enquiries into the Complaints which the Ranny of Burdwan, by the Advice of my Enemies, has given in against me; and grant me a Trial upon the Accusations with which I am charged, of having made away with the Jewels of the Rajah's Wardrobe; likewise, that each Accusation may be examined into separately.

True Translation.
(Signed) A. Elliot,
S' K^a Rds.

Ordered, That the Secretary do transmit Copies of the foregoing Representations to the Ranny of Burdwan, and require her Reply.

EXTRACT of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 7th March 1775.

The Secretary informs the Board, That having, in pursuance of their Commands, transmitted to the Ranny of Burdwan the Petition delivered in by Bridjoo Kishore, he has received an Answer from her, accompanied with a Representation, of which the following is a Translation:

Translation of a Representation delivered in by the Ranny of Burdwan.

This is written in Answer to the specious Petition laid before the Board by Bridjoo Kishore. Rutnee Sur, Father to the said Kishore, was formerly Shaickdar of Purgunnah Balee, in Burdwan. Raguindee, his Brother, was once employed by me as a Vackeel, and afterwards served Lalla Ameen Chund, in the Capacity of a Paishcar. Kishore himself was employed Two or Three different Times by Government; and, upon the Death of his Brother, officiated in his room for some Time, as Paishcar to Ameen Chund.

Upon the Death of my Husband, having sent the said Kishore down to Calcutta as my Vackeel, in order to procure a Confirmation of the Zemindary in Favour of my Son Rajah Tage Chund, he there, by collusive Means, got himself appointed Dewan against my Inclination. The bad Counsel which the said Kishore has always given me, is well known to all Ranks of People. He has not rendered an Account of the Jewels, Gold Mohurs, Rupees, rich Cloaths, and other Things of Value, which he embezzled. Accounts he has to be sure given in, both of my Household Expences, and other Affairs, but they are far from being satisfactory; as, upon a Scrutiny made into them by some of my People, it appears, that in the Account he has delivered in of my daily Expences during the Year 1180, he has omitted giving any Account of Particulars, and only mentioned at once the Sum Total. It has been the Custom of our Family, always to give Chits, or written Orders, for every Thing that is wanted; but these the said Kishore has taken Care to conceal. The general Accounts Current which he has delivered in are deficient in the same Particulars with the daily ones. I shall lay before the Board the Accounts he has rendered me of my Household Expences for the Year 1175 to the End of Augun 1181, Bengal Style, after they have been properly arranged and digested; and will then leave the Board to judge, if, even from them, he appears to have acted honestly or not.

I am hopeful that you will cause him to produce the Chits that were passed for every Charge made in the Accounts he has lately sent me down; and that you will further order him to explain those that are still in the Country.

As both my Son and myself experience greater Inconveniencies every Day, from the bad Qualities of the Air and Water of this Place, I propose shortly proceeding to Burdwan, but shall leave

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some capable Person behind me to explain the above Accounts, and to prove the Embezzlements committed by the said Kishore.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

W. Chalmers,

Persian Translator to the Khalsa.

Mr. Francis moves, That the Ranny be informed, that the Board expect that she, or Persons properly authorized by her, shall exhibit and make good her specific Charges against Bridjoo Kishore, within Thirty Days from the Date of the Letter, otherwise the Board will proceed to the Acquittal of Bridjoo Kishore. That she came to Calcutta by the Permission of the Board, and ought to have applied for a like Permission to return.

Agreed to unanimously. And

Ordered, That the Secretary do write to her accordingly.

Mr. Barwell moves, That the Ranny be particularly called upon to lay before the Board the Reasons that alarmed her with Apprehensions for her and her Son's Life; and, as the Danger she conceived herself and her Son to be in made her think her Removal from Burdwan absolutely necessary for her and her Son's Safety, from what Information or Circumstances she imagines the Practices in which she was so apprehensive, have since ceased; and that, unless she can make it clearly appear to the Board, from late concurrent Causes, that there were Foundations for these Fears, that Bridjoo Kishore, who is charged with such Practices, may be brought to Punishment for so atrocious a Design; or the Persons who have dared to alarm her with false Intelligence of Designs against her Life, and the Life of her Son; that unless she is able to give some Satisfaction to the Board on a Subject of such heinous Import, the Board will think little Credit is to be given to any other Part of her Petition.

Mr. Francis—I approve of Mr. Barwell's Motion, as far as the Word "ceased;"—but do not think the latter Part necessary or proper; for this Reason: A Woman may really be under great Apprehensions for her Personal Safety, without being able to assign such Causes for it as Mr. Barwell expects; but it does not therefore follow that the other Parts of her Petition, which have no Relation to her Personal Apprehensions, are not true.

The Honourable Mr. Monson.—I approve of Mr. Barwell's Motion; and shall not give Credit to the Allegations set forth in the Ranny's Petition, unless she produces Evidence to prove them.

General Clavering.—Although I conceive that, by the previous Resolution of the Board upon Mr. Francis's Motion, by which the Ranny is required to exhibit and make good the specific Charges she had set forth in her Petition, to be involved in this subsequent Motion made by Mr. Barwell, and consequently unnecessary; yet I do agree to it, with a View that Mr. Graham and Bridjoo Kishore, who are principally complained of in her Petition, may be acquitted by this Board, if she should not produce the Proofs required of her, as far as our Authority can operate to that Effect.

Governor General—I agree to the Motion.

The Motion being agreed to;

Ordered, That the Secretary do write to her accordingly.

EXTRACT of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 10th March 1775.

Read the following Letter and Inclosures from the Ranny of Burdwan.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council of Revenue.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I now take the Liberty of laying before you the following Papers, viz.

N ^o 1.	Account of Embezzlements of Mr. John Graham, during the Time he was Chief of the Burdwan Province, for the Bengal Year 1277, and after he had quitted his Chiefship in the Bengal Years 1180 and 1181; amounting to	—	—	2,02,485
N ^o 2.	Account of Monies unjustly taken by Mr. John Graham, through the Means of Ramhurry Chowdry, from the Ejarah Muntezar, belonging to the Mother of Rajah Tillook Chund	—	—	36,065
N ^o 3.	Memorandum of the Money expended from the Consummah's Cash, found out as per that Account; said to be received by Governor Hastings, and Gentlemen of Council	—	—	1,50,000
N ^o 4.	Account of Monies paid to Cantoo Baboo, the Banyan of Governor Hastings	—	—	5,500
Sum Total of the above Accounts				3,94,050

N^o 5. Account

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- N^o 5. Account of Embezzlements of Bobanny Churn Metre, the Banyan of Mr. John Graham, during the Time he was Resident at Burdwan, in Bengal Years 1174, 1175, 1176, and 1177, and likewise afterwards, in the Bengal Years 1180 and 1181, as Dewan on the Part of the Company in the said Province, amounting to Rupees — — — — — 30,425
- N^o 6. Account of Jewels taken by Bobanny Churn Metre from the Ranny's private Treasures, by the Hands of Chour Sing, Dewan; of which he has rendered no Account, and the Value whereof cannot be ascertained, as no Price was set upon them in the Rajah's Books.

N^o 7. Account, intituled, viz.

D^r Bridjoo Kishore Roy, Dewan at Burdwan, employed in the Consumannny and Kazedan, from the Bengal Year 1175 to 1176, as Naib, when he acted as Dewan; and from 1177 to 1181, in the Month of Augun, as full Dewan. ——— C

The foregoing are the best Accounts I have been able hitherto to collect from a Load of Papers delivered me by Bridjoo Kishore. There is great Reason to believe he has not resigned the Whole of his Charge, as many Chasms are still wanting to be filled up. It is in no Person's Power but his own to give a succinct Account of his Disbursements. I can only answer for the Money which ought to have been received by him, agreeable to the Account N^o 7, inclosed. I hope you will compel him to give a faithful Account of what has been done with this Money. If it be thought I have been long in bringing forward the Proof of the Charge exhibited by me against Mr. Graham and others, let it be considered, that the necessary Lights were long withheld from me by Bridjoo Kishore; and that, when the Accounts were at last delivered to me, they were far from being complete; and I had to collect what was scattered in a Number of smaller Articles through a confused Mass, to make them again intelligible to your Honour, &c. I found it must be a difficult Task, since the Translator himself had the Structure of a Patch to learn, before he could make it clear to another. As I am told there is no Word of similar Import in your Language, I beg Leave to inform you, that, by the Word Patch, is meant a studied Perplexity, an artful Entanglement of any Subject, to escape Detection, and obstruct Enquiry.—I now submit it to your Candour, to judge if any just Censure can fall upon me, for the Delays which have happened in Support of my Charge. Both my Interest and my Injuries were Motives sufficient to hurry me on to establish the Grounds of my Accusation against Mr. Graham, who was soon to leave the Country. I tried many Ways in a Course of Law to put a Stop to his Departure; knowing, that if he once took Leave of this Country, my Expectations of recovering my Right would be at an End. But I could not make [my] Counsel understand that I had any fair Claim upon Mr. Graham sufficient to arrest his Person, or acquire Bail from him; nice Distinctions were made, which nobody could make me understand: I knew I was injured, I knew I had suffered great Indignities, and that was all I knew;—how to obtain Satisfaction, nobody could inform me. Instead of wondering at my Delays, it is more to be wondered at that I have preferred any Charge at all, and which could never have happened, but thro' a Combination of Circumstances, which has not happened at any Time before in this Country, nor often happens in any other.

Should any Questions arise on the Accounts of the Province, as collected from Bridjoo Kishore's Papers, I beg that Roopnarain Chowdry may be interrogated upon them, as being most intelligent upon these Subjects of any of my Servants.

There yet remains a great deal to bring to Light, and therefore I humbly intreat that the following Persons may be ordered to repair to Burdwan, in order to render a particular Account of their respective Charges; viz. Bridjoo Kishore, Kistnoo Praun Metre; Five Vackeels, by Name, Lolbarry Roy, Hidderam Muccajee, Ramjoy Mullick, Monahar Roy, and Kistnoo Deb Metre.

I am further to represent, that, during the Minority of the Rajah, Bridjoo Kishore, Roy Dewan, did, at his Pleasure, grant sundry Sunnuds of different Places, to sundry People, under Colour of Gifts of Charity and Charity Lands: Of these, several Sunnuds were issued for digging Tanks for religious Purposes; which, instead of being digged, were turned into Arable Land. The Revenue of the Company has suffered much by these Alienations; I therefore beg I may be empowered to resume these Lands, and that the Places really designed for religious Uses may be employed in no other Way.

The Dates of the Papers I have inclosed, as I have not dared to fill up, according to the English Reckoning of Time, as an Error might easily happen in accommodating your Time to ours; and having made a Mistake in Reckoning in my First Petition, from which some ungenerous Inferences were drawn, I dread exposing myself to a Second Attack upon the same Account.

I am, &c.

The Signature of the Ranny of Burdwan.

[+]

Calcutta,
10th March 1775.

EMBEZZLEMENTS

A P P E N D I X O.

EMBEZZLEMENTS of Mr. John Graham, during his Chiefship of the Burdwan Province, for the Bengal Years 1175, 1176, and 1177; and also, after his Chiefship, in the Bengal Years 1180 and 1181; viz. 1769.

1175. Jait from 21st to 22d. Auffun 20th.	Received by Mr. Graham, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore, in ready Cash, from the Consummah's Chest —	15,200
	Received by D°, thro' the Means of Mockunderam Byfack and Rammoo Podar, the Provincial Cash Keepers — —	4,000

N. B. To understand the Nature of this Transaction, it will be necessary to give some Explanation of it. First, it is necessary to premise, that the Cash collected from the Revenues of the Province was kept under the Charge of Mockunderam Byfack and Rammoo Podar, the former having been the Servant to Mr. Graham, and the latter the Servant of the Rajah; both account with the Chief for the Money they received. Every Body knows that the Rajah had a Monthly Salary allowed him by the Company; but Mr. Graham, instead of paying this Salary in One Payment every Month, was used to direct it to be paid unequally to Bridjoo Kishore, who had the Charge of the Consummanny, by an Order addressed to the Provincial Cash Keepers aforesaid.

The Order being given to the Provincial Cash Keepers to pay to Bridjoo Kishore the above Sum of 4,000 Rupees, in the Manner which has been described, Bridjoo Kishore does not actually receive the same in Cash, but obtains a Credit for it in the Cash Keeper's Books, apart from their Offices as Provincial Cash Keepers, and has a running private Account with them; so that whatever Sums Bridjoo Kishore may afterwards chuse to present Mr. Graham, he orders to be transferred to his Credit from the abovesaid running private Account, which is designed to carry the Face of a private Transaction between Mr. Graham and Bridjoo Kishore on Account of Trade, Business of Exchange, or on any other Account. The Money so ordered to be paid into the Hands of Bridjoo Kishore, he sets down as paid into the Consummah's Hands, but never paid it, as the Consummah is ready to declare; instead of which, he transfers it as above to the Credit of Mr. John Graham. In this Method Mr. Graham becomes possessed of the 4,000 Rupees mentioned in this Article, by the Means of Mockunderam Byfack and Rammoo Podar, the Provincial Cash Keepers. It will be incumbent on Bridjoo Kishore, who has the Charge of the Consummanny Accounts, or the Consummah for him, to shew how the Consummah Balances on Account of Money entered in his Account as received, but never received from the Provincial Cash Keepers on Account of the Rajah's Salary.

From 26 to 31 Affur, 7 to 12 July.	Received by D° D°, after the preceding Manner —	21,000
From 6 to 10 Bhaudon, 19 to 23 August.	Received by D° D° D° — —	6,000
From 26 to 31 Bhaudon, 28 to 31 September.	Received by D° D° D° — —	5,000
1176, 1770. From 16 to 19 Jait, 27 to 30 May.	Received D° D° D° — —	60,000
From 26 to 32 Auffur, 9 to 15 October.	Received by D° D° D° — —	8,000
From 11 to 21 Chait, 22 March to 1 April.	Received by Mr. Graham, through the Hands of Mrs. Graham, by an Order from Bridjoo Kishore to the Provincial Keepers in their private Capacity, as explained in the preceding Entry, to be entered in the Consummah's Account — — — — —	1,200
D° received D° D°, by an Order from Bridjoo Kishore to the Kazedam Darogah —		1,000

N. B. The Kazedan is an Office in which the Presents given to the Rajah are kept, and Presents from him provided. The Kazedan Ka Daroga, or Overseer of this Office, likewise distributes Money in Charities at particular Times; and whenever his Cash is drained, he is supplied with more by an Order from Bridjoo Kishore on the Consummah's Chest; and whenever there is a Superabundance, the same Bridjoo Kishore gives an Order on the Kazedan to refresh his Friends with the Superfluity.

1177. 1771. From 6 to 10 Affur.	Received by Mr. Graham, through the Means of Mockunderam Byfack and Rammoo Podar as explained at large in the 2d Article of this Paper — — — — —	40,000
From 26 to 31 Affur.	Received by D° D° — — — — —	1,000
Received by Mr. J. Graham, through the Means of a Bond forged by Bridjoo Kishore from the Rajah, in the Name of Modun Byfack, dated 12th Chait 1180, or March A. D. 1774, for Principal Money,		
	Sicca Rupees — — — — —	35,000
	Interest accruing upon it — — — — —	5,085
		40,085
		2,02,485

N. B. This Article demands a particular Explanation, which take as follows:

A P P E N D I X O.

Bridjoo Kishore orders the above Bond to be drawn out, payable to Modun Bysack, for Money borrowed of him to defray some Expence contracted Abroad, but does not receive any Money. The Person whose Business it is to enter the same in the Consummanny Account, desires to know how he is to set down an Account of Money borrowed by the Rajah when no Money has been received: He is told, that the Money was borrowed on Account of the Rajah Abroad, from Modun Bysack, and is directed to debit the Consummanny Account for it, as Money received from Modun Bysack, though never received; and to set it off again by Durbar Charges, or Household Charges. In this Method the Cash is put right, and Modun Bysack remains with a Credit the Amount of the Rajah's Bond, without having paid any Thing for it. Some Time afterwards Bridjoo Kishore orders the Rajah's Bonds to be discharged by Two several Remittances, in Bills of Exchange on Motee Chund's House at Calcutta, in Favour of Modun Bysack, dated 19th Affin and 10th Poose 1181, which are paid for out of the Consummah's Chest, on Account of a Debt due to Modun Bysack.

This Account, stated in Figures, would stand thus:

D'.	Consummah's Cash.	C'.
1180. 1774.	1780.	
Chait 12th. To Modun Bysack, borrowed of him on Account of the Rajah, for which a Bond is given (a fallacious Entry, no Money having been received)	— 35,000	Chait 12th. By Durbar Charges (a fallacious Entry) — — — 35,000
		Affin 19. By Modun Bysack (a true Entry) paid for a Bill — — — 35,000
		Poose 10th. By D ^o paid for another Bill (a true Entry) — — — 5,085
D'.	Modun Bysack.	C'.
To the Amount of 2 Bills paid by the Consummah (a true Entry) viz.		
1 Bill for	— — 35,000	By Cash paid the Rajah (fallacious Entry) — — — 35,000
1 D ^o for	— — 5,085	

The foregoing Article may perhaps be made still more intelligible, by the following Translation of a Certificate given by Diaram Burraul, Cash Keeper of the Consummany belonging to the Rajah of Burdwan, on the 17th of the Month Faugur, and Year 1181, Bengal Style, saith:—That Bridgee Kishore, Roy Dewan to the said Rajah, on the 12th of the Month Chait, and Year 1180, Bengal Style, sent for him to his House, and told him to make out a Bond in the Name of Modun Mohun Bysack, for the Sum of 35,000 Rupees; which he did, agreeable to such Orders, and to which the said Bridgee Kishore Roy affixed the Seal of the said Rajah, and with his own Hand also put or wrote down thereon the said Sum of 35,000 Rupees; which being done, he, the said Bridgee Kishore Roy, then told him to enter the same in the Consummany Account, to the Credit of the said Modun Mohun Bysack:—And upon being asked, To what Account the Use or Expence of it should be charged to? answered, That it must be charged as having been sent to Lallahory Roy, One of the Rajah's Vackeels in Calcutta, for the Purpose of the Expence of the Office of Consummany and other Offices, there having been Order given for the lessening of the Rajah's Salary; to prevent which, as also to strengthen the young Rajah's Interest, it was necessary to make use of it, and that therefore it must be charged to this Account, and to the Credit of the said Modun Mohun Bysack; that the said Diaram Burraul entered the Transaction in the Books, agreeable to such Instructions; but as to the Cash, or the said Modun Mohun Bysack, he never saw either.

That on the 19th of the Month Affin, and Year 1181, the said Bridgee Kishore Roy told him, that in order to pay the said Modun Mohun Bysack the Money borrowed of him, to get a Bill of Exchange from Mootechund for that Purpose; agreeable to which he procured such Bill from the said Mootechund, in Part of what Money laid in his Hands belonging to the Consummany, and thereon charged the Cash Account of the said Consummany with it, as having paid off the Money borrowed of the said Modun Mohun Bysack, being 35,000 R^s, on the 19th of the Month Affin; and on the 10th of the Month Poosh another Bill of Exchange was obtained in the like Manner, for 5,085 Rupees, being for Interest; amounting in the Whole to 40,085 Rupees.

Witness,
Boloram Surmah,
Ramsunder Surmah,
Oakoor Mannah.

(Signed) Samsunder Surmah,
Diaram Surmah.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1775.

A P P E N D I X O.

ACCOUNT of Monies unjustly taken by Mr. John Graham, through the Means of Ramhorey Choudry, from the Ejarah Montefur, belonging to the Mother of the Rajah Tillook Chund.

1174.	Maug 28th.	Received by Mr. Graham	—	2,081
1175.	Justey 23d.	D°	D°	— 3,000
	Srabon 1.	D°	D°	— 2,847
1176.	Auffin 19.	D°	D°	— 2,000
	Ougron 15.	D°	D°	— 2,748
	Poos 24.	D°	D°	— 8,000
1177.	Cheit 10.	D°	D°	— 389
1178.	Justey 30.	D°	D°	— 15,000
				Rupees — 36,065

Calcutta,
10th March 1775.

MEMORANDUM of the Money expended from the Consummaney Cash, found out as per that Account, and said to be received by Governor, Mr. Hastings, and Gentlemen of Council.

Paid by Birge Kiffore Roy to the Governor, Mr. Hastings, from 8 Byfack to the 1st Affur, Year 1180, at Calcutta — — — 15,000
D° to Gentlemen of Council, by 4 Bills of Exchange, for Total Sum 90,000 Rupees, drawn on the House of Mootechund, in Favour of Caulbeary Vakeel, in the Year 1180; viz.

Bhaudur 21.	1 Bill for	—	—	45,000
Cartick 8.	1 D° for	—	—	15,000
Poos 1.	1 D° for	—	—	20,000
Cheit 21.	1 D° for	—	—	10,000
				90,000

D° to Gentlemen of Council, by Birge Kiffore Roy, for so much saved out of the Expences from Poolbundy Buxey, Dufter, or from the Tannadar, &c. — — — — — 45,000

Calcutta, Rupees — 1,50,000
10th March 1775:

ACCOUNT of the Money paid, by Birge Kiffore Roy, out of the Consummaney's Cash, to Cantoo Baboo and his Mate, Banian of Governor Mr. Hastings,

Paid to Cantoo Baboo — — — 5,000
D° to Kiffenchurn Chaturjeah, the Mate — — — 500

Calcutta, Rupees — 5,500
10th March 1775.

EMBEZZLEMENTS of Bobaneychurn Metre, the Banian of Mr. John Graham, during the Time he was Resident at Burdwan, in Bengal Years 1174, 1175, 1176, and 1177; and likewise afterwards, in Bengal Years 1180 and 1181, as Dewan on the Part of the Company in the said Province; viz.

1174.	Jait,	Received by Bobaneychurn Metre, by the Hands of Govindram Parray, ready Money from the Consummah's Chest	—	—	400
	Sawin 22d.	Received by Bobaneychurn Metre, through the Means of Kiffenperon Metre, ready Money from the Consummah's Chest	—	—	600
From the 11 } to 15 Affin. }		Received by Bobaneychurn Metre, through the Means of Doorgaram Gofaul, ditto	—	—	1,300

N. B. The Three foregoing Sums were taken, without Disguise, from the Consummah's Cash Chest, by the Order of Birge Kiffore.

Received by ditto, through the Means of Doorgaram Gofaul, ready Money from the Bahaulah, or Causedawn — — — 1,000

N. B. The Nature of this Transaction has been already explained, in a Paper delivered in to Council this Day, intituled, Embezzlements of Mr. Graham, &c.

From

A P P E N D I X O.

From 26 to 29 Auffin. Maug 21.	}	Received by ditto, through the Means of Tanker Metre	—	—	125
		Received, by D°,	—	D°	100
1175. From 6 to 10 Bhauder.	}	Received by D°, through the Means of Rummo Podar, D°	—	—	600
From 26 to 30 Auffin.		Received by D°,	—	D°	600
From 1 to 5 Cantick.	}	Received by D°,	—	D°	600
From 1 to 5 Poos.		Received by D°,	—	D°	1,000

N. B. The foregoing Six Articles are of the same Nature with the Second Article explained in the Paper, intituled, Embezzlements of Mr. John Graham, above quoted.

Maug.	Received by D°, of Ramperfaud, Vakeel of Bobanychurn Metre, ready Money, paid from the Causedawn, or Bhaulah	—	—	2,000
Cheit.	Received by D°, through the Means of Kissen Doolaul Roy, the Gomaf-tah of the Rajah, ready Money from the Causedawn, or Bahaulah	—	—	500

N. B. The Two foregoing Articles have been explained above, in the 4th Article.

1176. From 1 to 19 Jait.	}	Received by D°, through the Means of Dattaram Dutt	—	—	7,000
		Received by D°, through the Means of Rammoo Podar	—	—	1,400
From 21 to 25 Auffin.	}	Received by D°,	D°	—	1,000
From 21 to 25 Auffin.		Received by D°,	D°	—	600
From 1 to 5 Poos.	}	Received by Bobanychurn Metre, through the Means of Ram-moo Podar	—	—	1,000
From 26 to 29 Faugun.		Received by D°,	D°	—	1,000

N. B. The foregoing Six Articles are of the same Nature with the Second Article, explained in a Paper delivered in to Council this Day, intituled, Embezzlements of Mr. J. Graham.

1176. From 21 to 31 Byfack.	}	Liquidated by Bobanychurn Metre, the Balance due from himself, on Account of Farms rented by him of the Zemindary	—	—	1,300

N. B. This Money was entered as received, though not received in Provincial Cash, and set off again as paid to the Consummaney, Account the Rajah's Salary.

1177. From 6 to 10 Affur.	}	Received by Bobanychurn Metre, through the Means of Rammoo Podar	—	—	2,000

N. B. This Money was taken out of the Treasury, and set down as paid to the Consummaney, Account the Rajah's Salary.

1180. 29 Augun.	Received by D°, by the Hands of Butcheram Metre, who took the same from the Provincial Treasury by Order of Birge Kiffore, and set down as paid to the Consummaney, on Account of the Rajah's Salary	—	—	—	650
Maug 12.	Liquidated by Bobanychurn Metre, the Balance due from himself, on Account of Farms rented by him of the Zemindary	—	—	—	4,000

This Article explained above, under Date 21 to 31 Byfack

1181.	Received by Bobanychurn Metre, through the Means of Rammoo Podar	—	—	—	1,000
	Received by D°, by the Means of Buckteram Metre	—	—	—	650

N. B. This Article and the preceding agrees with that above, of 29 Augun.

Rupees 30,425

Calcutta,
10th March 1775.

L I S T

A P P E N D I X O.

LIST of the following Jewels received by Bobanychurn Metre from the Ranney, being her own Property, in the Year 1180; for which he is bound to give an Account.

Gold Paunchey, or Bracelets,	—	1	Pair.
D ^o Denny, or Ear Ring, set with Stones,	—	1	D ^o
D ^o Bennah	D ^o — —	1	D ^o
D ^o Dawney	D ^o — —	1	D ^o
D ^o Surpuh	D ^o — —	1	D ^o
D ^o Paundaun, or Beetle Box, with Bafon,	—	1	
D ^o Ban	— —	1	Pair
D ^o Battah, or Rings for the Hands,	—	1	D ^o

Calcutta,
10th March 1775.

Bridjo

Bridjoo Kishore Roy, Dewan at Burdwan, employed in the Consummany and Kazedau, since Bengal.

Sel. C

D.

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To Cash paid you, my Allowance from the Company for Seven Years	16,15,931	9	—	By sundry Disbursements, said to be made by you; as follows:	8,10,771	13	6
To Ditto, my Allowance as Musgoor at Tonach from the Company	3,55,958	—	—	Burdwan and Calcutta Durbar Expenses	3,94,310	3	9
To Ditto, my Allowance to defray the Expence of Pooneah	1,76,043	—	—	Family Expenses, or Bootaed	4,04,537	3	6
To Profits on the Malgoozary	1,89,236	—	—	Dead Stock, or Toffacanah Expenses	1,27,051	14	5
To Cash paid you from the Company, my Allowance of Purboony, &c.	21,118	—	—	Account Building, Repairs, and Daily Expenses	2,63,085	11	9
To Cash paid you from the Company, Account the Ceremony or Chauzaud on the Death of my Father	50,500	—	—	Servants Wages	9,808	15	3
To Sollamy, paid you by the Servants	40,220	9	—	Account Pretents, or Nozer	1,05,117	7	2
To Ditto, from the Tanahdar	5,935	—	—	God Offering, or Poojah	47,170	—	—
To Cash recovered by you, Account the Talook of my God	1,44,031	8	1	Account of Brammoneys, or Gonfoy, &c.	43,142	—	—
To Profits on the Ejarah Purgunnah Monohurfoy	13,963	9	—	Ezarab Cazanah, or Rent	76,813	10	—
To Cash paid you, to defray the Expences of my Family or Deory, &c.	33,755	8	—	Account Ceremony, or Chauzaud of my Father	56,129	8	9
To Cash paid you from my own Cash or Kazedaun	2,59,712	8	—	Account Expenses of my being Brammoney or Choocararon	1,80,936	5	6
To Cash lent you at your coming down to Calcutta in the Month of Justey, in the Year 1177, paid by the Hand of Kifno Doolaul Roy, one of the Deory Servants; as follows:				Charges General	37,000	—	—
Auckborey Mohurs, 5,000, at 16 R ^s each				Account Expenses of Rannys at Amboa	1,32,248	14	—
Soltaney, or Chickeens, 1000, at 4. 8. each				Ranny's own Expence	40,147	—	—
				Received in Cash by the Ranny	1,16,641	15	—
				Ditto, in my own Cash, or Kazedaun	61,492	8	6
				The Amount paid Account the Loans of Money with Interest	84,500	—	—
				By Balance due by him, Account Loans, as per Contra			
	84,500	—	—				
	29,90,905	3	1				

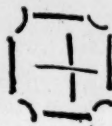
Extracted the above Accounts from Bridjoo Kishore's Papers.

N. B.

A P P E N D I X O.

N. B. The Article of Burdwan and Calcutta Durbar Expences, amounting to Rupees 8,10,771. 13. 6. which Bridjoo Kishore Roy credits himself for in the foregoing Accounts, I desire the Particulars of; as that Money, if disbursed, has been disbursed without my Privy or Consent. I further humbly intreat, that the Persons to whom such Sums may be said to have been paid, may be confronted with Bridjoo Kishore Roy; and that he also deliver the Particulars of all the other Articles set down by him, that I may have an Opportunity given me of proving the Over Charges, if any; that he also declare what is become of the 5,000 Mohurs and the 1,000 Chickeens, amounting to 84,500 Sicca Rupees, paid him by the Hand of Kishnadoo Laul Roy, one of the Dewry Servants. I have delivered, as above, whatever Accounts have been given me of the Consumanee and Kazedan; but I have received no Accounts of the ready Money, Jewels, and Goods, which my Husband stood possessed of at the Time of his Decease; nor have I received Accounts of what has been received by Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from the Chootaan Burra Dewry, in Cash, and to whom paid, nor what has been received Account Poolbundy and Buxey Dufter: For all which Reasons, it is my earnest Request, that Bridjoo Kishore Roy may be directed to attend me to Burdwan, in order to give a full Account of his Trust, and be confronted with such Persons as may have disposed of any Part of my Estate by his Order.

Calcutta,
10th March 1775.



Ordered, That the Persian Letter, and Accounts accompanying, be translated.

It being enquired who brought the foregoing Letter and Accounts, the Secretary's Jemautdar answered, they were given to him by a Servant of Mr. Fowke's.

The Governor General desires they may be first shewn to the Ranny, and that she may be questioned whether she sent these Papers or not.

Ordered, That Mr. Elliot, the Superintendant of the Khalsa Records, accompanied by a Moonshy, and the Ranny's Vackeel, do go immediately to the Ranny's House, and ask her whether the Persian Inclosures, accompanying the English Petition and Inclosures, sealed with her Seal, were written and sent by her Order; and that they be read to her by the Moonshy attending.

The Governor General desires, also, he may have Copies of the Letter, and its Inclosures.

The General desires Mr. Elliot may be sent for to the Board to receive his Instructions.

The Vackeel being called in, is asked, If he brought a Letter from the Ranny of Burdwan, delivered in this Morning?

He answers, He brought it.

Q. Did you bring it from the Ranny?

A. Yes; it is signed by Roopnarain Chowdry; and Roopnarain is here.

The Secretary's Jemautdar being called in, and asked who gave it him?

A. He (the Vackeel) delivered it. Mr. Fowke's Hircarrah first delivered it to the Vackeel, and then the Vackeel gave it me.

Q. Would you know the Hircarrah, if you was to see him again?

A. Yes; he came again, and brought a Note to the General.

Ordered further, That Mr. Elliot do require from the Ranny the original Accounts from which the Accounts inclosed in her Petition were translated.

EXTRACT of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 11th March 1775.

Read the following Petitions from the Ranny of Burdwan:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President and Governor, &c.
Council of Revenue.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have received your Orders of the 9th Instant, by Means of your Secretary, Mr. Sumner, which did not arrive till the Council were seated this Day: Had it arrived sooner, I should have been able to have returned a full Answer. The following Words, in the Orders aforesaid; namely, "That it was proper I should apply to Council for their Permission to return to my own Home, as I had, by their Permission, come down here," appears to be an Allusion to some former Letter, which I cannot comprehend. I conceive in this there must have been some Mistake; and therefore I humbly request that I may be indulged with the Perusal of the original Letter alluded to, or that my Servant, who attends, may be allowed to take a Copy of it at the Council House. I hope I shall never forget the Duty and Respect I owe to this Government.

Calcutta,
10th March 1775.

I am, with the utmost Gratitude,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most dutiful Servant.

To

A P P E N D I X O.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council of Revenue of Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

It is with the profoundest Submission, Veneration, and Respect, that I desire the Permission of remonstrating against the Severity of your Commands received Yesterday, directing me to deliver into the Hands of Mr. Elliot, all the Papers and Accounts of Bridjoo Kishore, relative to his Management of my Estate.

I had in the Morning been acquainted, by a Letter from your Secretary, Mr. Sumner, that unless I made my Charge good against Bridjoo Kishore, within a Month, his Innocence would be admitted. In the Afternoon, by ordering Bridjoo Kishore's Papers out of my Hands, you take away the only Evidence I have in Support of the Charge I have already advanced, and you deprive me of the Means of making further Discoveries.

Happy for me, the Evidence contained in Bridjoo Kishore's Papers is incontestible. So long as they are kept safe, I know that I am so: Yet Accidents may happen to them; and where the All of any Person is at Stake, it is allowable to feel Anxiety. I see my Honour, Character, and Fortune, even the Splendor of my House, included in their Preservation; I feel, upon this Occasion, both Anxiety and Anguish. Distracted with these Reflections, I have ventured to obtain a few Leaves, which contain a particular and circumstantial Proof of Facts set forth in my Paper, N^o 3, enclosed in the Letter I had the Honour to write to you under Date the 10th Instant: These too I am ready to resign into your own Hands, by my Servant, Roopnarain Chowdry, if such be your Will, prostrating myself at your Feet, and humbly craving your Pardon for this short Detention of them, in Disobedience of your Orders.

In surrendering the Papers which mention the Name of the Governor General, I beg I may be understood to do it in compliance with my Duty, and a Regard to my own Safety. I must condemn, or be condemned; no Alternative is left me. As a private Person, I sincerely feel Pain whilst I exhibit the Charge; and if I knew of any Terms, by which I might express my Respect stronger, my Inclination would lead me to make use of them. I lament that Words cannot be softened in this Place equal to the Sentiments I feel.

When I wished to have your Permission to return soon to Burdwan, it never occurred to me as a possible Case, that Bridjoo Kishore could be ordered again into my Service, after the Proofs I had in my Possession of his Infidelity and Robberies, in his own Hand-writing.

I humbly beg Pardon for the Offence I have given, in not having expressed more cautiously in respect to my Return; all I can say in my Defence is, that it was the farthest from my Intention to make use of any Expressions but such as suited with the Dignity of this Government.

It is true, that I suffer both in Body and Mind whilst I stay here; and as my Servants can do all that may be expected from me, I shall accept with Gratitude your Permission to return with my Son to Burdwan. The Difficulties and Obstacles to obtaining my Right in a Course of Law are such as I dread to contend with; and I would rather lose a large Sum of Money, than be harraressed with so tedious a Process, in a Language I do not understand.

Whatever Favour and Indulgence shall be shewn to me and my Family will, I flatter myself, be fully repaid to the Company in their Revenues; being well assured that the Antiquity of my House will always operate to the Company's Advantage, by the Influence it will have in establishing that Authority over the Ryots necessary in the Collections, and in securing that Obedience which will be chearfully yielded to a Family who has so many Years presided over them.

I am most dutifully,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient Servant.

Calcutta,

11th March 1775.

The Governor moves, That the Persian Accounts delivered by the Ranny, being the Originals from which the English Accounts, enclosed in her Petition delivered in to the Board, were taken, be sent to Bridjoo Kishore Roy; and that he be required to declare, whether they are genuine, and whether they agree with the Account delivered by him to the Ranny.

Mr. Francis—I am of Opinion that Mr. Elliot should be forthwith ordered to attend the Board with the Papers which he received from the Ranny; and that Bridjoo Kishore be likewise ordered to attend with his Mohrir; and both of them examined on Oath, relative to the Question proposed by the Governor General.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I think Mr. Elliot and Bridjoo Kishore should be ordered to attend immediately.

General Clavering—I agree to Mr. Francis's Opinion.

Agreed, The Request contained in her Petition of the 10th March be complied with.

The Superintendant of the Khalsa attends the Board, and delivers the following Report; he also brings with him the Papers intrusted to him by the Ranny, in a Bundle under her Seal.

In consequence of the Board's Orders of Yesterday, the Superintendant of the Khalsa Records proceeded immediately to the House of the Ranny of Burdwan; where, upon his first Entrance, he was met by Khooshall Chund, with whose Person he was perfectly unacquainted. The Superintendant having informed him that he had waited on the Ranny, by Orders of the Governor General and Council, was answered, that he could not then be admitted; but, upon the Order of the Board being repeated, Khooshall Chund retired into the inward Apartments, from whence, after remaining about a Quarter

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Quarter of an Hour, he returned, and delivered a Message from the Ranny, "that she could not at that Time admit the Superintendent; but that, having the most perfect Confidence in her Dewan, Khoosball Chund, she requested the Orders of the Board might be communicated to him." The Superintendent again repeated, in a more peremptory Manner, that it was his Orders to converse with the Ranny alone; and therefore desired that no Time might be lost in ineffectual Messages. Khoosball Chund, upon hearing this, once more retired; and, after another Absence of about Ten Minutes, introduced the Superintendent into the Ranny's Apartments. After customary Compliments had passed, the Moonsee who attended was directed to read the Papers to the Ranny, who was concealed behind a Purdah; and to explain them to her in the Moorish Language. When the Ranny appeared to understand the Contents of the Papers, the Superintendent asked, If such Papers had been written and delivered in to the Council by her Orders? she answered in the Affirmative; and added, that they had been drawn up from the Accounts delivered to her from Bridjoo Kishore Roy; she likewise acknowledged the Seal upon the English Papers to be her's, which, she said, had been affixed to them in her Presence. The Superintendent then desired that she would order the original Accounts of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from which she had formed her Petition and Enclosures, to be delivered to him; this she professed herself unable to do immediately, as they were deposited in the House of the Mohrir; but promised to send them in Two or Three Hours, which she accordingly did; and they are now in the Possession of the Superintendent, under her Seal.

The Superintendent thinks it his Duty to inform the Board, that it appeared, in the Course of his Conversation with the Ranny, that Bridjoo Kishore Roy's Accounts, from which she had drawn up her Address to the Board, are not under his Signature; but are signed by his Mohrir. He likewise thinks it necessary to mention, that Dowlee Churn, the Ranny's Vackeel, endeavouring to go into the inward Apartments of the Ranny upon their first Arrival, was prevented by the Superintendent.

March 11th
1775.

(Signed) Alex^r Elliot,
Superintendent Khalsa Records.

The Governor observes, That a Mistake has been made in the Order for demanding the Original of the English Accounts, which were inclosed in the Ranny's Petition delivered Yesterday to the Board; his Meaning was, to desire that the original Accounts in the Persian or Bengal Language, from which the English Translations were made, might be laid before the Board; as it is certain that neither the Ranny, or any of her Servants, understood English; and therefore the Account must have been first drawn out in a Language familiar to them, before the English Account could be written. It appears, that the Packet now sent by the Ranny contains all the original Accounts, said to be delivered to her by Bridjoo Kishore, which the Governor proposes should be returned. To explain to Mr. Francis, who was not Yesterday at the Board, the Nature of my Demand, I beg Leave to add, that the Packet sent by the Ranny to the Board Yesterday Morning contained a Petition in the English Language; Two Persian Papers, which I understood to be the Originals of that Petition; and sundry Accounts written in the English Language; but the Originals of those Accounts, or the Originals from which those Accounts were translated, I require those Originals; I shall be satisfied even with Copies from those Originals; but I insist upon their being demanded immediately, before they can be translated from the English.

Mr. Francis—As I understand, from Mr. Elliot's Report, that the Ranny's Petition, together with the Account annexed to it, to which she has affixed her Signature, were read to her in Persian, and in the Moorish Language; that she acknowledged them to be her Accounts; and also, that the Two other English Accounts, to which her Signature is also affixed, were shewn to her; and that she acknowledged them also; I am of Opinion, that the Papers so authenticated are the Originals, for the Contents of which she is answerable; and that the Board have no Right to demand any other Papers from her.

Colonel Monson—I am of Opinion, that the Papers to which the Ranny has affixed her Signature must be deemed original Papers; and the Papers from which they may have been copied can only be looked upon as Extracts from the original Papers sent in by Bridjoo Kishore: I therefore think she is responsible for the Contents; and that it is unnecessary to require of her the foul Drafts of her Accounts.

General Clavering—I understood Yesterday, that the English Petition and the English Accounts that were sent to the Board of Revenue, were Translations from the Persian Petition, and the Persian Accounts which accompanied them. I thought it a Justice due to the Governor General, and to the Persons accused in the Petition, to acquiesce in the Motion made by the Governor General, to demand from the Ranny the original Papers and Accounts from which those Accounts had been extracted. These Papers and Accounts I understand have now been delivered to us by Mr. Elliot, and I wish that Bridjoo Kishore might be called in to be examined upon Oath, in regard to the Originality and Authenticity of the Papers and Accounts in question. The Ranny, by a Letter written to the Board To-day, now offers to send in, by her Servant Roopnarain Chowdry, some other Papers which she had reserved Yesterday, containing, as she says, a particular and circumstantial Proof of the Facts set forth in her Paper, N^o 3, enclosed in her Letter of Yesterday; I think it agreeable to Justice, that this Paper should likewise be sent for, and authenticated by the Board.

The Governor General—I beg Leave to remark upon the General's Minute, that it is no

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Answer to my Question; it being impossible that the English Accounts, which were sent Yesterday with the Ranny's Petition, can be Translations of the great Volumes which are now before the Board. I want the Originals of those Translations.

General Clavering—I have never said that the English Petition, presented Yesterday, was a Translation of the Papers now before us; I said it was a Translation from the Persian Petition, and that the Accounts, as I understand, were likewise Translations from the Persian Accounts transmitted along with her Petition. I consider the Papers before us, and those which she declares she will send, containing the particular and circumstantial Proofs of the Facts she has alledged, as the original Vouchers which she herself received from Bridjoo Kishore, and which, if they were examined, would prove or disprove the Facts contained in her Petition.

The Governor General—I would wish to shorten the Debate, by desiring that the General would declare, whether he is for or against the Question. Again I repeat my Question in other Words: The English Accounts, which were enclosed with the Ranny's Petition, delivered Yesterday, must have been translated from Persian or Bengal Accounts; I desire that those Persian or Bengal Accounts may be demanded of the Ranny.

General Clavering—The Governor General cannot have a more convincing Proof of my Candour towards him, than in my agreeing to his Proposition Yesterday, that all the original Papers from which the Ranny had extracted her Accounts, should be delivered up. In doing this, believe I went further than I could justify towards the Ranny, in depriving her of the only Proofs by which she could ascertain the Facts mentioned in her Petition. The only Paper reserved, she says she is now willing to deliver up; and therefore I agree in the Governor's Proposition, that this Paper may be called for.

The Governor General—Having made many ineffectual Efforts to bring the Question to a Conclusion, I give it up, understanding it to be determined against me. I made no Requisition for the Paper alluded to by the General. I agree with the General, that the Demand of all her Papers was improper; it was the furthest in the World from my Intention to make such a Demand, as it could not answer my Purpose.

Ordered, That Mr. Elliot return to the Ranny, with the Bundle of Papers now brought from her.

EXTRACT of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 14th March 1775.

The Superintendant of the Khalsa Records reports to the Board, That, in Obedience to their Orders of the 11th Instant, he returned the Papers of Bridjoo Kishore Roy to the Ranny of Burdwan, and took her Receipt for them, which he has delivered to Mr. Sumner, their Secretary.

Read the following Letter from the Ranny of Burdwan.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President, &c. Council of Revenue at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I cannot sufficiently express my Thanks for the Favour you have done me, in returning Bridjoo Kishore's Papers of Accounts into my Hands. My Paisheer assures me, there are yet many which have never been put into his Hands at all. It will be the Study of my Life to behave so as to merit the Countenance and Protection of the upright Government under which I live.

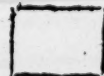
I humbly intreat, that a Day may be fixed for conferring the Khelaut on me and my Son, and my Servants, as has always been customary, and which will be received with the utmost Gratitude.

As my Honour is deeply at Stake, in proving what I have advanced, I must further request, that Roopnarain Chowdry and Bridjoo Kishore may be brought Face to Face before Council. It will then be seen whether Bridjoo Kishore will deny his own Hand-writing; and the Countenance of the Innocent will be distinguished from the Countenance of the Guilty: The Innocent, our wise Men say, will look up, and the Guilty will look down; the guilty Man will not stand in the Presence of his Accuser, he will be ashamed.

I am, &c.

Calcutta,
the 13th March 1775.

The Signature of the Ranny.



Mr. Francis—I move, That the Request of the Ranny, to have a Day fixed for conferring the Khelaut on her, her Son, and Servants, as I understand has been customary, may be complied with.

Governor General—I beg Leave to inform the Board, That as far as I understand the Custom, the Khelaut is not usually granted when a Zemindar attends at the Sudder or Capital on a Requisition of his own, and not for the Service, or at the Summons of Government. The Reason assigned for the

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Ranny's Appearance at Calcutta, was, that she was in Fear of her Life, and desired to come down to Calcutta as to an Asylum; and I think, therefore, that neither she or her Son are entitled to a Khelaut at their Return.

Mr. Francis—I do not pretend to affirm that the Ranny, or her Son, are strictly entitled to this Mark of our Regard: I understand the conferring the Khelaut to be a Compliment; a Compliment implies voluntary Grace and Favour. The Ranny, as a Woman of the first Rank, and as a Widow, and her Son, the Rajah, as an Infant, seem to me to deserve, not only a real and effectual Protection from this Government, but Marks of Grace and Favour; particularly those Marks, the Refusal of which, in the Eyes of the Natives, amounts to a positive Disgrace: Of this Nature I understand conferring the Khelaut to be.

Mr. Barwell—I do not recollect, in any of the Proceedings of the Government since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny, a Motion such as the present. I have always understood, that the Head of the Government was to be held up in that superior Light to the Natives, that a voluntary Compliment to a Person, who had no express Right to it, was left solely in his Gift. In Matters that concern the Government itself, it has been the Custom for the President always to propose such honorary Distinctions as were proper to the Occasion; but where the Government is not concerned, it appears to me somewhat strange, that a Matter of this Nature should be introduced. It would indeed allow of some Excuse, had it been affirmed that the Khelaut, required on Behalf of the Ranny, was such as she was entitled to, and had been refused by the President: In this Case, the Matter would properly have come before the Board: But that the Ranny herself did not think, in the Intimation she gave to the Board, of her Intention to leave Calcutta, that she was entitled to this Mark of particular Favour, appears upon the Face of that Letter of Intimation: She appears now to have altered her Opinion; and, being taught to shew that Respect to Government which she had formerly neglected to do, concludes her Request of Permission to return, with desiring a Khelaut: She condescends to make the Requisition for her Return, merely in respect to the Authority of the Board; but she adds to the slighting Insult she has already shewn to the Governor, by deviating in the usual Course of Application in these Cases, and desiring, in fact, that the President may be ordered by the Board to give her a Khelaut, which she has no Right to claim, but as mere Indulgence and Favour. I cannot therefore give my Voice for granting the Prayer of her Petition in this Particular, as I conceive it would be declaring to the World, that it is a Mortification we inflict on the President, for the Gratification of the Ranny of Burdwan; who will, more than ever, from the Success and Management of her Applications, be encouraged to look down upon the first Officer in the State, and to hold him merely in the Light of a Pageant: I am therefore, as I said before, against the Board's insisting on the Governor's presenting the Ranny with a Khelaut, and for leaving it entirely with the President.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I understand that the conferring the Khelaut is an Act of Compliment: As the Ranny and her Son are People of the first Rank in this Country, I think that Mark of Distinction is due to them from this Government; I therefore am of Opinion that the usual Khelauts should be given to them.

General Clavering—I am of Opinion that a Khelaut could not be refused her, without fixing a Stigma of Dishonour upon her and her Son, which never could be effaced; I am therefore for the Motion.

Governor General—I consider this as a fresh Instance added to the List of Indignities offered to me personally, and therefore I will not consent to it.

The Majority of the Board are of Opinion that a Khelaut should be granted to the Ranny of Burdwan and her Son.

Mr. Francis—I move, That the Khelaut may be conferred on the young Rajah in Council, on Friday next, and that the President be requested to confer it; but, that if it be disagreeable to him, that then the Ceremony may be performed by the eldest Member of the Council who may happen to be present.

Mr. Barwell—I am against the Motion, for Reasons already assigned in the former Question, that it will render the Governor a Pageant.

The Honourable Mr. Monson, and } are for the Motion.
General Clavering,

Governor General—I object to the Motion, for the Reasons which I have already assigned, and because it proposes a Change in the Constitution of the Government, against which I solemnly protest. The Resolutions of the Board can be carried into Execution only by their President or by their Secretary, and they have no Right to substitute any other Member of the Board to perform that Office; it is to raise that Member above the President, which I believe to be the Intent of the Board; all their Measures have an evident Tendency to that End. I will not be present at it, nor will I summon a Council for that Purpose. I will meet the Board daily, and twice a Day, if they will enter upon the Discussion of such Affairs as regard the Interest of the Company; but I will not assist them in a Triumph over myself.

Mr. Francis—I beg Leave to ask the Governor General a Question, for Information: Whether it is his Opinion, that if he, or any future Governor General, as this Government is now constituted, should resolve not to send out Summons for the Meeting of the Council, there could, for that Reason, be no Council assembled?

Governor General—Cases may possibly occur, and have occurred in the Course of human Affairs, which

which have rendered it necessary to break through the most positive Institutions; and the Necessity has been commonly deemed a Justification for the Breach of them. It is the Rule of this Service, that the President only can summon the Meeting of the Board, and dissolve the Meetings. I believe I may venture to affirm, that there is not an Instance in the Company's Annals, of the Council having either been summoned by any other Authority, or adjourned by any other; and I conceive it to be a Point indisputable, that all the former Rules and Usages of the Service, which have not been abrogated or changed by the late Act of Parliament, and Instructions of the Court of Directors subsequent to it, still remain in full Force. If a Case should ever occur, in which the President shall refuse or neglect to summon the Members of the Council to meet for the Dispatch of real Business, and an evident Loss and Injury is likely to be sustained by the Company, during such Suspension; in such Case, the other Members of the Board might be justified in breaking through the prescribed Forms, and in assuming an unauthorized Power for the Interest of the Company. In any other Instance, these Proceedings would, in my Judgment, be unjustifiable, and even in this illegal; since the Members of the Board do not exist as a Council, but when they are legally assembled; and no Individual but the President has a Right to assemble them.

The Majority of the Board agree to the Motion.

Ordered, in consequence, That the Rajah be desired to attend, by the Secretary, on Friday next, to receive the Khelaut for himself and the Ranny; and that the Secretary be ordered to provide Khelauts and the usual Compliments for the Ranny, the Rajah, and such of her chief Servants as usually receive those Marks of Favour, unless the Governor General should think proper to take any other Part in this Ceremony.

General Clavering—I move, That Roopnarain Chowdry may be called in; and that Bridjoo Kishore, if he is not here, may be sent for; and that they may be brought Face to Face in Council, to produce the Account mentioned in the Ranny's Letter of the 10th Instant, in order to have the Account, N^o 3, authenticated.

Governor General—I beg Leave to remark, before the Question is put, that the Ranny has declared, that she had the Paper now called for, ready to be sent to the Board whenever it should be required. The Selection of the Paper, N^o 3, from the rest of the Papers transmitted by the Ranny, appears to me in the same Light with the other Motions lately made, of imposing a personal Indignity on me, this being the Paper which is directly levelled at myself. I have already proposed to the Board, to conduct Enquiries of this Kind in Committee; it will answer the same Effect; and to insist on my being present, can only serve the Purpose of insulting me, and of rendering my Authority still weaker, and more contemptible in the Eyes of the People, than they have already done it.—I have already declared, that I will not submit my Conduct to your Judgment; I have already declared, that I regard you as Parties in my Accusation, and therefore unfit to be my Judges; and I now declare, that, on every Occasion in which you shall think proper to reduce me to such a Necessity, I will break up the Council. If you shall think proper to carry on any joint Proceedings, by an Authority of your own, I cannot prevent it; but I protest against it. I must further beg Leave to remark, a great Irregularity in the Question: The Ranny has desired that Roopnarain Chowdry and Bridjoo Kishore may be brought Face to Face before Council; and she says, it will then be seen if Bridjoo Kishore will deny his own Hand Writing: By this I should understand it to be her Intention, that all the Accounts should be shewn to Bridjoo Kishore, for his Acknowledgment: But the General has added, to a Request of the Ranny, a Proposition of his own, as the Proposition of the Ranny, but which is neither expressed or implied in her Request.

General Clavering—The Account, containing the several Sums alledged in it to have been given by Bridjoo Kishore to the Governor, Mr. Hastings, and to the other Gentlemen in Council, is, as I understand, that original Account which the Governor General demanded the other Day, and from which the English Account is a Translation. It appears to me absolutely necessary, for the Governor General's Honour, that this Account may be authenticated in the most exact and authentic Manner; and if it shall appear, as I hope it will, that the Account is a suppositious one, framed purposely to calumniate the Governor and the late Administration, I shall be the first to propose, that all the Persons who may be proved to have been the Authors of such a Forgery, may receive every Punishment the Law can inflict upon them.

Governor General—I am sorry to repeat again, that the General does not understand the Question I repeatedly put, in so many Forms, on Saturday. This cannot be the Account I demanded; the Papers I demanded were many; if this is amongst them, let it be produced; I have no Objection to it: But this is not the Question before the Board; the Question is, Whether Bridjoo Kishore and Roopnarain Chowdry shall be brought Face to Face, to authenticate the Accounts of the former.

Mr. Francis begs Leave to put a Question to the Board, before General Clavering's Question is resolved on. My Question is, Whether this Board can legally be dissolved or adjourned by the sole Authority of the President, against the Consent of a Majority of the Members present?

Mr. Francis—I think it cannot.

Mr. Barwell—It has ever been customary and usual; and I find no express Interdiction of the Usages that have prevailed, either in the Company's Instructions, or the Letter or Spirit of the Act of Parliament. The Power of assembling the Council, I conceive, exists in the Chair; the Power of breaking it up, of course, I understand, rests in the same Station. I cannot possibly suppose that any Cause, but such a personal one as may compel the Governor, through Necessity, will induce him to adjourn

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adjourn the Board; and, I think, when any such Cause does prevail, the Business and Interests to which our Attention should be directed, is departed from: The End proposed from our assembling not being likely to be answered, the Governor General will stand fully acquitted for adjourning the Board. I do not speak at all to the Powers under which the Members of this Board act; nor will I be led to pass any Opinion upon them. Whenever the Interests of the Public require my particular Attention, I shall communicate those Points to the Knowledge of the Governor General, who will take such Measures, with the Concurrence of his Council, as he may think the Object merits. Without the Governor General's Authority, in a public Call for my Attendance at the Board, it will be in my Option to partake, or not, in the Councils of the Three other Members. It is my Duty to communicate with them; but I shall deem all such Communications as irregular, and unwarranted; and shall therefore look upon them in a private Light, to be subsequently introduced in a more regular Form.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I think the Governor General may assemble the Council as often as he shall think proper; but that he must do it Twice a Week, or at the Requisition of a Majority of the Members. I do not apprehend the Dissolution of the Board to be in the Governor General solely: The Question of Adjournment should be first put; and, if carried, that Meeting is dissolved. For if the Authority of summoning and dissolving the Council was with the Governor General only, his Power would be absolute and despotic, and the Means of conveying Information to our Employers totally precluded.

General Clavering—I agree with Colonel Monson, for the Reasons he has so properly urged.

Governor General—I have already given my Opinion upon this Subject, in my Answer to the Question proposed by Mr. Francis, and in the Minutes of the Board in the other Department, of Yesterday; and repeat it now, that the Board have no Authority, unless summoned by myself, or when the Meetings of the Board are formally dissolved by me. Arguments drawn from the Practice of other Assemblies, cannot apply to this. In Instances in which other Assemblies are summoned for Business by any of their own Body, it is in consequence of some positive Law, or established Usage: No such Law or Usage has ever prevailed in this Government. A Majority of the Members of the Board have asserted a contrary Opinion; but I conceive it to be useless to collect Opinions on a Subject of this Kind. The Majority may continue to sit by their own Authority, as they did before the Opinions were collected: I will not sit with them, nor acknowledge their Proceedings to be legal. Once more, however, let me repeat the Proposition which I have already made, that any Examinations which have my Conduct for their Object, may be taken by a Committee of the Board. You may certainly obtain, by this Means, all the Satisfaction which you can receive in a Meeting which I cannot acknowledge to be lawful, and at which I cannot be present. If you have the Honour of your President at Heart, which you have repeatedly, and too repeatedly, declared, at a Time in which you are wounding it in the most essential Manner, you will acquiesce in this Proposition: If you reject it, the Court of Directors, and those to whom these Transactions will be made known, may judge of your Motives.

Mr. Francis—I think it very necessary that the Court of Directors should be informed, that no Member of this Board, to my Knowledge, has ever expressed a Wish that the Governor General should be required to give his personal Attendance at the Board, in any Case in which it would be personally disagreeable to himself to do so.

The General's Question being read again;

Mr. Francis agrees to it.

Mr. Barwell—As the Governor has Objections to Bridjoo Kishore and Roopnarain Chowdry being called before the Board, I think they ought not to be called. I see no particular Purpose that it will answer, as any Charges exhibited are in Writing, and the Party can reply to it in Writing. If it is merely for the Purpose of certifying a Paper, I think that Bridjoo Kishore may be called for to the Council House, and the Secretary go to him in the adjoining Room, to ask him the simple Question, Whether the Paper is authentic?

The Honourable Mr. Monson, } are for the Question.
General Clavering,

Governor General—I am against it. I think it my Duty to declare, that I dissolve the Meeting of this Board. If the Members continue to sit, I shall not acknowledge their Proceedings to be legal.

Governor General and Mr. Barwell withdrew.

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell.

This Declaration of the Governor's being contrary to the Resolution of the Board, expresses nothing but his single Opinion: And resolved, That it can have no Weight or Consequence whatsoever.

Resolved, That General Clavering be desired to take the Chair.

Ordered, Bridjoo Kishore to be sent for.

Ordered, That Kishen Cantoo Baboo and Kishen Churn Chatterjea, be sent for, to attend the Board immediately.

Mr.

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Mr. Chalmers, the Persian Translator, attending, Roopnarain Chowdry is called in, and questioned as follows:

Question. Have you got the Paper or Papers marked N° 3, which the Ranny mentions, in her Letter of the 10th Instant, to contain a particular and circumstantial Proof of the Justness of the Account sent in, accompanying the said Letter?

Answer. Yes.

Q. Deliver them?

A. I hope I shall be excused in delivering them; I am reduced to the Necessity. Bridjoo Kishore has oppressed me. (He produces a Number of Papers)

Q. Are these Papers, you deliver in, what the Ranny refers to, and calls N° 3?

A. They are.

Q. In which Paper is Mention made of the Governor, Mr. Hastings, having received (15,000 Rupees) Fifteen thousand Rupees?

A. (He shews the Leaf on which it is mentioned.)

Q. Where is the Leaf or Leaves containing an Account of (90,000 Rupees) Ninety thousand Rupees, said, in the Ranny's Letter, to be given to the Gentlemen in Council, and drawn for in Four Bills of Exchange on the House of Mootee Chund, in Favour of Loll Beharry?

A. (He produces them.)

Bridjoo Kishore, being called in, is questioned as follows.

Q. Do you acknowledge the Paper, which is now shewn to you, to be your Account? (being the Account before presented to Roopnarain)

A. The Persian Signature is not mine.

Q. Is it Part of the Account delivered in to the Ranny?

A. I did not give this Leaf; it appears to be a separate Account.

Q. Were the other Papers delivered in by you?

A. I will inspect them.

Ordered, That a Bramin be sent for, to swear him.

Roopnarain Chowdry is questioned as follows:

Q. Where is the Leaf or Leaves, containing an Account of 45,000 Rupees, alledged, in the Ranny's Account, to be given to the Gentlemen of Council by Bridjoo Kishore; being so much saved out of the Expences from Poolbundy, Dufterbunder, and Tanadar, &c.

A. That the Papers are at Burdwan.

Q. How do you know they are at Burdwan?

A. I am no new Servant of the Ranny's; I know the Papers are there.

Q. How can you prove that this Sum of Money was paid to the Gentlemen of Council?

A. From Bridjoo Kishore's own Account, in the Dufter of Burdwan.

Q. In what Dufter?

A. From the Accounts in Aumeen and Buxey Dufter.

Q. When did you see them there?

A. The Whole came into my Hands; I have seen them.

Q. In whose Custody are these Papers at present?

A. Ramdeb Roy and Gouree Naut, the Treasurers of those Dufters.

Q. Are Ramdeb Roy and Gouree Naut Servants of the Ranny?

A. They are the Servants of the Family.

The same Question repeated, regarding the Account containing a Sum of 5,000 Rupees, received by Cantoo Baboo, the Governor General's Banyan?

A. Here (pointing to it.)

The same Question repeated, about the 500 Rupees given to Kishen Churn Chatterjea?

A. This is it (shewing it.)

Q. If you was to write to Ram jeb Roy and Gouree Naut, to send down the Papers, would they?

A. Not unless I was to go myself.

Ordered, A Letter be written by the Setretary, immediately, to the Provincial Council of Burdwan, to apply to the House of Mootee Chund, a Merchant in Burdwan, to know whether he paid Four Bills of Exchange, in Favour of Loll Beharry, drawn by Bridjoo Kishore, of the following Dates and Amount.

The 21st of Bhadoon,	for	—	45,000 Rupees.
8th Cautick,	for	—	21,000 D°.
1st of Poos,	for	—	21,000 D°.
16th Cheyt,	for	—	10,000 D°.

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Agreed, That we write the following Letter to the Governor General.

Sir,

Agreeable to the Resolution passed this Day at the Board, to invest the Rajah of Burdwan, on Friday next, with a Khelaut, we request that you will order the usual Summons to be issued for that Day, in this Department.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

Kishen Cantoo Baboo, and Kishen Churn Chatterjea, having sent Answers to the Summons sent them, the following are the Translations :

Translation of a Bengal Note, received from Cantoo Baboo.

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Note, desiring my immediate Attendance on the Board.

The Governor has acquainted me that the Council is broke up, and that therefore there is no Occasion for my going; I must on that Account decline complying with your Orders.

Translation of a Bengal Note, received from Kishen Churn Chatterjea.

I have been honoured with the Receipt of your Note, and have represented the Substance of it to the Governor; who has informed me, that the Council is broke up, and that there is no Necessity therefore for my Attendance; I must decline, for this Reason, complying with your Orders.

Resolved, That we consider it as a very high Indignity offered to this Board, that a Banyan, who, as we are informed, holds a considerable Number of lucrative Farms from Government, should presume to refuse complying with an Order of the Board, requiring his Attendance.

Resolved, That we consider the Use which the Banyan, Cantoo Baboo, a Servant of the Governor's, has presumed to make of the Governor General's Name, in declaring, "that the Governor had told him the Council was broke up, and therefore no Occasion for him to obey the "Order," or to that Effect, is highly injurious to the Governor General's Character, as it supposes him to communicate with his Servant, and to abet and encourage him in a presumptuous and wilful Disobedience to the Orders of this Board.

Ordered, That the Secretary do prepare an Account of the different Farms, where situated, and the Annual Jummah of them, granted to Cantoo Baboo the Governor's Banyan, or Gouree Chun Nundee, his Brother, or his Son Lucknaut Nundee, at the Time or since the Settlement of the Committee of Circuit; that he will mention particularly whether he has relinquished any of them, the Reasons for it, and the Balances that remain due to Government from him at the Time of his relinquishing them; whether those Balances have yet been paid or written off; and an Account also of such Zemindaries as may have been granted to him since the Time of Mr. Hastings's Accession to the Government; and likewise another Account of such Salt Khallaries as have been farmed by him.

Roopnarain Chowdry being sworn, according to the Usage of his Religion, that he will answer truly, is questioned as follows :

Q. If that Leaf, containing the Sum of Fifteen thousand Rupees (Rupees 15,000) said to be given to the Governor, is the Paper that was delivered by Bridjoo Kishore to the Ranny of Burdwan ?

A. They were given me by Bridjoo Kishore's Mohrir, Diaram Burrall.

The same Question repeated to him regarding the Paper of (96,000 Rupees) Ninety-six thousand Rupees, that was said to be given to the Gentlemen of the Council.

A. They are contained in Four different Papers, and were given by Gopee, Relation to Diaram Burrall.

The same Question repeated to him, regarding the Five thousand Rupees (5,000 Rupees) said to be given to Cantoo Baboo, the Governor's Banyan, in which is included the (500 Rupees) Five hundred Rupees to Kishen Churn Chatterjea.

A. Diaram Burrall gave it me.

Q. Were these Presents employed by Bridjoo Kishore to deliver them to you, for the Ranny's Use ?

A. Bridjoo Kishore being dilatory in sending in the Kazedawn and Consummany Accounts, the Ranny complained to the Board : Bridjoo Kishore was in Consequence enjoined on this Head, and sent them to her by his Mohrir, Diaram Burrall, and his Relation, Gopee Burrall.

Ordered, That the Papers be again shewn to Bridjoo Kishore; and that he be told, that Roopnarain Chowdry has sworn, that he received them from Diaram Burrall his Mohirr, and Gopee his Brother, by an Order from him (Bridjoo Kishore).

The Board now desire to know whether those Papers were sent by you amongst your Accounts to the Ranny.

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Bridjoo Kishore being sworn, agreeable to the Usage of his Religion, answers as follows :
 Answer. It is one of these Papers which I sent to the Ranny, marked A.

This I did send, marked B.

This I did send, marked C.

This I did not send, D° D.

This I did send, D° E.

This I did send, D° F.

The following are Translations from the Accounts.

Translation of an Extract of a Daily Account Current, for the Bengal Year 1180.

To Bills drawn on the House of Mootee Chund, as follows;

F. To one drawn 21st of Baudoon, for	45,000
B. To D° 8th of Cautick	— 21,000
C. To D° 1st of Poos	— 20,000
A. To D° 21st of Cheyt	— 10,000
Rupees	96,000

Translation of an Extract of an Account Current, from the 8th of Byfack 1179, to the End of Affur, produced by Roopnarain Chowdry.

To Cash paid by Loll Beharry from the Consummany Money, Rupees — 15,000
 As the Gentlemen in Council are wanting to curtail the Rajah's Consummany Allowances, and as they did not receive any Thing upon his Succession to the Zemindary, it is ordered, That the above Sum should be paid to the Governor out of the Money allotted for that Purpose.

Extract of Ditto, Ditto, written on a separate Leaf.

To Cash paid Cantoo Babboo, for exerting himself in this Affair. Rupees — 5,000
 To D° D° Kishen Churn Chatterjea, Cantoo's Naib, on the same Account — — 500

Gopee Burrall, Mohrir, being called in, is sworn, and questioned as follows :

Q. Whose Hand-writing is this? (shewing him the Paper marked D.)

A. It is Diaram Burrall's?

Q. Whose Writing are these? (shewing him other Leaves)

A. Diaram Burrall's, and One signed by Bridjoo Kishore.

Q. Do you know this Hand-writing? (shewing the Paper marked F.)

A. The Son of a Mohrir, of the Consummany, in the same Station as Diaram Burrall, named Ram Churn Burrall.

Q. Is there any Signature to this? (shewing another Leaf)

A. No.

Q. Who wrote this? (shewing another Leaf in C)

A. The Son of Diaram Burrall, named Ramjoy.

Q. Is there any Signature to it?

A. No.

Q. Do you know this Hand-writing? (shewing the Paper marked A)

A. Diaram Burrall's Son, Ramjoy.

Bridjoo Kishore is questioned as follows :

Q. Do you know of any Sum of Money being paid as a Present to the Governor, or to any other Person for the Governor's Use?

A. How can I pretend to say whether any other Person gave Money? I gave him none.

Q. Whether the Sum of (15,000 Rupees) Fifteen thousand Rupees, that appears in this Paper by the following Title, signed by Loll Beharry, from the Consummany Money:—"As the Gentlemen in Council are wanting to lessen the Allowance made to the Rajah for his Consummany Charges, and as they did not receive any Thing upon Rajah Tage Chund's Succession to the Zemindary, it is ordered, That this Sum should be paid to the Governor out of the Money allotted for that Purpose?"

Q. Did Loll Beharry acquaint you that this Sum of Money (15,000 Rupees) was given for his Use?

A. He neither acquainted me, nor did I give him such Orders.

Q. Upon

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Q. Upon the 96,000 Rupees, which appear to have been drawn for upon the House of Mootee Chund, to whose Use, or to what Purpose, was the Money applied?

A. It is now Two Years ago, I cannot exactly remember, but I believe it was applied to pay off his Debts. If you chuse, I will examine my Accounts, and give you in a Report.
Ordered, That he give in a Report accordingly.

Q. Why did you not deliver in these Accounts with the other Accounts sent to the Ranny?

A. A particular Account of each Charge was delivered in to the Ranny at the same Time with the other Papers.

Q. Have you regularly received the Rajah's Salary and Allowances from the Company?

A. No particular Time was fixed for its being received.

Q. Have you received the whole Sum due in a Year?

A. Last Year and the Year before I received it all; but of this Year there are Four Months due.

Q. Have you the Account of the Disbursements of the Rajah's Household?

A. I have delivered already an Account of such of the Ranny's Affairs as were under my Management.

Q. Have you the Particulars of an Account, consisting of Eight Lacks of Rupees and upwards, set down to the Head of Durbar Charges, or not?

A. I have an Account of the Particulars of whatever Sums were expended during my Administration; there was not so much expended during the Time I had Charge.

Q. Have you delivered this Account to the Ranny?

A. I have sent all Accounts to the Ranny.

Q. Did you not keep Copies of the Accounts you delivered to the Ranny?

A. No, we never keep Copies; I have not any.

Q. What did you mean, when you said you would examine your Accounts and let us know the Particulars of them?

A. I meant I would recollect and find out, from what Memorandums I have, the Particulars.

Q. Could you now fetch these Memorandums?

A. I am not able now.

Q. Where can Loll Beharry be found? you said he was in Calcutta.

A. He lives nigh my House,

Diaram Burrall being called in, is sworn and questioned.

Q. Do you know this Hand-writing? (shewing the Paper marked D):

A. It is mine.

Q. By whose Order did you write it?

A. By the Order of Dewan Bridjoo Kishore Roy.

Q. Who wrote this? (shewing E).

A. I wrote it.

Q. By whose Order did you write it?

A. By the Order of Dewan Bridjoo Kishore Roy.

Q. Is Bridjoo Kishore's Signature affixed to those Leaves? (looking over them)

A. It is to Two.

Q. Whose Hand-writing is this? (B)

A. Mine.

Q. By whose Order did you write it?

A. By Order of Dewan Bridjoo Kishore:

Q. Did you write this? (shewing the Paper marked F).

A. My Brother's Son.

Q. By whose Order did he write them?

A. By the Order of Dewan Kishore Roy.

Q. Who wrote this? (Paper marked C).

A. I wrote it.

Q. By whose Order did you write it?

A. By the Order of Bridjoo Kishore Roy.

Question to Bridjoo Kishore, Whether this Paper (marked D) in the Hand-writing of Diaram Burrall, was written by his (Bridjoo Kishore's) Order.

A. I did not order him.

Question to Diaram Burrall.

Q. Did Bridjoo Kishore order you to write this Leaf?

A. He did.

Roopnarain Chowdry being asked, Whose Signature is to the Account N^o 4, accompanying the Ranny's Petition?

A. Mine.

Q. Whose

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Q. Whose is this? (shewing N° 3).

A. Mine.

Q. Whose is this? (shewing N° 2).

A. Mine.

Q. Whose is this? (shewing N° 5).

A. Mine.

Q. Whose is this? (shewing N° 6).

A. Mine.

Question to Bridjoo Kishore.

Q. Had you any Orders from the Ranny to disburse the Durbar Expences?

A. I was Master; I disbursed them according to the Custom of the Country.

Q. To whom did you make your Payments?

A. That will appear from the Accounts: I have written all the Names.

Q. Did you take Receipts from the Persons to whom you paid the Money?

A. Receipts are never taken for Things of that Nature.

Q. What have you done with Five thousand Gold Mohurs and One thousand Chequins, amounting to 84,500 Sicca Rupees, paid you by the Hands of Kishno Doulat Roy, one of the Dowry Servants?

A. Upon the Death of the Rajah, I came to Calcutta to obtain the Confirmation of the Zemindary; and as it was the Custom of the Country to expend large Sums on such Occasions, I then expended such Part of this Sum as was necessary to obtain it, as will appear by the Papers I have signed.

Q. In what Manner did you expend that Sum of Money?

A. A Part of it was given in Presents to the Gentlemen, according to the usual Customs of the Country. Part went to defray my own Expences, and the Wages to my Attendants. Some Part I gave to Mr. Coxe.

Q. Who were the Gentlemen to whom you gave Part of this Money?

A. To sundry Gentlemen small Nuzzars, according to Custom.

Q. How much did you give Mr. Coxe?

A. I do not exactly recollect the particular Sum, but I believe it was between Twenty-two and Twenty-three thousand Rupees; however, it will be known for certain by the Accounts.

Q. Who ordered you to give the Rajah your Master's Money to Mr. Coxe?

A. I gave it to him because he exerted himself very much. The Ranny ordered me to expend what I thought might be necessary for the Purpose of getting her Son confirmed.

Q. Have you any Order under the Ranny's Hand or Seal, for giving away the young Rajah's Money?

A. To be sure I must have had; it is now Five Years ago.

Q. Did you not return to Burdwan, from Calcutta, in a high Station given you by the Gentlemen of the Council?

A. Yes.

Q. Was you sent by the Ranny, from Burdwan, to procure the Station for yourself?

A. The Ranny sent me to get the young Rajah confirmed in his Zemindary.

Q. Did you give Mr. Graham the Sum of 15,200 Rupees from the Consumany Chest?

A. I was not Dewan then; Rajah Tillook Chund was alive.

Q. Did you give that Sum of Money to Mr. Graham, at any Time, or not?

A. Upon Mr. Graham's Arrival at Burdwan, I gave him a Sum of Money by way of Compliment: I do not recollect the exact Sum: I paid it him by Orders of Rajah Tillook Chund.

Q. Did you give Mockunderum Byack and Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keepers, any Orders to pay Mr. Graham a Sum of Money?

A. I did not give the First any Orders; he was a Servant of Mr. Graham's: but I desired the latter, and Attaram, by Orders of Rajah Tillook Chund, to pay Mr. Graham a Sum of Money, amounting either to 13 or 15,000 Rupees, as a Compliment: I do not recollect the particular Sum.

Q. Did you, since you have been Dewan, ever give Mr. Graham any Money through the Hands of Mockunderam Byack, Rammoo Podar, or any other Persons?

A. I never gave him any Money, either myself or through any other Person: I made him and his Family some Presents of Shawls and Cloths, to about the Value of Four or Five thousand Rupees.

Q. When did you see Cantoo Baboo, the Governor's Banyan, last?

A. I have not seen him these Fifteen or Sixteen Days.

Q. Have you received any Letter from Cantoo Baboo, lately?

A. No.

Loll Beharry being called in and sworn, is asked, Have you been employed in doing Business for Bridjoo Kishore at any Time?

A. Bridjoo Kishore was Dewan; it was my Duty to obey his Orders.

Q. Did you ever see Bridjoo Kishore's Account Consumany, as Dewan?

A. No.

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Q. Did you ever pay any Money for him?

A. No, I never did.

Q. Do you know the Hand-writing of this Paper (D)?

A. I do not know it.

Q. Do you know the Hand-writing of Diaram Burrall?

A. I cannot distinguish it from that of another.

Q. When did you see Kishen Churn Chatterjea?

A. I have not seen him these Two Years and a Half.

Ordered, That the Papers be returned (Copies of A to F).

Ordered, That the Secretary do prepare Copies of these Proceedings, and the several Papers belonging to them, to be delivered to the Company's Attorney, that he may lay them before Counsel for their Opinion how to proceed in recovering the Money that may be due to the Company; with the Copy of the Ranny's Letter of the 10th of March, and Inclosures.

Ordered, The Secretary do wait upon the Governor General, with the most respectful Compliments of the Board, and acquaint him of the Proceedings of the Board in his Absence.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 17th March 1775.

Read the following Letter from the Governor General.

To General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Philip Francis, Esquire.

Gentlemen,

I have had the Honour to receive your Letter of Yesterday's Date, containing your Request, That, agreeable to the Resolution passed on that Day at the Board, to invest the Rajah of Burdwan, on Friday next, with a Kellaut, I will order the usual Summons to be issued for that Day, in the Revenue Department.

My Resolution stands recorded, That I would not summon a Meeting of the Board, for the single Purpose of presenting the Rajah and his Servants with Kellauts.—I cannot depart from this Resolution; but if it be your Desire, or the Desire of any Member of the Board, that we shall assemble in Council as usual, on Friday next, for the Dispatch of such current Business as may require immediate Attention (which seems to be implied in your Letter) I will, on such Intimation being made to me, order the Secretary to issue the Summons accordingly.

Belvidere,

I am, &c.

Wednesday Evening.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Read the following Reply to the foregoing Letter.

To the Honourable Governor General.

Sir

We have this Morning received the Honour of your Letter, dated Yesterday Evening, informing us that you cannot depart from your Resolution, not to summon a Meeting of the Board, for the single Purpose of presenting the Rajah and his Servants with Kellauts.

In addition to that Motive for the Request which we had the Honour of submitting to you in our Letter of Tuesday Night, we now beg Leave to acquaint you, that we think it very necessary the Revenue Board should meet To-morrow, to issue immediate Orders for the Sale of the Company's Salt, now lying in the Contractors Golahs; otherwise the old Salt may be again mixed with the new, and the Company defrauded of their Revenue. There are also some other Points of Business now depending, which, as we apprehend, will require an immediate Determination of the Board.

We are, &c.

Calcutta,
the 16th March 1775.

(Signed)

J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
P. Francis.

The Board being accordingly assembled, the Letters of Cantoo Baboo and Kishen Churn Chatterjea, recorded the last Day, are read by the General's Desire.

General Clavering—Those Two Persons having refused to pay Obedience to an Order of this Board, I move, That they be immediately sent for.

Governor General—I desire the General will mention for what Purpose he proposes they should be sent for.

General Clavering—I conceive it to be a high Contempt and Indignity offered to this Board, for Two Persons, who are Subjects of this Government, one of whom, I perceive, is a Farmer to the Amount of several Lacks of Rupees, should dare to refuse Obedience to the lawful Orders of this Board: It is therefore to enquire of them, whether they did receive such Orders or not; that the Opinion of the Board may be taken, for the due Support of the Authority of this Government.

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Governor General—I inform the Board, that there is no Occasion to send for Cantoo Baboo and Kissen Chatterjea, for that Purpose; as I can give the Board the Information required by the General, without their Attendance: I know that they did receive the Summons, sent them by Mr. Sumner in the Name of the Board; and the Answers which were sent were shewn to me.—I forbid their Attendance.—I declare it as my Belief, that it is the Intention of the Board to proceed to Acts of Violence against my Servants; they know the Facts they wish to ascertain, and I call upon them to declare whether this be their Intention.

General Clavering—My Motion, as it is set forth, is to bring those Two Persons before the Board, to render an Account of the Reasons for their Disobedience to an immediate Command of the Board. The Board would then judge whether those Reasons are sufficient to excuse them acknowledging the Authority of this Government, represented by this Board.

Governor General—Again I call upon General Clavering to declare, whether his Intentions are to propose any corporal Punishment or Disgrace to my Servants, if they should appear before the Board: I have a Right to have that Assurance of their personal Safety.

General Clavering—The Governor General will be informed of this, when these Men appear at the Board.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—My Intentions, in calling upon the Persons commonly called Cantoo Baboo, the Banian of Mr. Hastings, and Kissen Churn Chatterjea, is to ascertain from them their having received the Orders sent by this Board for their Appearance, and the written Answers to them; and to support the Authority of this Government.

Mr. Francis—My Intentions are exactly the same as those expressed by Colonel Monson.

The Honourable Mr. Monson agrees to General Clavering's Motion.

Governor General—I object to the Motion. From the Terms of the Question, as it stands, and from the Answers given to mine, I think myself justified in my Belief, that it is the Intention of the Gentlemen, who have proposed and agreed to this Resolution, to offer the last Indignity which remained to me, in the Persons of my immediate and ancient Servants. I do not understand that the Order, which was sent by the Secretary in the Name of the Board, was a legal Warrant, or legally binding upon them; nor, under the Circumstances and Temper which have marked the late Proceedings of the Board, and the Acts of the Majority of the Council, can I consent that my Servants should give the Attendance required: And I call upon the Board, as we are summoned expressly for other Purposes, and not for this, that they suspend any Determination upon it, until the Board is complete. The Question has been brought by Surprise before the Board, and forces me to a Resolution, before I have duly weighed the Terms and Consequences of it. The Members who have agreed to this Motion, I suppose to have been well acquainted with the Intention of bringing it on, to have duly considered and concerted the Plan of their Proceedings upon it. It is brought upon me unawares. Had I been previously made acquainted with it, I should have coolly and temperately considered and formed my own Resolution; observing every Caution which my Duty to my Employers, and an exact Submission to the Laws of my Country, might require from me. This Privilege is denied me, and the Question most irregularly and unprecedentedly brought on, without such previous Intimation; although the Requisition made by the Three Members now present for a Meeting of the Board, was for the Purposes of presenting the Rajah and his Servants with Khelauts; of issuing Orders for the Sale of the Company's Salt, now lying in the Contractor's Golahs; and for other Points of Business now depending. Unless these Points are therefore first brought on and dispatched, the Proposition now made is as irregular as it is uncandid. Now, Gentlemen, do you persist in bringing on the Question now before us?

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I do not think the General's Motion for bringing Cantoo Baboo and Kissen Churn Chatterjea before the Board, either irregular or uncandid. It is regular, as arising from the Perusal of the Minutes of last Consultation; and candid, as it may give us an Opportunity of enquiring into the Conduct of the Governor General, in a Measure that at present appears to me irregular. I mean those Persons refusing Obedience to the Authority of this Board, under the Sanction of the Governor's Name.

Mr. Francis—I assent to Colonel Monson's Opinion, and beg Leave to add to it, That I think the supporting the due Authority of Government, in the Instance in Question, is a Point of Business now depending before the Board; and that, considering the Consequences which may attend our neglecting to enforce our legal Authority, and suffering it to be resisted and treated with Contempt, it is a Point of very important Business.

General Clavering—I cannot admit that the Motion I made, to bring Two Subjects of this State before the Board, for a declared Contempt of its Authority, was either uncandid or irregular. The Motion results from an Act of Disobedience in Two Subjects; and I conceive that it has never been the Practice of either this Government or any other, to permit the least Delay in establishing and maintaining its own Authority.—I call upon the Governor General to declare, whether the Summons was not issued in the usual Form? I call upon him to declare, whether Cantoo Baboo, his Banian, is not a Subject, and a very considerable Farmer of the Revenue? Let him declare if he is not so; but I trust this will appear by the Accounts the Board has ordered to be laid before them.

Governor General—I will not answer to the Questions demanded of me; reserving my Answers for a Time and Occasion on which they may be effectual: And as I observe a Determination of the Board to proceed to the last Extremities, I will not consent to their sitting longer as a Board; and I declare that I dissolve this Meeting.

Warren Hastings.

The Governor General withdraws.

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Resolved, That the Board is not dissolved.

Agreed, That General Clavering be requested to take the Chair.

The Roy Royan attends the Board.

Ordered, That the Secretary do immediately issue the usual Summons, to require the immediate Attendance of Cantoo Baboo and Kishen Chatterjea.

Ordered, That the Accountant General do attend this Board immediately.

General Clavering—Least any Misconstruction should be put upon the Resolutions the Board have entered into this Day, by Mr. Barwell's not being present, I beg it may be remarked, that the Summons of the Meeting was to attend at the usual Hour, which is at Ten o'Clock, and that it now only wants Five Minutes of Twelve.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—The late Act of Parliament, in express Words, directs, that in all Cases whatsoever, wherein any Difference of Opinion should arise upon any Question proposed in any Consultation, the Governor General and Council shall be bound and concluded by the Opinion and Decision of the major Part of those present. This alone, independent of the many Arguments which might be urged to corroborate it, seems to me conclusive, as to the Right of the Majority's continuing to sit as long as they may think proper, after being once duly assembled.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Board, That the Members thereof being duly assembled and met in Council, have a Right to continue and remain so assembled in Council, as long as the Majority of such Members shall think it expedient, for the Dispatch of public Business; and that they are not, nor shall be liable to any Adjournment, or to be adjourned at any Time hereafter, without the Consent of the major Part of the Members present for the Time being.

E X T R A C T of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 17th March 1775.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—From the Proceedings of the last Consultation, it appears, that Bridjoo Kishore, during his short Stay at Calcutta, in 1174, acknowledges to have dissipated the Sum of 84,500 Sicca Rupees in Nuzzers to the Gentlemen of the Council, in a Present to Mr. Coxe, and in his own Expences; that he procured for himself the Office of Dewan to the Rajah, contrary to the Intentions of the Ranny: In his Accounts, considerable Charges are made to several Persons: One, of the enormous Sum of 2,02,485 Rupees, to Mr. John Graham; another, of 30,425 Rupees, to Bobanny Churn Metre, Banyan to Mr. Graham; 5,500 to Cantoo Baboo, Banyan to Mr. Hastings; and 500 to Kishen Churn Chatterjea, Cantoo Baboo's Servant. From this Conduct it appears, that Bridjoo Kishore has been an unworthy and unthrifty Servant to the Rajah; disrespectful to the Ranny; and a Calumniator of the Servants of the Company. Unless it should hereafter be shewn, that the Sums debited the Gentlemen should have been received by them, I think him an improper Person to be employed by the Company, or to hold any Office of Confidence or Trust near the Rajah's Person, or in his Household.

I therefore move, That Bridjoo Kishore be entirely dismissed the Rajah's Service; and that the Ranny be permitted to appoint such Persons as she shall think proper, for the Education of the Rajah, her Son, and for the Management of his Household.

The Board agree to the Motion.

E X T R A C T of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 17th March 1775.

The Rajah of Burdwan attending the Board, agreeably to the Resolutions of last Council Day, he is invested with a Khelaut, and the following Articles, as per the accompanying List.

	Arcot Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
A Khelaut of Five Cloths	500	465 8 15
A Jegur and Serpeach, &c.	905	842 9 7
A Pair Pearl Ear Rings	800	744 13 4
An Elephant	—	2,500 — —
	Sicca Rupees	4,552 15 6

The Rajah presenting General Clavering, as President of the Board, with a Nuzzer, on his Arrival, of Nine Gold Mohurs, and Nine more on his receiving Khelaut;

Ordered, They be paid into the Treasury of the Khalsa.

The following Resolutions are communicated to the Maha Rajah:

That the Board have dismissed Bridjoo Kishore from all his Employments in the Rajah's Service, and that they have permitted the Ranny to name such Officers and Servants, as she pleases, for the Education of the young Rajah, and for the Management of his Household; recommending, however, Lolla Coshall Chund to her Favour, and Roopnarain Chowdry; and further, that the Presents will be sent by the Secretary, to be distributed to her and her Servants.

Ordered,

A P P E N D I X O.

Ordered, That the Secretary do fend a Translation of the foregoing Resolutions to the Ranny; and
Ordered, That he do also immediately wait on her with the Compliment, for herself and Attendants, as follows:

R A N N Y.				Arcot Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
A Pair of fine white Shauls	—	—	—	450 — —	419 2 — —
An Elephant	—	—	—	— — —	2,000 — — —
LOLLA COSHALL CHUND, Dewan.					
A Khelaut of Four Cloths	—	—	—	300 — —	279 5 — —
A Serpeach	—	—	—	400 — —	372 6 12 —
A Horfe	—	—	—	500 — —	465 8 5 —
ROOPNARAIN, Naib Dewan.					
A Khelaut of Four Cloths	—	—	—	225 — —	209 7 15 —
DOWLEE CHUND, Vackeel.					
A Khelaut of Four Cloths	—	—	—	150 — —	139 10 9 —
Naib Vackeel.					
A Khelaut of Three Cloths	—	—	—	100 — —	93 1 13 3
Five Shauls, for Five Vackeels	—	—	—	275 — —	256 — 10 —
Sundry Expences of making the Khelauts, Linings, &c. &c.	—	—	—	— — —	44 1 10 —
Amount of the Rajah's					4,278 11 13 3
Total Sicca Rupees					4,552 15 6 3
					8,831 11 — 2

Ordered, That the Secretary do apply for the Amount to the Khalsa Treasury.

EXTRACT of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 1st April 1775.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue,
Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

We have been honoured with your Commands, under Date the 9th Instant, to which due Obedience shall be paid. We have also received a Letter from your Secretary, dated the 14th Instant, directing us to apply to the House of Mootee Chund, at Burdwan, for Information regarding the Payment of Four Bills of Exchange, drawn by Bridjoo Kishore Roy, in Favour of Loll Beharry, at Calcutta. We have accordingly called upon the only Person at present on the Spot, who acts as Vackeel of Mootee Chund; but we have not been able to obtain from him any satisfactory Information on the Subject, as will appear from the Extract of our Proceedings, which we have the Honour to transmit you, inclosed. We therefore take the Liberty of referring you to Durmoo Dofs, in Calcutta, the only Person whom, it appears, is capable of giving the Information you have been pleased to require of us.

Burdwan,
18th March 1775.

We are,
(Signed) E. Stephenson,
J. Bathoe,
Alex. Higginson.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue, at Burdwan.

Consultation 16th March 1775.

Received the following Letter from the Secretary, to the Honourable Governor General and Council of Revenue.

To Mr. Edward Stephenson, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue, at Burdwan.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to desire you will apply to the House of Mootee Chund, a
SEL. COM. REP. XI. [1] Merchant

A P P E N D I X O.

Merchant in Burdwan, to know whether he paid Four Bills of Exchange in Favour of Loll Beharry, drawn by Bridjoo Kishore Roy, of the following Dates and Amounts ;

The 21st of Baudoon for 45,000 Rupees.

8th of Cautick — 21,000 Ditto.

1st of Poos — 20,000 Ditto.

16th of Cheyt — 10,000 Ditto.

Revenue Department.

Fort William,

14th March 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Rich^d Sumner,

Secy.

The Chief acquaints the Board, That, immediately on Receipt of the above Letter, he sent for the Vackeel of Mootee Chund, and questioned him regarding the Four Bills of Exchange therein mentioned ; but he declared himself unable to give any satisfactory Answer on the Subject, as the Gomastah, who kept all the Accounts of his Constituent, was at Cutwa ; but he said, He would instantly send for him, in order to procure the Information required.

Consultation, 18th March 1775.

The Vackeel of Mootee Chund is called before the Board, and asked, if the Gomastah is arrived whom he sent for to Cutwa, as mentioned in the Chief's Minute entered on our last Consultation ? and he replies, That he has sent a Person to his Principal, who resides near Cutwa, for the Information required of him, and he expects the Person will return To-night : He further adds, That the principal Agent, Durmooder Dofs, by whom is transacted all the Business of Mootee Chund, is at Calcutta.

The Chief acquaints the Board, That when he spoke to the Vackeel of Mootee Chund, regarding the Four Bills of Exchange, he told him, That he did not himself understand Nagraise ; that the Person of Gomastah, who kept the Accounts of the House, was at Cutwa : That on his (the Chief's) enjoining the Necessity of the Gomastah's Presence ; he replied, He would immediately send for him, and he would arrive in Two or Three Days.

The Vackeel of Mootee Chund is interrogated, as follows :

1st Question. Do you know whether or not the Four following Bills of Exchange (drawn by Bridjoo Kishore Roy in favour of Loll Beharry) were paid by your Constituent, or any of his Agents ?

One the 21st of Baudoon for 45,000 Rupees.

Ditto 8th of Cautick — 21,000 Ditto.

Ditto 1st of Poos — 20,000 Ditto.

Ditto 16th of Cheyt — 10,000 Ditto.

A. As I am not acquainted with the Circumstance I can give no Answer to the Question.

2d Q. As you are Vackeel to the House of Mootee Chund at Burdwan, how does it happen you are not acquainted what Bills are drawn upon it from Time to Time ?

A. When Durmoo Dofs is at Burdwan, all the Business of the House is managed by him in Nagraise ; and as I do not understand that Language, I am consequently unacquainted with the Transactions.

3d Q. As you are ignorant of the Circumstances, is there any Person belonging to Mootee Chund's House at Burdwan, who can give the Board any satisfactory Answer on the Subject in question ?

A. There is no one belonging to the House at Burdwan, except a Boy of about Ten Years old, who is learning the Nagree Language ; and who was left here by Durmoo Dofs.

4th Q. Is the Boy you mention capable of translating the Accounts, so as to give the Information wanted ?

A. I will ask him whether he is or not.

5th Q. If the Accounts are in your Possession, have you any Objection to permitting a Person who understands Nagraise to inspect and translate that Part of them, which can give us Information respecting the Bills drawn on Mootee Chund's House last Year ?

A. My Principal, as well as the Head Gomastah, are absent from Burdwan ; the House is a House of a Merchant, and I am only a Servant ; I therefore cannot take upon myself to give such Permission.

6th Q. Supposing that the Boy is capable, will you permit him to see the Books of the House, and furnish us with the Information required ?

A. I expect every Hour to receive an Answer from my Principal, when I will inform the Board if the Boy can be permitted to examine the Books.

The Board observe, That the Answers of Mootee Chund's Vackeel, to the Interrogations which have been put to him, are very unsatisfactory ; and that, as the Question proposed by the Supreme Council seems to require an early and very explicit Answer ; and as it appears, from the Tenor of the Vackeel's Replies, that it is from Durmoo Dofs, the principal Agent of Mootee Chund's House, that any satisfactory Information can be obtained ;

Agreed,

A P P E N D I X O.

Agreed, That we address the Honourable the Governor General and Council of Revenue, and enclose them our Proceedings on the Subject.

A true Extract.

(Signed) D. H. M'Dowall,
Secretary.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and Council of Revenue,
Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Gentlemen,

Since we had the Honour to address you on the 18th Instant, the Vackeel of Mootee Chund's House has attended the Chief, and reported the Arrival of the Mohurer, who kept the Accounts; and on being summoned to the Council, together with the Vackeel, he was interrogated as follows:

Question 1st. Does it appear in the Books of Mootee Chund, that a Bill of Exchange was paid, dated 21st Baudoon, for Rupees 45,000, drawn by Bridjoo Kishore, in Favour of Loll Beharry?

A. 1st. Not of the 21st Baudoon, but of the 17th, for that Sum.

Q. 2d. Ditto Ditto 8th Cautick, for Rupees 21,000?

A. 2d. There does not, neither does there appear an Entry of any Bill drawn in that Month.

Q. 3d. Ditto Ditto Ditto 1st Poos, for Rupees 20,000?

A. 3d. On the 2d Poos, not on the 1st.

Q. 4th. Ditto Ditto Ditto 16th Cheyt, for 10,000 Rupees?

A. 4th. None of the 16th Cheyt for Rupees 10,000, but One of the 21st for 10,400.

We are, &c.

(Signed) E. Stephenfon,
J. Bathoe,
Alex^r Higginson.

Burdwan,
20th March 1775.

Ordered, That the Secretary do enquire of the House of Mootee Chund, whether these Bills, drawn upon their House, were paid, and to whom.

EXTRACT of Revenue Consultations, Fort William, 7th April 1775.

The Secretary reports to the Board, That, in pursuance of their Directions, he applied to the House of Mootee Chund, for the Information they required, regarding the Bills of Exchange; who informed him, that he arrived only a few Months ago, and is not able to give any Information on this Head; all his Papers, with Kissen Chund the Gomastah, are gone to Moorshedabad, to enable him to settle their Accounts: Durmoo Dofs can most likely inform the Board, but he has been gone to Burdwan these Ten Days.

Ordered, That Mr. Sumner do repeat the Requisition to Mootee Chund; and acquaint him, that the Board expect he will procure them the Information they require as speedily as possible, as well from his Gomastah Kissen Chund, as his Book Keeper Durmoo Dofs, and will consider him as responsible for his own Accounts.

EXTRACT of Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue, Fort William, 12th May 1775.

Read the following Petition and Enclosures, from the Vackeel of the Rajah of Burdwan.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council of Revenue.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I beg Leave to inclose the following Papers, which are all the Accounts of Embezzlements which the Paisheer, Roopnarain Chowdry, has been hitherto able to make out from Bridjoo Kishore's Books, or rather Leaves. In order to bring the Burdwan Transactions under One Point of View, I have brought into these Accounts what I formerly delivered into Consultation on the 10th March last.

N^o 1. Durbar Expences in full, made by Bridjoo Kishore Roy, extracted from the Papers of the Accounts delivered by him of the Burdwan District, during the Management of the Affairs in his Hands, since the Bengal Year 1174 to the Month of Poos, Bengal Year 1181.

2. Durbar Expences unjustly made by Bridjoo Kishore Roy out of the Consummany, &c. Cash, from the Bengal Year 1174 to the Month of Poos 1181 following.

3. An Account Particulars of Money unjustly taken by Mr. Stuart, during the Time of his Residence at Burdwan, from the Month of Asfar 1175 to Jait of the Year 1180, Bengal Stile.

A P P E N D I X O.

4. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Mr. Becher, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, in Bengal Year 1175.
5. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Mr. James Alexander, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, in Bengal Year 1176.
6. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Mr. George Vansittart at Burdwan, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, in Bengal Year 1181.
7. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Mr. Fleetwood at Burdwan, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from Bengal Year 1178 to 1181 following.
8. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Colonel Sample, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from Bengal Year 1177 to 1179 following.
9. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Mr. Goodlad, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, in Bengal Year 1179.
10. An Account of Money and Jewels unjustly taken by Bobanny Churn Metre from the Ranny's own Cash, from Bengal Year 1174 to 1180 following.
11. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Callyperfaud Bose, Banyan to the Honourable Charles Stuart, Esquire, at Burdwan, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to 1181 following.
12. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Rambullub and Ramrutton, Tackoors, Mr. Alexander's Banyans, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, in Bengal Year 1176.
13. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Ramhorey Tackoor, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from Bengal Year 1179 to 1181 following.
14. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Coffinaut Baboo, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to 1181 following.
15. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Ram Churn Roy, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to 1181 following.
16. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Horey Kishno, Tackoor, Mr. Becher's Banyan, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, in Bengal Year 1175.
17. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Mockundram Bysack, Mr. Graham's Cash Keeper, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to 1178 following.
18. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Ramram Bose, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to 1176 following.
19. An Account of Money unjustly taken by Goopey Goopto, through the Means of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to 1179 following.
20. An Account of Remittances made by Bridjoo Kishore Roy, to Gourey Mullick and Laulbearey Roy, Vackeels at Calcutta, from Bengal Year 1175 to 1181 following.
21. An Account of Durbar Expences made at Burdwan, by Bridjoo Kishore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to 1181 following.
22. An Account of Durbar Charges, being the Savings from a Sum allowed for those of Poolbundy, Buxey Duffer, or Tannadars, &c. from the Bengal Year 1179 to 1181 following.
23. An Account of Salt Contract made by the Honourable Company with Bridjoo Kishore Roy, in the Name of Rajah Tage Chund, for the Quantity produced in Pergunnah Mundulgaut, &c. extracted from the Papers of the said Bridjoo Kishore Roy, of the Year 1179, Bengal Stile.

I am, with profound Respect,

Calcutta,

9th May 1775.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your dutiful Servant,

The Signature of Dowlee Chund,
Vackeel of Rajah Tage Chund.

L. S.

A P P E N D I X O.

N^o 1.

DURBAR EXPENCES in full, made by Bridjoo Kishore Roy; extracted from the Papers of the Accounts delivered by him, of the Burdwan District, during the Management of the Affairs in his Hands, since the Bengal Year 1174, to the Month of Poos, Bengal Year 1181.

Burdwan and Calcutta.

Durbar Expences, charged in his Account Current under this Head, in full	— — — —	8,10,771 13 6	
Durbar Expences made by Bridjoo Kishore Roy in the Month of Justey Ackerey, Year 1174, found out in his Papers charged under this Head, and not brought to his Account Current of the above Period at all	— — — —	18,725 — —	
Ditto Ditto, in the Month of Augun, but wrote in the Consummany Account in the Month of Poos, Year 1181, charged under this Head, but not brought to his Account Current, as above	— — — —	12,400 — —	
Ditto Ditto, found out in his Papers charged under this Head, which is included in his Account Current of the above Period, under the Head of Servants Wages	— — — —	50,050 — —	
Ditto Ditto, found out in his Papers charged under this Head, which is included in his Account Current of the above Period, under the Head of Charges General	— — — —	19,359 14 —	
			9,11,306 11 6
Distribution of the following Sums, which were really made under the Durbar Expences, which Bridjoo Kishore Roy has not brought to any of his Accounts, during the Management in his Hands; viz.			
Received out of Ranny's own Cash, as per Account of that Quarter, by Bobanny Churn Metre	— — — —	50,500 — —	
By Callyperfaud Bose	— — — —	40,000 — —	
Ditto out of Ejarah Monteseer, belonging to Rajah Tillook Chund's Mother, through the Hands of Ramhorry Chowdry, as per Account given him by Mr. Graham	— — — —	36,065 — —	
By Mr. Stuart	— — — —	90,728 — —	
By Callyperfaud Bose	— — — —	8,072 — —	
			1,34,865 — —
Received by Ditto, out of the Provincial Cash, through the Hands of Rammoo Podar and Dattaram Dutt, as per Account given by them, on Account of Batta	— — — —	23,383 — —	
Ditto, out of Provincial Cash ordered by Bridjoo Kishore Roy, through the Hands of Rammoo Podar, on Poolbundy Buxey Dufter, or from the Tannadars, &c. Expences	— — — —	45,000 — —	
			68,383 — —
	Sicca Rupees		12,05,054 11 6

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

(Signed by) Roopnarain Chowdry.

A P P E N D I X O.

N° 2.

DURBAR EXPENCES unjustly made by Bridjoo Kishore Roy, out of the Consum. manny, &c. Cash, paid to the following Persons, from Bengal Year 1174 to the Month of Poos, Bengal Year 1181, as follows :

Mr. John Graham, as per Account N° 1. delivered in Council on the 10th March 1775	—	—	—	2,02,485	—	—
Ditto, N° 2. D° D°	—	—	—	36,065	—	—
						2,38,550
The Honourable Mr. Stuart, as per Account inclosed, N° 3	—	—	—	—	—	2,17,684
Mr. Becher, ditto, N° 4	—	—	—	—	—	2,100
Mr. James Alexander, ditto, N° 5	—	—	—	—	—	31,000
Mr. Hastings, as per Account, N° 3, delivered in Council on the 10th March 1775	—	—	—	—	—	15,000
Mr. George Vanfittart, as per particular Account inclosed, N° 6	—	—	—	—	—	35,400
Mr. Mackdonald, in Bengal Year 1179, in the 30th Affin, through the Hands of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper	—	—	—	—	—	500
Mr. Fleetwood, as per particular Account inclosed, N° 7	—	—	—	—	—	23,450
Mr. Shott, in Bengal Year 1181, in the Month of Augun, through the Hands of Rammoo Podar, but wrote in Kazedau Account, in the Month of Poos	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Mr. Swain, in Bengal Year 1179, in the 20th Affar Ackeray, through the Hands of Rammoo Podar, by Callypersaud Bose	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Colonel Sample, as per Account inclosed, N° 8	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Mr. Samuel Lewis, in Bengal Year 1181, in 27 Srabon, through the Hands of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, by Ramloechon Mitre	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
Mr. Goodlad, as per particular Account inclosed, N° 9	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Bobanny Churn Metre, as per Account N° 5, delivered in Council on the 10th March 1775	—	—	—	30,425	—	—
Ditto, N° 10, inclosed this Day	—	—	—	50,500	—	—
						80,925
Callypersaud Bose, as per Account inclosed, N° 11	—	—	—	—	—	1,01,675
Rambullub and Ramrutton, Tackoors, Ditto, N° 12	—	—	—	—	—	15,713
Ramhorey, Tackoor, Ditto, N° 13	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Rajah Nobkissen, in Bengal Year 1176, from 26 to 31 Srabon, through the Hands of Gingaram Roy, in Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	4,556
Cassynaut Baboo, as per Account inclosed, N° 14	—	—	—	—	—	14,120
Cantoo Baboo, as per Account N° 4. delivered in Council on the 10th March 1775	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Kisno Chatterjea, ditto, N° 4, ditto, ditto	—	—	—	—	—	500
Ram Churn Roy, as per Account inclosed, N° 15	—	—	—	—	—	2,751 14
Horrey Kisno, Tackoor, ditto, N° 16	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
Ramroodro Mitre, in Bengal Year 1181, in 26 Affin, through the Hands of Rammoo Podar	—	—	—	—	—	500
Mockundram Byfack, as per Account inclosed, N° 17	—	—	—	—	—	1,500
Ram Ram Bose, ditto, ditto, N° 18	—	—	—	—	—	500
Goopey Goopto, ditto, ditto, N° 19	—	—	—	—	—	250
				Sicca Rupees	—	8,19,674 14

Account Remittance.

Remitted to Calcutta, as per particular Account inclosed, N° 20	—	—	—	2,81,524	14	6
Remitted to Moorshedabad, by a Bill drawn on the House of Mootee Chund, in 30 Affin, Year 1179	—	—	—	4,437	4	—

Expended at Burdwan.

As per Account inclosed, N° 21	—	—	54,417	11	—
As per particular Account inclosed, N° 22, the Total Sum of which has been delivered in to the Council, as per Paper N° 3, on the 10th of March 1775	—	—	45,000	—	—
				99,417	11
					3,85,379 13 6
				Sicca Rupees	—
					12,05,054 11 6

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

(Signed by) Roopnarain Chowdry.

THE

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Mr. Stuart, during the Time he was at Burdwan, from the Month of Affar, in Bengal Year 1180

1175. From 26 to 31 Affar. 16—19 Juftey.	Received by Mr. Stuart, through the Hands of Rummo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper	—	—	800	—
	D ^o D ^o , as above	—	—	10,000	—
6 to 10 Srabon.	D ^o D ^o	—	—	—	10,800
1177. Poos 29.	D ^o D ^o	—	—	—	1,000
	D ^o D ^o	—	—	25,000	—
	D ^o D ^o	—	—	1,000	—
1178. From 26 to 31 Bahar. 1179. 21—24 Srabon. Bhadur 31. At the End of 19 Affar.	D ^o D ^o , through the Hands of Rammo Pordar	—	—	—	26,000
	D ^o , through the Hands of Ezutulla Jemadar	—	—	400	1,000
	D ^o , — of Rammo Pordar	—	—	1,000	—
	D ^o D ^o	—	2,000	—	—
	D ^o D ^o	—	35,000	—	—
	D ^o D ^o	—	8,000	—	—
	D ^o D ^o	—	6,000	—	—
	D ^o D ^o	—	31,000	—	—
	D ^o D ^o	—	2,000	—	—
	D ^o D ^o	—	2,636	—	—
	D ^o D ^o	—	—	86,636	—
1180. Juftey.	D ^o D ^o	—	—	—	88,036
		—	—	—	120
		—	—	—	1,26,956
Received by Mr. Stuart, through the Means of Ramhorey Chowdry, from the Ezareh Montefur, belonging to the Mather of Rajah Telok Chund; viz.					
1177. Affin 1st. 28. Poos. Cheyte.	Received by Mr. Stuart	—	5,000	—	—
	D ^o	—	5,000	—	—
	D ^o	—	—	10,000	—
	D ^o	—	—	22,100	—
	D ^o	—	—	2,187	—
1178. Jaugun 17. D ^o .	D ^o	—	—	—	34,287
	D ^o	—	—	20,000	—
	D ^o	—	—	1,132	—
1179. Affin. Cartick. D ^o .	D ^o	—	—	—	21,132
	D ^o	—	—	15,000	—
	D ^o	—	—	20,000	—
	D ^o	—	—	309	—
		—	—	35,309	—
		—	—	—	90,728
		—	—	—	2,17,684
		—	—	—	Sicca Rupees

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

A P P E N D I X O.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Mr. Becher, through the Hands of Brigee Kiffore Roy, in Bengal Year 1175.

1175.	Received by Mr. Becher, through the Hands of Rammoo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper	—	—	1,000	—
From 1st to 20 Afsar.	Ditto by Ditto, from Kaufdan	—	—	1,000	—
31.					
Bhaudun 2d.	Ditto by Ditto, Ditto	—	—	—	2,000
					100
					2,100
					Sicca Rupees.

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

THE PARTICULARS of Money unjustly taken by Mr. James Alexander, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, in Bengal Year 1176.

1176.	Received by Mr. Ja' Alexander, through the Hands of Rammoo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper	—	—	1,000	—
From 26 to 32 Afsar.	Ditto by Ditto, from Kavudawn, through the Hands of Brigee Kiffore	—	—	5,000	—
Srabon 20.	Ditto by Ditto, from Ditto, as above	—	—	25,000	—
Cartick 8.					
					31,000
					Sicca Rupees

(Signed) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

THE PARTICULARS of Money unjustly taken by Mr. George Vanfittart, at Burdwan, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, in Bengal Year 1181.

1181.	Received by Mr. Vanfittart, through the Hands of Rummoo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper, at different Times; viz.				
Bhader 5th.	Ready Money	—	—	—	15,000
Afsin 19.	By a Bill of Exchange remitted in Calcutta, drawn on the House of Moolteehund	—	—	10,000	—
	Ready Money	—	—	5,000	—
					15,000

Augun 3d.

Ditto

Ditto wrote in the Conf...

A P P E N D I X O.

Augun 3d.	Ditto	5,000	—
	Ditto, wrote in the Confumany's Account, in the Month of Poos	400	—
		5,400	—
	Sicca Rupees	35,400	—

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

Calcutta,
9th May 1776.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Mr. Fleetwood, at Burdwan, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, from Bengal Year 1178 to the Bengal Year 1181.

1178. Faugun 26. From 26 to 30 Cheyte.	Received by Mr. Fleetwood, through the Hands of Rammoo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper	6,000	—
	Ditto by Ditto, as above	6,000	—
1179. Afiar 19. Bhauder 2d.	Ditto by Ditto, as above	2,400	—
	Ditto by Ditto	1,000	—
1180. Bhauder 31. Augun 29. Cheyte 21.	Ditto by Ditto	3,000	—
	Ditto by Ditto	3,550	—
	Ditto by Ditto	1,000	—
1181. Afiin 26.	Ditto by Ditto	7,550	—
		500	—
	Sicca Rupees	23,450	—

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

Calcutta,
9th May 1776.

A P P E N D I X O.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Colonel Sample, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, from Bengal Year 1177 to Bengal Year 1179.

1177. From 26 to 31 Bhauder.	Received by Colonel Sample, through the Hands of Rammoo Pordar, Provincial Cath Keeper	—	—	1,000	—
1178. 26 to 32.	Ditto by Ditto, as above	—	—	1,000	—
1179. Bhauder 2.	Ditto by Ditto	—	—	1,000	—
				Sicca Rupees	—
					3,000 — —

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Mr. Goodlad, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, in Bengal Year 1179.

1179. Maug 29th.	Received by Mr. Goodlad, through the Hands of Brigee Kiffore Roy, which Amount were borrowed by him from Ram Churn Roy	—	—	5,000	—
	Ditto by Ditto, on a Bill of Exchange sent to him, drawn on the House of Mootechund	—	—	5,000	—
				Sicca Rupees	—
					10,000 — —

Calcutta,
9th May 1776.

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money, Jewels, &c. unjustly taken by Bobanychurn Mitter, from the Ranny's own Cath. as per Account.

1174. Maug 28.	Received by Bobanychurn Mitter, in Specie, through the Hands of Ramhorey Chowdry	—	—	1,500	—
1175. From 28th Affin to 5th Catic.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	—	1,100
At the End of 18 Jufy.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	—	500
1176. Poos 24.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	—	1,600
1179. Affin 6.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	—	2,000
Faugun 16.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	—	2,000
Year 1180.	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Norohorey Doorwan	—	—	—	3,000
In the Month of Affin.	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Chufurfing Doorwan	—	—	—	2,000
Maug.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	—	1,000
					3,000
					6,000
					14,100
Received by Bobanychurn Mitter, in Jewels, &c. through the Hands of Copy Gofe, from the Topfah Caunah.					
1	Induftan Pallankeen, valued at	—	—	—	515 10
1	Ivory Ink Stand, D°	—	—	—	23 14
					539 8
Ditto by Ditto, through the Hands of Norohorey Doorwan.					
2 Strings of Pearls, with Diamonds and Rubies; viz.					
1	String, valued	—	—	—	11,400
1	D°, D°	—	—	—	11,650
					23,050
1	Gold Doogdoogee, fet with Diamonds and Rubies, hanging with Gold Chains, valued	—	—	—	2,235
1	Pair Gold Poinchy, fet with Diamonds and Rubies, valued	—	—	—	887 8
1	D° Gargone, fet with Diamonds, valued	—	—	—	3,500
1	D° Gold Denry, or Ear Ring, fet with Diamonds, &c. valued	—	—	—	2,000
1	Gold Dawney, fet with Diamonds, &c. valued	—	—	—	600
1	D° Bennah, as above	—	—	—	327
1	Pair Gold Congone, — Sa Wt 25	—	—	—	375
1	D° Roffon Coffah, — D° 20	—	—	—	300
1	Gold Ballah, — D° 40	—	—	—	600
1	Gold Abcorah, and Surpofed, 25	—	—	—	375
1	Silver Battah, — Sa Wt 95	—	—	—	95
1	D° Abcorah, — D° 30	—	—	—	30
4	Prs Shauls, valued	—	—	—	775
3	Shauls, &c. Rajoy, through the Hands of Chourfing Doorwan, valued	—	—	—	711
					36,400
					50,500
					Sicca Rupees

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.
(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

A P P E N D I X O.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Collyperfaud Bose, Banian to the Honourable Charles Stuart, Esq; at Burdwan, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to Bengal Year 1181.

1175. From 16 to 19 July.	Received by Collyperfaud Bose, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper	—	—	1,000 —
1176. 26 to 31st Bhadur. Affin 21. 21 to 25 Fagun.	Ditto, by Ditto, as above	—	—	800 —
	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	1,000 —
	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	500 —
1177. Affin 6.	Ditto, by Ditto, through the Hands of Ramroodro Roy, from the Provincial Cash	—	—	600 —
	Ditto, by Ditto, Ditto	—	—	400 —
		—	—	1,000 —
Poos 29. From 16 to 20 Mang.	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, and Govindram Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper	—	—	5,000 —
	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	3,000 —	—
	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Bobaney Bose	—	200 —	—
	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Govindon Gofe	—	200 —	—
		—	—	3,400 —
1178. From 26 to 30 Affin. 1 to 5 Cartic. D°. D°.	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper	—	—	3,000 —
	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	1,000 —	—
	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Govindran Gofe	—	200 —	—
	Ditto, through the Hands of Bobaney Bose	—	200 —	—
Cheyte 26.	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Goverdon Gofe	—	—	1,400 —
		—	—	100 —
1179. From 1 to 24 Srabon. Bhauder 31. Affin 30.	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Monohur Gofe	—	—	200 —
	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar	—	—	2,000 —
	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	3,000 —	—
	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Bobaney Bose	—	200 —	—
	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Goverdon Gofe	—	100 —	—
		—	—	3,300 —

Augun 30th.
Bylaack 15th.

Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar.

SEL.

O A P P E N D I X O.

Augun 30th.
Bylaack 5th.

At the End of 19 Affar.
Affar 22.

Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Rammoond Pordar	1,000
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	1,000
D ^o , D ^o , through the Hands of Bobaney Bofe	200
Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Goverdon Gofe	100
Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Murohar Gofe	100
	1,400
Ditto, through the Hands of Rammoond Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper	
Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Goverdon Gofe	5,020
	100
	5,120

33,020
30,220
10,000
1,000

Received by Collyperfaud Bofe, through the Means of Ramhoney Chowdry, from the Ezaret Montefur, belonging to the Mother of Rajah Teluk Chund, from Bengal Year 1177 to the Bengal Year 1179.

1177.
Affin 1st.
28.

Cheyte.
D^o.

1178.
Cheyte.

1179.
Augun.
Cheyte.

Received by Collyperfaud Bofe, this Day	1,000
Ditto Ditto, Ditto	1,000
	2,000
Ditto Ditto	1,000
Ditto Ditto	998
	1,998
Ditto Ditto	3,998
	1,851
Ditto Ditto	1,167
Ditto Ditto	1,056
	2,223
Carried over	

5,072
38,292

38,292 —
40,000 —
23,383 —
1,01,675 —

Brought over
Received by Collyperfaud Bofe, from the Rannee's own Cash, from Bengal Year 1175 to the Bengal Year 1179
Ditto by Ditto, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, Account Batta, on the 18th Augun, in the Year 1179
Sicca Rupees

The Particulars of the above 4,000 Rupees; viz.

1177.
Maug 19th.

1179.
Affar 14th.
Bhauder 3d.
8.
11.

Received by Collyperfaud Bofe, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, from the Buxy Dufier
Ditto by Ditto, through the Hands of Goverdon Gofe, as above
3,978
30

Ditto by Ditto, through the Hands of Jaggernaut Gofe, 1 Surpetch, valued at
Ditto by Ditto, through the Hands of Kifno Doolol Roy and Jaggernaut Pordar, in Specie
Ditto by Ditto, through the Hands of Brigee Kiffere Roy
Ditto by Ditto, through the Hands of Kifno Doolol Roy and Jaggernaut Pordar
5,000
15,000
10,000
30,000
Sicca Rupees

1179, Bhauder 18. Received by Collyperfaud Bofe, through the Hands of Kifno Doolaul Roy, 1 Pair Gold Caugose, Value unknown.

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

(signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

NO. 1000

Received by Rambollob and Ramretton, Tackoors, through the Hands of Brigee Kiffore Roy	—	—	—	2,000
Ditto by Ditto, on a Bill of Exchange remitted them by Brigee Kiffore Roy, drawn on the House of Mootchund, of Calcutta	—	—	—	5,000
Ditto Ditto, through the Hands of Brigee Kiffore Roy	—	—	—	2,000
Ditto Ditto, Ditto	—	—	—	1,000
Ditto Ditto, from the Kaufdan, Gold Mohurs 352, at 14 Sicca Rupees per Mohur	—	—	—	4,928
Ditto Ditto, through the Hands of Brigee Kiffore Roy	—	—	—	575
Ditto Ditto, Ditto	—	—	—	210
				15,713
			Sicca Rupees	

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

Received by Ramhorey, Tackoor, the Amount remitted by Brigee Kiffore Roy, in Specie	—	—	—	500 —
Ditto by Ditto, as above	—	—	—	500 —
			Sicca Rupees	<u>1,000 —</u>

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Cossynaut Baboo, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to Bengal Year 1181.

1175. From 1st to 3th Srabon.	Received by Cossynaut Baboo, the Amount remitted him by Brigee Kiffore Roy, in Specie	—	—	1,000 —
1176. From 26th to 31st Srabon.	Ditto by Ditto, on a Bill remitted by Brigee Kiffore Roy, drawn on the House of Mootee Chund, of Calcutta	—	—	—
From 21st to 25 Cartic.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	2,000 —	—
From 21 to 25 Jaugun.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	2,000 —	—
	Ditto, —	Ready Money	6,000 —	—
			120 —	—
1179. Affin 14.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	6,120 —
Cartic 30th.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	1,000 —	—
1181. Affin 25.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	1,000 —	—
	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	—
				Sicca Rupees
				2,000 —
				1,000 —
				14,120 —

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Ramchurn Roy, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to Bengal Year 1180.

1175. From 6 to 10 Maug.	Received by Ramchurn Roy, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, to be paid the Farm Rent	—	—	170 —
1176. From 26 to 29 Affar.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	500 —
1178. From 26 to 30 Cheyte.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	30 —
1179. Faugun 15th.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	—
Bylaek 17.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Kinnopraun Mitter, as above	—	—	470 —
			—	500 —
1180. Maug 13.	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, as above	—	—	—
At the End of 20 Affar.	D ^o , D ^o , D ^o	—	—	81 14 —
			—	1,000 —
				Sicca R.
				1,081 14 —
				2,751 14 —

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

A P P E N D I X O.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Horey Kifno, Tackoor, Mr. Becher's Banian, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, in Bengal Year 1175.

1175. From 16 to 20 Affar. Srabon 2.	Received by Horey Kifno, Tackoor, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper	—	—	1,000
	Ditto Ditto, through the Hands of Gourey Mullick, Vakeel, being the Amount remitted from the Kaufdan to Calcutta	—	—	1,000
			Sicca Rupees	2,000

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Mokundram Byfack, Mr. Graham's Cash Keeper, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175, to the Bengal Year 1178.

1175. From 6 to 10th Maug.	Received by Mokundram Byfack, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper	—	—	100
1176. From 21 to 25 Affin. From 26 to 30 Cartech. From 1st to 5 Poos. From 6 to 10, the End of Affar.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto Ditto, Ditto, Ditto Ditto, Ditto, Ditto Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	— — — —	100 100 100 100	400
1178. From 26 to 30 Cheyte.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	—	—	1,000
			Sicca Rupees	1,500

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Ramram Bose, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to the Bengal Year 1176.

1175. From 11 to 15 Cartick. From 26 to 30 Bhandar.	Received by Ramram Bose, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	— — —	100 200
1176. From 22d to 25 Maug.	Ditto, Ditto, through the Hands of Kifno Praun Mitter	— — —	300 200 500
		Sicca Rupees	

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

A P P E N D I X O.

THE PARTICULARS of the Money unjustly taken by Goopey Goopto, through the Means of Brigee Kiffore Roy, from Bengal Year 1155 to Bengal Year 1179.

1175. From 1st to 5th Cheyte.	Received by Goopey Goopto, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper	— — —	50
1176. From 1st to 5th Faugun.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	— — —	50
1177. From 6th to 10 Cheyte.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	— — —	50
1178. From 1st to 5th Cartic.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	— — —	50
1179. After 30th.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	— — —	50 250
		Sicca Rupees	

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

THE PARTICULARS of the Account of Remittance made by Brigee Kiffore Roy to Comm. M. ...

A P P E N D I X O.

1099

1175.	Remitted to Goury Mullick, in Specie, out of the Confummany's Cash	2,025	13,779
From 11 to 25 Affar.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	600	
From 1st to 5th Cartic.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	600	
From 21st to 25th Mang.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	10,000	
From 6th to 10th Cheyte.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	554	
From 16 to 19 July.			
Poos 17th.	Ditto, Ditto, out of Kaufdan	10,000	
At the End of 16 Affar.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	15,000	25,000
1176.	Ditto, Ditto, out of Confummany	7,000	
From 21 to 25 Srahon.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	10,000	
From 6th to 10th Affin.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	1,437	
From 21 to 25 Faugun.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	11,437	
From 16 to 20 Cartic.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	500	
From D° 21 to 25.	Ditto, Ditto, by a Bill drawn on the House of Mootchund	29	
From 11th to 15 Augun.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	4,000	
From 6 to 10 Poos.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	4,029	
From D° 16 to 20.	Ditto, Ditto, in Specie	1,350	
From 1st to 5th Faugun.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	94	
From 1st to 5th, End of Affar.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	32	
From 16 to 17, End of Srahon.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	27	
Affin 2d.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	3,118	8
Faugun 1st.	Ditto, Ditto, out of Kaufdan Golo Chickeens 1,033, at 4 Rs. 8 As. each	4,738	
Cheyte 4.	Ditto, Ditto, by a Bill drawn on the House of Mootchund	50,000	
July 20th.	Ditto, D°, in Specie	4,000	
	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	4,000	
1177.	Ditto, Ditto, out of Confummany	4,000	
From 1st to 5 Cartic.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	28	
From 6 to 10 Poos.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto	1,000	
From D° 16 to 20.	Ditto, Ditto, Gold Mohurs 100, or	1,028	
From 21 to 25 Mang.	Ditto, Ditto, in Specie	1,365	5
From 20 to 30 Faugun.		303	
	Carried over		
		6,693	5
		1,35,798	5
			38,779
			90,326
			27,587
			62,738

A P P E N D I X O.

1178.	From 21 to 25 Bhauder.	Remitted to Gourey Mullick, by a Bill of Exchange drawn on the House of Noyan Doy	Brought over	2,35,798 5
	From 21 to 25 Affin.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, in Specie		2,000
	From 16 to 20 Poos.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		200
	From 26 to 30 Phaangun.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		1,286
	From 26 to 30 Choire.	Ditto, Ditto, by a Bill on the House of Moolechund		220
	From 26 to 30 Byfac.	Ditto, Ditto, in Specie		2,000
	From 1 to 13, End of Affar.	Ditto, Ditto, by a Bill on the House of Noganday		500
				1,000
				7,200
1179.	From 11 to 13 Srabon.	Ditto to Laulbearay Vakeel, in Specie		950
	Affin 14.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		627
	Cartic 30th.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		2,274
	Poos 1st.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		500
	Cheyte 5th.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		275
	From 8 Byfac to 1st Affar.	Received by Brigee Kiffore Roy, at his coming down to Calcutta		18,980 9 6
	At the End of 22 Affar.	Remitted to Laulbearay Vakeel, in Specie		500
				24,106 9 6
1180.	Bhauder 21.	Ditto to Ditto, by a Bill on the House of Moolechund		45,000
	Affen 2.	Ditto, Ditto, in Specie		997
	Cartic 8.	Ditto, Ditto, by a Bill on the House of Moolechund		21,000
	Poos 1st.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		20,000
	3d.	Ditto, Ditto, in Specie		350
	Faugun 30th.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		20,350
	Cheyte 18th.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		19
	21st.	Ditto, Ditto, by a Bill on the House of Moolechund		159
	28th.	Ditto, Ditto, in Specie		10,400
	31st.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		25
				100
	At the End of 20 Affar.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		10,684
				600
				98,650
1181.	Srabon 16.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		4,793
	D°.	Ditto, Ditto, by a Bill on the House of Moolechund		10,000
				500
	Bhauder 16.			4,293
	Affin 25.	Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		430
	D° 31.	Ditto, Ditto, in Specie		547
		Ditto, Ditto, Ditto		977
				15,770
				2,81,524 14 6
				Sicca Rupees

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

Calcutta,
the 9th May 1775.

A P P E N D I X O.

THE PARTICULARS of the Durbar Expenses, made at Burdwan by Brigee Kiffore Roy, from Bengal Year 1175 to the Bengal Year 1181.

1175. From 16 to 20 Affar. From 26 to 31 Bhauder. 21 — 25 Maug. From 16 to 19, End of July. Ditto.	Received by Brigee Kiffore Roy, through the Hands of Rammoo Pordar, Provincial Cash Keeper, for the Burdwan Durbar Expenses, and charged in the Confunmany Account Do by Do, as above Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	600 — 50 — 100 — 6,791 11 50 — 6,841 11	7,591 11
1176. From 6 to 18 Affar. From 26 D° to 32. 26 — 29 Faugun. 26 — 31 Byfaac.	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	3,776 — 750 — 4,526 — 100 — 200 —	4,826
1177. From 26 to 31 Bhauder. 26 to 29 Faugun.	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	1,000 — 100 —	1,100
1178. From 26 to 30 Cheyte.	Ditto Ditto	1,000 —	1,000
1179. From 21 to 24 Srabon. Bhauder 21st. Affin 15th. At the End of Affar.	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	150 — 350 — 1,000 — 6,000 —	7,500
1180. Bhauder 31st. Affin 8.	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	2,500 — 5,000 — 200 —	20,200
From 23 to 25 Cartica. Augin 29. Maug 12th.	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	5,200 — 2,500 — 2,500 — 7,500 —	
1181. Affin 26. 31st. Poos.	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	4,000 — 200 — 4,200 — 8,000 —	12,200 54,417 11

N. B. It is incumbent upon Brigee Kiffore Roy to relate in what Manner the above Sums have been disbursed.

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

PARTICULARS of the Durbar Expences made at Burdwan, for so much saved out of the Expences from the Poolbundy, Buxey, Dufier, or Tannadars, &c. since Bengal Year 1179, to Bengal Year 1181.

1179.	Received by Collyperfaud Bose, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar			300	
Srabon 9.	Ditto by D ^o , through the Hands of Ramdeb Roy Buxey, and Lucky Cantro Bose			1,893	
25th.	Ditto by Ditto, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar			2,081	
Bhauder 4.	Ditto by D ^o , through the Hands of Ramdeb Roy and Lucky Cantro Bose		2,000		
Augun 6.	Ditto by Ditto, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar		2,081		
18.	Ditto by Ditto, d ^o of Ramdeb Roy		600		
28.	Ditto by D ^o , d ^o of Ramdeb Roy and Lucky Cantro Bose			4,681	
Pos 7.	Ditto by D ^o , d ^o of Rammo Pordar		150	200	
Maug 4.	Ditto by D ^o , d ^o of D ^o		1,000		
20.	Ditto by D ^o , through the Hands of Ramdeb Buxey, and Lucky Cantro Bose			1,150	
Byfaak 25.	Ditto by Ditto, d ^o			3,181	
June 22.				1,144	
					14,630
1179.	Received by Brigee Kifore Roy, through the Hands of Ramdeb Roy Buxey		500		
Srabon 29.	D ^o by D ^o , through the Hands of Rammo Pordar		1,000		
Augun 20th.	Ditto by D ^o , ditto Ditto		1,000		
Pos 21st.	D ^o by D ^o , d ^o Ramdeb Roy Buxey		200		
Maug 12th.	Ditto by D ^o , d ^o Ditto		100		
22d.	Ditto by D ^o , d ^o Ditto		50		
Faugun 11.	Ditto by D ^o , d ^o D ^o		160		
Cheyte 13.	Ditto by D ^o , d ^o D ^o		60		
				3,070	
1180.	Ditto by D ^o , d ^o D ^o			1,000	
Maug 28th.	Ditto by D ^o , d ^o D ^o			1,000	
1181.					
Augun 25.					5,070
					19,700
Received out of Provincial Cash, ordered by Brigee Kifore Roy, through the Hands of Rammo Pordar, on Poolbunde Account, the Particulars of which Brigee Kifore must be accountable for.					
In Year 1180. July 15.	Received by Kifao Perfaud Muckergia				10,000
Asar 2.	D ^o by D ^o				12,000
Srabon 2.	D ^o by D ^o				3,098
1181. Asin 15.	D ^o by D ^o				201
					25,300
					45,000
					Sicca Rupees

Calcutta.
9th May 1775.

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN CHOWDRY.

MEMORANDUM of the Salt Contract made by the Honourable Company with Brigee Kiffore Roy, in the Name of Rajah Tage Chund, for whatever Salt shall be produced in the Pargunnah Mundlegaut, &c. Extracted from the Papers of Brigee Kiffore Roy, in the Year 1179.

Received by Brigee Kiffore Roy, from the Company, as an Advance for Salt	—	—	—
			1,20,000

Deduct the Amount of Salt delivered to the Company in Part, from the Produce of Mundlegant, &c. viz.

Salt delivered to the Company, of 82 S^a Weight, Maunds 1,30,000, at 66 R^s 2 A^s 1½ P. per q^d M^{ds} — — 85,972 8 —

Charges Merchandize.

Wage in the Golahs, on M ^{ds}	1,30,000, at 5 M ^{ds} per 100 M ^{ds} , amounts to M ^{ds} 6,500,	—	—	—
at 66 2 1/2 per 8 M ^{ds}	—	—	—	4,298 11
Cooley Hire on the above, from Mundlegaut to Bundah Amlah	—	—	—	6,042 8

Deduct for Short Weight, on the Delivery at Amlah, &c. 1,950 M^{ds} , at 50 R^s per $\frac{1}{2}$ M^{ds} — 975 — —

Balance due to the Company

N. B. Sold by Brigee Kiffore Roy to Ram Poramanick, &c: in full of the above Produce of Mundlegaut, &c. being the Amount of what has not been delivered to the Company of 82 St Weight, 14,023 M^{ds} 33 S^r, at 166. 8. per ^o M^{ds} Sica R^s 23,349 — —

Salt Contract made by Brigee Kiffure Roy with the Honourable Company, given in Writing, for 1,50,000 M^{ds}, at 75 R^s per 2 M^{ds}, to be delivered in the Year 1180, amounted to Sicca Rupees — — — — —

Received by Brigee Kiffore Roy, from the Honourable Company, in Part of the above Contract
Deduct, advanced by Brigee Kiffore Roy to the Mollongees, from the above Receipt

Balance remaining in the Hands of Brige Kiffore Roy, from the above Receipt — —
Ditto remaining due from the Company. — —

N. B. Salt produced from the above Contract, as per Cool	—	—	—	96,067	4	—
Balance due to the Company, to complete the above Contract, reduced for want of an Advance of Money in both Parties	—	—	—	53,932	36	—

Salt Contract made by Brigee Kiffore Roy with the Honourable Company, given in Writing, for 1,50,000 Maunds, at 75 per 100 Maunds, to be delivered in Year 1181, amounted to Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	—
Received by Brigee Kiffore Roy, to the 5th Augun, as Advance in Part of the above	—	—	—	—

Balance due from the Company

Advanced by Brigea Kiffore Roy to Mollongees, in Part of the above Receipt

Balance remaining due from Brigee Kiffore Roy, from the above Receipt.

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

(Signed by) ROOPNARAIN. CHOWDRY.

A P P E N D I X . O .

PAPERS relating to the Examination of the Accounts delivered in by the Vackeel of the Ranny of Burdwan, made by the Provincial Council of Burdwan.

Copy of the Opinion of the Company's Counsel at Fort William, and of the Company's Solicitor, on the Subject.—Also,
Extracts from the *Advices* and Minutes of the Governor General and Council, on the same Subject.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 26th May 1775.

Extract of Letter from Governor General and Council in Bengal, to the Chief and Council of Burdwan.

Inclosed we transmit you sundry Accounts which have been delivered in by the Vackeel of the Ranny of Burdwan. We direct, that you examine the Bankers and the Persons there mentioned, as to the Facts alledged.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan, the 2d June 1775.

Ordered, That the Accounts transmitted in the above Letter be entered in the Appendix; and that the Persian Copies be given to the Dewan, to prepare them for the Board's Deliberation.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan, the 2d June 1775.

Agreed, That we address the Honourable the Governor General and Council, as follows:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and Council of Revenue; Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Gentlemen,

We have duly received your several Letters of the 23d, 26th, 29th, and 30th Ultimo, and have circulated the several Orders which they contain.

We have also signified to the Zemindarry Dewan your Resolution not to grant any Allowance to the Rajah on Account of the Celebration of the Marriages of his Sisters:—The other Parts of the Letters we shall do ourselves the Honour of replying to hereafter.

Burdwan,
2d June 1775.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
Edward Stephenson.
Alexander Higginson.
John Rosewell.
Matthew Dawson.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan, the 10th July 1775.

The Board now proceed to the Examination of the Accounts transmitted for Enquiry by the Honourable the Governor General and Council of Revenue, accompanying their Letter of the 26th May last; and Rammoo Podar being called in, and duly sworn, is made acquainted with the Occasion of his Summons; he says, That he cannot answer to the Board's Interrogations, without a Reference to his Accounts; he is therefore directed to produce them at our next Meeting, when the Enquiry will take place.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue, at Burdwan, the 4th September 1775.

The Examination of the Accounts referred for Authentication by the Honourable Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue, in their Letter of the 26th May last, being now concluded, and the Answers to the several Numbers and Articles wrote fair;

Agreed they be entered in this Month's Appendix, and that they be transmitted to the Honourable Board of Revenue, with the following Address.

A P P E N D I X O.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 31st October 1775.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue,
Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Gentlemen,

Having at length completed the Examination into the Authenticity of the Accounts referred to us in your Letter of the 26th of May last, we now transmit you the Issue of our Enquiries.

We are, &c.

Burdwan,
4th September 1775.

(Signed)

E. Stephenfon,
Alex^r Higginson,
John Rosewell.

ENCLOSURE.

ANSWER to Article Mr. Graham in N^o 2. No particular Account sent.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

The Board now proceed to the Investigation of the Accounts transmitted by the Honourable Council of Revenue, accompanying their Letter of the 26th May last. As Account N^o 2 contains the Substance of all the other Accounts, they observe, that the most regular and easy Mode of conducting the Enquiry, will be to proceed on this Number Article by Article.

The 1st Article, amounting to Rupees 2,38,550, stands against the Name of Mr. Graham. As it appears, from Enquiry, that a Part of this Sum was paid by Rammoo Podar, the Provincial Cash Keeper, he is called before the Board; and being first duly sworn, is interrogated as follows:

Q. Was you Podar (or Provincial Cash Keeper) in the Years 1178 and 1179, when Mr. Graham was Resident at Burdwan?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. Do you know whether or not the Sum of Rupees 2,38,550 was paid to Mr. Graham from the Burdwan Province?

A. I do not know that he received this particular Sum; but the following is an Account of what I paid myself to his Agents:

1175.	Affar 20th.	Paid to Mr. Graham's Cash Keeper, Mukendram Byfaak	4,000		
	D ^o 31st.	D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	21,000	
	Bhadoo 10th.	D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	6,000	
	D ^o 31st.	D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	5,000	
1176.					36,000 — —
	Jyte 19th.	D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	60,000	
	Affar 32d.	D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	8,000	
1177.					68,000 — —
	Affar 10th.	D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	—	41,000 — —
1176.		To Modun Byfaak, on Account of Mr. Graham	—	—	1,200 — —

Question to Rammoo Podar.

Q. On what Account were the above Sums paid?

A. I do not know; I paid them by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, the Zemindary Dewan.

Q. From what Fund were they paid?

A. From the Zemindary Treasury. The Sum disbursed the 10th Affar 1177 was paid from Tez Chund's, and the rest from that of Tillook Chund.

Consultation 13th July 1775.

1st Article in N^o 2 continued.

The Zemindary Dewan acquaints the Board, That the Remainder of the Sum which stands against Mr. Graham may be found by referring to the Consummanny, &c. Dufteers.

Ordered, That the Mohurers of the Consummanny be directed to attend the Board with their Accounts.

Consultation 22d July 1775.

1st Article in N^o 2 continued.

Sam Burrah, the Consummanny Mohurer, attending in consequence of the Orders of the 31st Instant, is called before the Board; and, being duly sworn, is asked,

SEL. COM. REP. XI.

[r]

If

A P P E N D I X O.

If it appears from his Accounts, that any Sums were paid from the Consummanny Fund on Account of Mr. Graham? To this he replies in the Affirmative, and delivers in the following Account.

1174.	From 21st to the	Paid by Order of Rajah Tillook Chund, through Brijoo Kishore	
22d Jyte.		Roy, by the Hands of Deearam Podar	15,200
1180.			
Affin 14th.	From Rajah Tez Chund's privy Cash, by Order		
	of Sooberam Ghose, Dewan to the Lesser Dewany,		
	through the Hands of Maniek Podar		1,000
			16,200

Question to Sam Burrah.

Q. How do you know the above Sums were paid on Account of Mr. Graham?

A. I was directed by Brijoo Kishore Roy to insert the former Sum in that Gentleman's Name; and I received the same Order from Sooberam Ghose with respect to the latter.

Q. Do there appear any more Sums in your Accounts, as received by Mr. Graham?

A. No, there do not.

Question to the Zemindary Dewan — In the Account delivered in by the Ranny, there appears the Sum of Rupees 2,38,550 against the Name of Mr. Graham; we have only ascertained, from Rammo Podar 1,46,200 and from the Consummanny Accounts 16,200

in all, Rupees 1,62,400: Do you know of any further Sums being inserted in the Consummanny Accounts against Mr. Graham?

A. The Sum of Rupees 40,085, included in Account N° 20, was remitted to Calcutta on his Account; and Brijoo Kishore Roy, and Laul Beharry, Vakeel, will give the Particulars of it. The Sum of Rupees 36,065 will be accounted for by the Servants of the Burrah Dewerry, or Amboa Ranny.

The Board observe, that the Appropriation of the first Sum of Rupees 40,085 cannot now be ascertained, as Brijoo Kishore Roy, and Laul Beharry, Vakeel, are at Calcutta

With regard to the 36,065 Rupees; Ordered, That the Officers of the Burrah Dewerry be summoned with their Accounts.

Consultation 5th August 1775.

Saturday Evening.

Nimay Meter, Shary Navuss, or Register of Accounts to the Burrah Dewerry, attending in conformity to the Orders of the 22d ultimo, is called before the Board; and being duly sworn, he is asked, If he knows any, and what Particulars, of 36,065, said to be paid to Mr. Graham? To which he replies, The following Sums are inserted in his Accounts, as paid on Account of that Gentleman.

1174.	Aug 28th.	From the Amboa Ranny's private Cash paid to Mr. Graham	2,081
	Jyte 23d.	D° D° D° D°	3,000
	Sawun 1st.	D° D° D° D°	2,847
1176.			5,847
	Affin 29th.	From the Amboa Ranny's private Cash paid to Mr. Graham	2,000
	Aughun 15th.	D° D° D° D°	985
		D° D° D° D° for Shawls, Plate, &c. Articles for Mr. Graham	1,763
			2,748
1177.			4,748
	Chyte 10.	D° D°, paid for Daulies of Sugar, &c. to him at Culna	389

Q. How

A P P E N D I X O.

Q. How do you know the above Sums were disbursed on Account of Mr. Graham?

A. Ram Hurry Naug told me they were paid on his Account, and ordered me to insert them accordingly in my Books.

Q. Did the Amboa Ranny know that they were disbursed on Mr. Graham's Account?

A. She saw the Accounts after they were wrote out.

Radoo Bhofo, Burrah Dewerry Mohurer, being also sworn, and asked the same Questions as first put to Neemacy Meetur, he replies, That the following Article is inserted in his Accounts, by Order of Gopaul Ghose, the Burrah Dewerry, Naib Cazenchy.

1177. In Jeyte. Paid to Mr. Graham, from the Amboa Ranny's Cash — — 15,000 — —

Ordered, That Gopaul Bhofo be summoned, to know from him by whom this Sum was paid.

Consultation 18th August 1775.

Gopaul Ghose attending in consequence of the Orders of the 5th Instant, is called before the Board, and questioned on Oath, regarding the Payment of the above Sum of Rupees 15,000. He says, he was directed by Ram Hurry Naug to insert it in the Accounts as paid to Mr. Graham, Account Durbar Curch.

Q. Who paid the Money?

A. Ram Hurry Naug.

Q. How do you know?

A. He told me so himself.

Being informed by the Zemindary Dewan, that this Man, Gopul Ghose, is acquainted with the Payment of Rupees 8,000 on Account of Mr. Graham, this Sum being the Balance of Rupees 2,38,550, which stands against that Gentleman's Name in N° 2, he is accordingly interrogated as follows:

Q. Do you know of Rupees 8,000 having been paid from the Burrah Dewerry Fund, on Account Mr. Graham?

1176. A. I inserted in the Accounts 8,000 Rupees, by Ram Hurry Poofe 24. Naug's Order, as paid to Mr. Graham — — 8,000 — —

Q. Who paid the Money?

A. Ram Hurry Naug.

Q. How do you know?

A. He told me so.

Q. From what Fund?

A. From Dewerry Cash at Burdwan.

Q. On what Account was it paid?

A. I do not know.

Sicca Rupees 2,38,550 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M'Dowall,
Secy

ENCLO.

A P P E N D I X O.

ENCLOSURE.

ANSWER to N^o 3. Particulars of Money taken by Mr. Stuart, during the Time he was at Burdwan, from the Year 1175 to 1180; Bengal Stile.

Consultation 10th July 75.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay any Money to Mr. Stuart, or on his Account, at Burdwan, from the Year 1175 to 1180?

A. Yes; I paid him as follows, through Colly Perfaud Bhofo, his Banyan, from the Consummanny.

1175.	Affar 31.	Through Colly Perfaud Bhofo	—	—	800	
	Jyte 19.	D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	—	10,000	
1176.						10,800 — —
	Sawun 10th.	D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	—	—	1,000 — —
1177.						
	Poofo 29.	D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	—	—	26,000 — —
1178.						
	Bhadoo 31.	D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	—	—	1,000 — —
1179.						
	Bhadoo 31.	D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	—	—	1,000 — —
	Affar 19.	D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	—	—	
		taken by him from the Treasury, and wrote off in the Consummanny Accounts as paid to Mr. Stuart				86,636 — —
	Affar 19.	Through Colly Perfaud Bhofo	—	—	—	120 — —
	Sawun 24.	To Ezutullah Jemadar	—	—	—	400 — —

Q On what Account were the above Sums paid?

A. I do not know:—From 1175 to 1177, they were paid by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy; and from that Time to 1180, Colly Perfaud took them himself, as he was Dewan to the Collector.

The Zemindary Dewan acquaints the Board, That the Remainder of this Number will be found in the Accounts of the Burrah Dewerry, in Possession of Neemacy Meeter.

Ordered, That he be summoned.

Consultation 5th August 1775.

Examination of Neemacy Meeter, upon Oath.

Q. Do you know of any Sums having been paid to Mr. Stuart, or on his Account, from 1175 to 1180?

A. The following Sums are inserted in my Accounts, by the Order of Ramnaut Meeter, as paid from the Amboa Ranny's Cash to Mr. Stuart.

1177.						
	Affin 1st.	By Byram Podar, through Colly Perfaud Bhofo	—	—	5,000	
	D ^o 28.	By Ramnaut Meeter, through D ^o	—	—	5,000	
	Poofo 3.	A Bill drawn by Nayan Deeg at Amboa, on his House at Burdwan, for	—	—	20,000	
	D ^o D ^o D ^o	D ^o D ^o D ^o , in Payment of a Bond taken by Colly Perfaud Bhofo from Ram Hurry Nague, in the Name of Ramtono Bhofo	—	—	2,100	
	Chyte 30th.	Inserted in the Accounts as paid by Ram Hurry Nague	—	—	2,187	
1178.						34,287 — —
	Faugun 17.	Taken up from Mr. Sprot on Bond, by Ram Hurry Nague, at 2 per Cent. per Month, and paid to Mr. Stuart through Colly Perfaud Bhofo	—	—	20,000	
	D ^o D ^o	On Account Shawls	—	—	1,132	
						21,132 — —
						Taken

A P P E N D I X O.

1179.	In Affin.	Taken up from Mr. Sprot on Bond, by Ram Hurry Nague, at 2½ per Cent. per Month, and paid to Mr. Stuart through Colly Perfaud Bhoſe	—	—	15,000
Faugun 1st.		Taken up from Mr. Murray, by Ram Hurry Nague, at 2 per Cent. per Month; Bond dated back to the 1st Cautick	—	—	20,000
D° D°.		To Mr. Stuart's Servants	—	—	309
					35,309 — —

Q. Were the above-mentioned Bonds discharged?
A. Yes, they were.

Sicca Rupees 2,17,684 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.
(Signed) D. H. M^cDowall,
Sec^r.

E N C L O S U R E.

ANSWER to N° 4. The Particulars of Money taken by Mr. Becher, through the Means of Brijoo Kishore Roy, in the Bengal Year 1175.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Mr. Becher, or to any Person on his Account, the Sum of Rupees 2,100, in the Bengal Year 1175?
A. I paid only Rupees 1,000 on his Account, and this Sum was received by Hurry Kishen Taggoor, his Banyan.

1175.	Affar 7th.	From the Consummany Cash, by Order of Rajah Tilluck Chund	—	—	—	1,000 — —
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Q. To the Zemindary Dewan:—By whom was the Remainder of this Article paid?
A. By Jaggurnaut Podar, one of the Consummany Servants.

Ordered, That he be summoned.

Consultation 22d February 1775.

Jaggurnaut Podar attending, in Conformity to the Summons of the 10th Instant, is called before the Board; and being duly sworn, he deposes,

That he paid as follows:

By Order of Rajah Tilluck Chund, from the privy Cash, to Brijoo Kishore Roy's Servant, who said it was on Account of Mr. Becher	—	—	1,000 — —
D° D° D° D°	—	—	100 — —
			2,100 — —
		Sicca Rupees	2,100 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.
(Signed) D. H. M^cDowall.
Sec^r.

A P P E N D I X O.

A N S W E R to N° 5. The Particulars of Money taken by Mr. James Alexander, through the Means of Brijoo Kishore, in the Bengal Year 1176.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Mr. James Alexander, or to any Person on his Account, R° 1,000, in the Bengal Year 1176?

A. I did not in 1176; but I paid that Sum in 1175.

1175.
Jyte 25th. From the Consummany Cash, by Order of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, to Ram Bullub Taggoor, Mr. Alexander's Banyan, on Account of Mr. Dalumber (as pronounced by the Depo-
nent) — — — — —

1,000 — —

The Zemindary Dewan acquaints the Board, That the Remainder of this Number will be accounted for by Sam Burrah, one of the Consummany Mohurers.

Ordered, That Sam Burrah be summoned.

Consultation 22d July 1775.

Sam Burrah's Examination upon Oath.

Q. Do you know of any Sums having been paid, in the Year 1176, on Account of Mr. James Alexander?

A. In my Accounts there are inserted the following Particulars, which I was ordered to write by Brijoo Kishore Roy:

1176.

Sawan 20th. Paid on Account of Mr. Alexander, from the Consummany
Cash — — — — — 5,000
Cautick 8th. D° D° D° — — — — — 25,000

30,000 — —

Q. Do you know by whom the above Sums were paid, or any Thing further regarding them?

A. No, I do not.

Sicca Rupees 31,000 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M^c Dowall,
Secy.

A N S W E R to Article Mr. Hastings, in N° 2.

The particular Account not sent.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Do you know of 15,000 Rupees having been paid to Mr. Hastings?

A. I do not know of any Sum having been paid on his Account.

The Zemindary Dewan acquaints the Board, That Sam Burrah, the Consummany Mohurer, can give them Information regarding this Article.

Consultations

A P P E N D I X O.

Consultations 22d July 1775.

Examination of Sam Burrah, upon Oath.

Q. Do you know whether or not the Sum of R^s 15,000 was paid to Mr. Hastings?

A. I only know the following Circumstances regarding this Article.

1179. From Byfaack When Brijoo Kishore Roy went to Calcutta, he told me to
to Affar insert Rupees 15,000 in the Consummany Accounts, as paid
to Mr. Hastings through Laul Beharry Roy, Vackeel — 15,000 — —

Q. How do you know the Money was received by Mr Hastings?

A. I only know what Bridjoo Kishore Roy told me as above-mentioned.

Sicca Rupees 15,000 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.
(Signed) D. H. M^c Dowall,
Sec^y.

ANSWER to N^o 6. Particulars of Money taken by Mr. George Vansittart, at Burdwan, through the Means of Brijoo Kishore Roy, 1181.

Consultations 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Do you know of any Money having been paid on Account of Mr. Vansittart, in the Bengal Year 1181?

1181. Bhadoon 5th. A. I paid by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, on Account of Mr. Vansittart, from the Consummany Cash, Ram Roudar Mecleer, his Treasurer — 15,000 — —

Q. Did you pay no more than this Sum on that Gentleman's Account?

A. I will refer to the Consummany Accounts, and acquaint you.

Consultation 21st July 1775.

Examination of Damoorrdur Doss, Gomastah to the House of Mooty Chund.

Q. Did you grant a Bill of Exchange for 10,000 Rupees, on the House of Mooty Chund, bearing Date 19th Affar?

1181. Affar 19th. A. Yes, I did, for that Sum — — — 10,000 — —

Q. Who paid you the Money?

A. The Naib Consummany Dewan, Jugut Meeteer.

Q. In whose Favour was the Bill drawn?

A. In Favour of Mr. Killican, at Calcutta.

Q. To whom did you grant the Bill?

A. When Jaggut Meeteer paid me the Money, he told me to put it down to the Account of Roogonaut Meeteer.

Q. Who is Roogonaut Meeteer?

A. I do not know.

Q. On what Account was the Money paid?

A. I do not know.

Q. Did Jaggut Meeteer pay you the above Sum himself?

A. It was paid me by Jaggernaut Podar.

A P P E N D I X O.

Consultation 22d July 1775.

Rammoo Podar attending with his Accounts, in Conformity to his Answer of the 10th Instant, he is called before the Board, and he delivers in the following Account upon Oath :

1181.

Affin 18th. That he paid, by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, to Ram Roodur		
Meteer, Mr. Vansittart's Mutsuddy, on Account of his Master		5,000 — —
Cautick 24th. D° D°, D°, for travelling Charges	— — —	400 — —
Augun 8th. D° D°, D°, as the first Sum	— — —	5,000 — —

Q. How do you know Mr. Vansittart received the Sums above specified?

A. Brijoo Kishore Roy told me they were paid on his Account.

Sicca Rupees	35,400 — —
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Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M'Dowall,
Secy.

A N S W E R to Article Mr. M'Donald, in N° 2.

The particular Account not sent.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Do you know of R° 500 having been paid to Mr. M'Donald, or Mr. M'Dowall, the 30th Affin 1179, Bengal Stile?

A. I do not at present recollect that any such Sum was paid to that Gentleman; but I will refer to the Consummation Accounts, and inform you.

Mr. M'Dowall, the Secretary, begs Leave to acquaint the Board, that he received the above Sum of Rupees 500 on the Occasion of the Pooneah, in 1179, to purchase a Horse; that there was then an Allowance of Rupees 35,000 annually granted to the Rajah by Government, for the Expences attending the Ceremony; and a Proportion of this Sum was paid him as Assistant to the Resident, in which Light he solely considered it: Further, he did not regard the accepting of this Present as any Infringement of his Covenants with the Company, which authorize him to receive Rupees 1,000, if voluntarily offered to him.

Consultation 22d July 1775.

Rammoo Podar attending, in Conformity to his Answer of the 10th Instant, informs the Board, That by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, he paid to Jaggernaut Ghose, Mr. M'Dowall's Banyan, Rupees 500, on Account a Horse for that Gentleman at the Ceremony of the Pooneah

	500 — —
Sicca Rupees	500 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M'Dowall,
Secy

A P P E N D I X O.

ENCLOSURE.

ANSWER to N° 7. Particulars of Money taken by Mr. Fleetwood, at Burdwan, through the Means of Brijoo Kishore Roy, the Bengal Year 1178 to 1181.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Mr. Fleetwood, or on his Account, from the Year 1178 to 1181, R^s 23,450?

A. Yes, I did, as follows:

1178.	Faugun 26th. To Durmoo Dofs his Podar, by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, from the Consummany Cash					
				—	—	6,000 — —
	Cheyte 30th.	D°	D°	D°	—	6,000 — —
1179.						12,000 — — —
	Affar 19th.	D°	D°	D°	—	2,400 — —
	Bhadoon 2.	D°	D°	D°	—	1,000 — —
1180.						3,400 — — —
	Bhadoon 31st.	D°	D°	D°	—	3,000 — —
	Augun 29th.	D°	D°	D°	—	3,550 — —
	Cheyte 21st.	D°	D°	D°	—	1,000 — —
1181.						7,550 — — —
	26.	D°	D°	D°	— as before	500 — — —
						Sicca Rupees — 23,450 — — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.
(Signed) D. H. M^r Dowall,
Sec^y.

ANSWER to Article Mr. Short, in N° 2.

No particular Account sent.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath:

Q. Did you pay to Mr. Shott, or Short, or any Person on his Account, the Sum of 4,000 R^s, in the Month of Augun 1181?

A. I do not now recollect, but will refer to the Consummany Accounts, and inform you.

Consultation 22d July 1775.

Rammoo Podar attending, agreeably to his Answer of the 10th Instant, acquaints the Board, That he paid to Ram Roodur Meeteer, on Account of Mr. Short, from the Consummany Cash, the 22d Augun 1181;

1181.	Augun 22d. By Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy					
				—	—	4,000 — — —
						Sicca Rupees — 4,000 — — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.
(Signed) D. H. M^r Dowall,
Sec^y.

A P P E N D I X O.

A N S W E R to Article Mr. Swain, in N° 2.

No particular Account sent.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Mr. Swain, or Shewin, on his Account, the Sum of Rupees 6,000, the 20th Affair 1179?

A. I know nothing about it.

The Zemindary Dewan being asked, On what Account the above Sum is inferted? he replies, That Sam Burrah, the Consummany Mohurer, is acquainted with the Particulars of it.

Ordered, That he do attend.

Consultation 22d July 1775.

Sam Burrah, the Consummany Mohurer, attending in Consequence of the Orders of the 10th Instant, he is asked, upon Oath, If it appears in his Accounts that 6,000 Rupees were paid on Account of Mr. Swain in 1179? to which he replies, That the Garden House built by Major Fisker belonged to Mr. Shewen, who sold it to Brijoo Kishore Roy, for the Rajah, the 20th Affair 1179: That he was to receive 6,000 Rupees for it; and this Sum was

1180. deducted by Colly Perfaud Bhoze, in Cheyte 1180, from 41,000 In Cheyte. Rupees, issued from the Treasury on Account the Rajah's Allowances

6,000 --

Q. How did the above Circumstances come to your Knowledge?

A. I was told them by Brijoo Kishore Roy.

Question to Roopnarrain Chowdry's Vackeel.

Q. How came the above Sum to be inferted as unjustly taken by Brijoo Kishore, when it appears there was Value received for it?

A. It composed a Part of the Account Disbursements made during the Administration of Brijoo Kishore, and was therefore included.

Sicca Rupees

6,000 --

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M'Dowall,
Secr.

A N S W E R to N° 8. Particulars of Money taken by Colonel Sample, through the Means of Brijoo Kishore Roy, in the Bengal Years 1177, 1178, and 1179.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Colonel Sample, or on his Account, the Sum of Rupees 3,000, in the Years 1177, 1178, and 1179?

A. Yes, I did; as follows:

1177.

Bhadoon 31st. To Cartick Roy, his Mutsuddy, by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, from the Rajah's Cash, for a Horse at the Pooneah

1,000 --

1178.

Bhadoon 31st. D° D° D° D° -- --

1,000 --

1179.

Bhadoon 31st. D° D° D° D° -- --

1,000 --

Sicca Rupees

3,000 --

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M'Dowall,
Secr.

A N S W E R

A P P E N D I X O.

A N S W E R to Article Mr. Lewis, in N° 2;

No particular Account sent.

Consultation 10th July 1775:

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Mr. Lewis, or on his Account, the Sum of Rupees 2,000, the 27th Shrabun 1181?

A. I do not now recollect; but I will refer to the Consummanny Accounts, and inform you.

Consultation 22d July 1775.

Rammoo Podar attending, acquaints the Board, That he paid to Ram Lochun Metur, Mr. Lewis's Mutsuddy, the Sum of 2,000 Rupees, on Account his Master, the 27th Shrabun 1181.

1181	Shrabun 27th.	By Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, from the Rajah's Cash	—	2,000	—	—
		Sicca Rupees	—	2,000	—	—

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.
(Signed) D. H. McDowall,
Sec^r.

A N S W E R to N° 9. Particulars of the Money taken by Mr. Goodlad, through the Means of Brijoo Kishore Roy, in the Bengal Year 1179.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Mr. Goodlad, or on his Account, the Sum of 10,000 Rupees, in the Year 1179?

A. No, I did not; nor do I know any Thing of it.

The Zemindary Dewan acquaints the Board, That Part of the above Sum will be found in the Accounts of Sam Burrah, the Consummanny Mohurer.
Ordered, That he do attend.

Consultation 21st July 1775.

Examination of Damoodur Dofs, Gomastah to the House of Mooty Chund.

Q. Did you grant a Bill on the House of Mooty Chund, for 5,000 Rupees, on the 29th Maug 1179?

1179.	Poofoe 17th.	A. No, I did not on that Day; but I granted one on the 17th Poofoe 1179, for the above Sum	—	—	5,000	—	—
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Q. Who paid you the Money?

A. Jaggurnaur, Podar in the Rajah's Service; who told me to put it down in the Name of Laul Beharry Roy, the Rajah's Vakeel.

Q. On what Account was the Money paid?

A. I do not know.

Q. In whose Favour was the Bill drawn?

A. In Favour of Laul Beharry Roy, Vackeel at Calcutta.

A P P E N D I X O.

Consultation 22d July 1775.

Examination of Sam Burrah, Consummanny Mohurer, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Mr. Goodlad, or on his Account, the Sum of Rupees 5,000, the 29th Maug 1179?

1179. Maug 29th. A. By Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, I paid to Laul Beharry Roy, Vackeel, R' 5,000, on Account of Mr. Goodlad; which Sum was borrowed of Ram Churn Roy, for the Rajah

5,000	—	—
Sicca Rupees	—	10,000

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. McDowall,
Secr.

A N S W E R to Article Bowanny Meetteer, in N^o 2.

No particular Account sent.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Do you know of Rupees 30,425 having been paid to Bowanny Meetteer?

A. I know only of the following Sums, which I paid myself on his Account:

1175.	Bhadoon 10th.	Through Sunker Meetteer, by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, from Rajah Tilluck Chund's Cash	—	600	—	—
	Affin 30th	D° D° D° D°	—	600	—	—
	Cautick 5th.	D° D° D° D°	—	600	—	—
	Poofs 5th.	D° D° D° D°	—	1,000	—	—
						2,800
1176.	Aughun 29th.	D° D° D° D°	—	125	—	—
	Maug 21st.	D° D° D° D°	—	100	—	—
	Jyte 19th.	D° D° D° D° Parbonny, &c.	8,400	—	—	—
	Sawun 25th.	D° D° D° D°	—	1,000	—	—
	Affin 25th.	By Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, from Rajah's Cash	—	600	—	—
	Poofs 25th.	D° D° D° D°	—	1,000	—	—
	Faugun 29th.	D° D° D° D°	—	1,000	—	—
						12,225
1177.	Affar 10th.	By Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, Account Parbonny, &c.	—	2,000	—	—
1180.	Aughun 29th.	D° D° D° D°	—	650	—	—
	Maug 12th.	D° D° D° D°	—	4,000	—	—
						4,650
1181.	Affin 31st.	D° D° D° D°	—	1,650	—	—

The Zemindarry Dewan acquaints the Board, That the Remainder of this Article will be accounted for by Sam Burrah, the Consummanny Mohurer.
Ordered, That he do attend with his Accounts.

A P P E N D I X O.

Consultation 22d July 1775.

Sam Burrah attending, deposes, That the following Sums are inferted in his Accounts, as paid from the Consumany Cash by Jaggernaut Ghose, Podar, on Account of Bowanny Metree:

1174.	In Jeyte.	Through Govindy Pamy, by Order of Rajah			
		Tilluck Chund	—	—	400 — —
Sawun 22d.		Through Kishen Prawn Mitter, by Order D°	—	—	600 — —
From 11 Affin to 15th.	}	D° Durgarum Gopaul, D°	—	—	1,000 — —
D° D°		D° D° Parbanny to his Servants	—	—	300 — —
D° D°		D° on Account his Mother's Funeral	—	—	1,000 — —
		D°	—	—	— 1,000 — —
					3,300 — —
1175.		In this Year, through Ram Persaud Muckerjeea, his Vackeel, D°	—	—	2,000 — —
		D° D° Kishen Doolaul Roy	—	—	500 — —
1176.					2,500 — —
From 26 Byfaack to 31st.		By Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, on Account the Balance due from Bowanny Meeter's Farm	—	—	1,300 — —
		Jaggernaut Ghose Podar confirms the above upon Oath.			
			Sicca Rupees	—	30,425 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. McDowall,
Secy.

ANSWER to N° 10. Particulars of Money taken by Bowanny Churn Meeter from the Ranny, as per Account given in by her, from the Bengal Year 1174 to 1180.

Consultation 31st July 1775.

The Zemindarry Dewan and Roopnarrain Chowdry Carcoom acquaint the Board, that the Amount of the Jewels, &c. inferted in this Number, cannot be justly ascertained, as it is only an estimated Value which has been put upon them, as taken from the Ranny's Recollection only, there being no particular Account of them. That as Norrhurry Doovan is dead, the Delivery of such of the Jewels as were sent, through him, to Bowanny Meeter, cannot now be proved; but that Jaggernaut Ghose, the Toffah Connah Mohurer, and Chourfing Doouvan, are ready to give Information of the Delivery of such Articles as they were ordered to give to Bowanny Meeter.

The Board observe, from the above Information, That the Sum which cannot be ascertained in this Number, from the Decease of Noorfing Doouvan, amounts to

35,149 8 —

Jaggernaut Ghose, the Toffah Connah Mohurer, and Chourfing Doouvan, being called in, and duly sworn, the necessary Questions are put to them; and they depose as follows:

1175.	That by Order of the Rajah Tilluck Chund he				
Affar 17th.	gave a Palankeen to Bouany Meeter, valued				
	at	—	—	515	10
Poofs 6th.	And an Ink Stand, valued at	—	—	23	14
					539 8 —

A P P E N D I X 6.

Chour Sing's Deposition.

1180. That he paid to Bowanny Meeteer, by Order of the
In Affin. Ranny, who gave him the Money from behind
the Curtain — — — — —

In Maug. D° D° D° D° — — — — —

1,000

3,000

4,000 — —

By Order of the Ranny he carried him some Shawls and a Quilt.

Q. What was their Value?

A. I do not know.

The Board observe, that in N° 10, this Article is rated at — — — — —

711 — —

The Zemindary Dewan acquaints the Board, that Neemacy Meeteer, Durrah Dewery Mohurer, and Gopaul Ghose, Naib Cazanchy, can account for the Remainder of this Number.

Ordered, That they do attend.

Consultation 5th August 1775.

Examination of Neemacy Meeteer upon Oath.

Q. Do you know of any Sums having been paid to Bowanee Meeteer, or on his Account, from 1174 to 1180.

A. The following Sumfare, inserted in my Accounts as paid to him from the Burra Dewery's Cash.

1174.

Maug 28th. By Order of Ram Hurry Naug — — — — — 1,000
Paid by Assignment on Kishen Ram Poore — — — — — 500

1,500 — —

1176.

Jyte 28th. By Order of Ram Hurry Naug — — — — — 500 — —

1179.

Affin 6th. D° D° D° D° — — — — — 2,000
Faugun 16th. D° D° D° D° — — — — — 1,000

3000 — —

Q. How do you know the above Sums were paid on Account of Bowanny Meeteer?

A. Ram Hurry Naug told me.

The Board observe, That as Ram Hurry Naug is dead, the Payment of them cannot be ascertained.

Consultation 18th August 1775.

Gopaul Ghose's Deposition.

1175. That he paid to Ataram Vakeel, on Account Bowanny Meeteer,
Cautick 5th. by Order of Ram Hurry Naug, from the Burrah Dewery
Cash — — — — — 500

Jeyt 18th. D° D° D° D° — — — — — 500

From 5th Cautick to 28th. Inserted in the Treasury, as paid to Bowanny Meeteer,
from the Amboa Ranny's Treasure — — — — — 100

1176.

Poois 24th. D° D° D° D° by Order of Ram Hurry Naug — — — — —

1,100 — —

2,000 — —

Q. By whom were the above Sums of 2,000 Rupees and 100 Rupees, paid to Bowanny Meeteer?

A. I do not know.

The Sum inserted in N° 10, as paid in 1180, through the Hands of Norrhurry Doorwan, cannot now be proved Payment of, as he is dead — — — — —

2,000 — —

Sicca Rupees

50,500 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed)

D. H. M'Dowall.
Secy.

ANSWER

A P P E N D I X O.

ANSWER to N^o 11, Particular of the Money taken by Colly Perfaud Bhoſe, Banian to the Honourable Charles Stuart, Eſquire, at Burdwan, through the Means of Brijoo Kiſhore Roy, from the Bengal Year 1175 to 1181.

Conſultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Caſh Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay any Sums to Colly Perfaud Bhoſe, or on his Account, by Order of Brijoo Kiſhore Roy, from the Year 1175 to 1181?

1175.
Jyte 19th.

A. I paid the following Sums on his Account:

By Order of Brijoo Kiſhore Roy, from Rajah Tillook Chund's Caſh, through Govindram Podar

1,000 — —

1176.

Bhadoo 31.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	—	—	800
Aſſin 21.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	—	—	1000
Faughun 25.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	—	—	500

2,300 — —

1177.

Pooſs 29.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Conſummanny Caſh	5,000
Maug 18.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	—	3,000
D ^o D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	through Bobany Bhoſe	200
D ^o D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Gobuddun Ghoſe	200

8,400 — —

1178:

By Order of Brijoo Kiſhore Roy, to Govindram Podar, from the Conſummanny Caſh

3,000

Cautick 5th. By Order of Brijoo Roy to Govindram Podar, from the Parbonny

1,000

D ^o D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Bobanny Bhoſe	—	200
D ^o D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Gobundun Ghoſe	—	200
Cheyte 26.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	—	100

4,500 — —

1179.

Sawun 24.	D ^o	D ^o	Monhor Ghoſe	—	200
Bhadoo 31.	D ^o	D ^o	Govindram Podar	—	2,000
Aſſin 30.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	—	3,000
D ^o D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Bobanny Bhoſe	—	200
D ^o D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Gobundur Ghoſe	—	100
Aughun 30.	D ^o	D ^o	Govindram Podar	—	1,000
Byſaak 5.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o D ^o	—	1,000
D ^o D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Gobundur Ghoſe	—	100
D ^o D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Bobanny Bhoſe	—	200
D ^o D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	Monhur Ghoſe	—	100

400

Aſſar 19.

D^o taken by Colly Perfaud Bhoſe from the Conſummanny Allowance

5,020

D^o 22d.

D^o Gobuddur Ghoſe

100

1179.

Augun 18. Paid to him from the Treafury, Amount Batta on 11 Sun Sicca Rupees collected from the Farmers, and not brought to the Company's Account as formerly; an Order having been iſſued by the Governor and Council, directing that 11 and 12 Sun Siccas ſhould bear the ſame Value, and prohibiting the Batta being levied

13,020 — —

23,383 — —

1177.

Maug 19th. Paid to him from the Treafury, out of the Tanna Crutch Allowance

8,970

D^o D^o Gobuddur Ghoſe

30

9,000 — —

Q. By whoſe Order did you pay the Two laſt Sms?

A. By Colly Perfaud's, which I could not diſpute.

Conſultation 1ſt Auguſt 1775.

Rammoo Podar's Depoſition continued.

1179.

Bhadoo 8th. Paid from the Treafury to Colly Perfaud Bhoſe, from the Ranny's Allowances of R^s 4,000 per Month

15,000 — —

Q. By what Authority did you pay the above Sum?

A. Colly Perfaud Bhoſe produced me the Ranny's Receipt for it.

A P P E N D I X O.

Affar 14th. Paid him on Account a Surpeach from the Consummanny Cash,
by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy — — —

1,000 — —

The Zemindarry Dewan acquaints the Board, That Jaggurnaut Ghose, the Consummanny Podar, paid several Sums to Colly Persaud Bhoose. He is therefore called in; and being duly sworn, is asked, What Sums he paid? he replies as follows:

Bhadoo 3d. By Order of the Ranny, through Kishen Doolaut Roy, I paid to Rerperam Dofs, Colly Persaud's Uncle, from the privy Cash

5,000 — —

D° 11th. By Order of the Ranny, through Kishen Doolaul Roy, I carried Rupees 10,000 to Brijoo Kishore Roy, who directed me to pay it to Colly Persaud Bhoose, which I accordingly did —

10,000 — —

Q. On what Account were the above Sums paid?

A. I do not know.

Kishen Doolaut Roy confirms on Oath that Part of Jaggurnaut Ghose's Deposition which regards him.

Q. To Kishen Doolaul Roy:—Did you give to Colly Persaud Bhoose a Pair of Gold Cangones from the Ranny?

A. Yes, I did: Kishen Prawn Meeteer told the Ranny that Colly Persaud Bhoose wanted a Pair of Cangones for his Zennanah, and the Ranny desired me to give him a Pair.

Q. What was their Value?

A. Rupees 500, I paid for them myself some Time before.

Consultation, 18th August 1775.

1177.

Affin 6th. Ram Roodeir Roy being called upon, and duly sworn, is asked, If he paid 1,000 Rupees this Date to Colly Persaud Bhoose? to which he answers in the Affirmative, adding, that it was by Order of the Amboa Ranny — — —

1,000 — —

The Zemindarry Dewan acquaints the Board, That the Remainder of this Number will be accounted for by Neerwaey Meeler, Dewery Mohurer; he is therefore called upon, and being duly sworn, he is asked, What Sums were paid to Colly Persaud Bhoose? to this he deposes as follows:

1177.

In Affin. That Colly Persaud Bhoose received, by the Order of Ram Hurry Naug, from the Amboa Ranny's Cash — — — 2,000

In Cheyte. D° D° D° D° — — — 1,998

1178.

In Cheyte. D° D° D° D° — — —

3,998 — —

1,851 — —

1179.

In Aughun } D° D° D° D° — — —
& Cheyte. }

2,223 — —

Q. How do you know the above Sums were paid to Colly Persaud Bhoose?

A. Ram Hurry Naug told me.

Sicca Rupees

1,01,675 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. McDowall,
Secy.

A N S W E R to N° 12. Particulars of Money taken by Ram Ballub and Ruttun, Taggoors, Mr. Alexander's Banyans, through the Means of Brijoo Kishore Roy, in the Bengal Year 1176.

Consultation 21st July 1775.

Examination of Damoodar Dofs, Gomastah to the House of Mooty Chund.

Q. Did you grant a Bill on the House of Mooty Chund, for R° 5,000, between the 16th and 20th Affin 1176?

1176.

Affin 17th. A. I granted one for that Sum — — —

5,000 — —

A P P E N D I X O.

ANSWER to Article Rajah Nobkishen, in N° 2.

No particular Account sent.

Consultation 4th September 1775.

The Zemindarry Dewan acquaints the Board, that the Amount of this Article was paid by Jaggurnaut Podar to the Consummanny.

Jaggurnaut Podar being in consequence called in, he deposes, upon Oath, that he paid, by Order of Tilluck Chund, to Gongaram, who carried it to Calcutta, on Account Rajah Nobkishen, for the Expence of his Mother's Funeral — — 4,556 — —

Q. Do you know whether or not he received the Money?

A. On his Return, Gongaram informed me he had paid it; and he is since dead.

Sicca Rupees

4,556 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M^c Dowall,
Sec^y.

A N S W E R to N° 14.

Particulars of Money taken by Coffinaut Baboo, through the Means of Brijoo Kishore Roy, from the Bengal Year 1175 to 1181.

Consultation 15th August 1775.

The Zemindarry Dewan acquaints the Board, that as the Sums inserted in this Number were paid from the Consummanny, Sam Burrah, the Mohurer, will give the Account of them.

Sam Burrah being in consequence called before the Board, he delivers in the following Account, upon Oath:

1175.	From the 1st to the 5th Sewan.	Sent in Cash to Goury Mullick, Vakeel in Calcutta, on Account Coffinaut Baboo, from the Consummanny	—	1,000 — —
1179.	Affin 14th.	D° — D° — Laul Beharry Roy, D° — D° —	—	1,000 — —
1181.	Affin 25th.	D° — D° — D° — D° — D° —	—	1,000 — —
1176.	Sawun 26th to 31st.	Paid by Jaggurnaut Podar, to the House of Mooty Chund, in Burdwan, for a Bill in Favour of Gowry Mulluk, on Account Coffinaut Baboo	— D° — 2,000 — —	
	Cautick 21 to 25.	D° D° D° D°	— 2,000 — —	
	Saugun 21 to 25.	D° D° D° D°	— 6,120 — —	
				10,120 — —
1179.	Cautick 30.	D°, Nayan Dhe's House, Laul Beharry Roy's Favour, Account D°, from D°	— — — —	1,000 — —

A P P E N D I X O.

Consultation 4th September.

Damoodar Dofs declines taking an Oath, alledging that it is derogatory to his Character as a Merchant.

Damoodar Dofs, Vakeel to the House of Mooty Chund, being called before the Board, and asked, If he granted Bills for the Three Sums specified by Sam Burrah? he replies, That he granted only Two of them; viz.

1176.					
24th Cautick.	One for	—	—	—	2,000 — —
24th Faugun.	One for	—	—	—	6,120 — —
					<u>8,120 — —</u>

Q. Do you know on whose Account the above Sums were paid?

A. No, I do not.

Jaggurnaut Poder depofes, upon Oath, that he paid to the House of Mooty Chund, the Three Sums mentioned by Sam Burrah. As Noyan Dhe's House has failed, the granting the last Bill mentioned by Sam Burrah, cannot be ascertained.

Sicca Rupees 14,120 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M^c Dowall,
Sec^y.

A N S W E R to Article Cantoo Baboo, in N^o 2;

No particular Account sent.

Consultation 4th September 1775.

The Zemindarry Dewan acquaints the Board, that Sam Burrah attends with his Accounts, to prove this Article.

1179.
From 8th Bysaak Being called in, he depofes, That Brijoo Kishore Roy paid to 1st Affar. Five thousand Rupees in Calcutta, and ordered him to insert it in the Accounts as received by Cantoo Baboo — — 5,000 — —

Q. Do you know if Cantoo Baboo received the above Sum?

A. No; I only inserted it in the Account, agreeably to Brijoo Kishore's Order, who told me that Laul Beharry Roy paid the Money.

Sicca Rupees 5,000 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M^c Dowall,
Sec^y.

ENCLOSURE.

A P P E N D I X O.

ENCLOSURE.

A N S W E R to Article Kishno Chatterjeeah, in N^o 2.

No particular Account sent.

Confultation 4th September 1775.

The Zemindarry Dewan acquaints the Board, that the Consummanny Mohurer, Sam Burrah, attends to prove this Article.

1179. From 8th By- Being called in, he deposes, That when Brijoo Kishore Roy
saack to 1st Af- was in Calcutta, he paid to Kishno Chatterjeeah Five hun-
sur. dred Rupees; which Sum he ordered the Deponent to insert
in the Accounts accordingly

500 — —

Q. How do you know that Kishno Chatterjeeah received the Money?

A. I heard it verbally from Laul Beharry Roy, Vackeel.

Sicca Rupees

500 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M^c Dowall,
Sec^y.

ENCLOSURE.

A N S W E R to N^o 15. Particulars of Money taken by Ram Churn Roy, through the Means of Brijoo Kishore Roy, from the Bengal Year 1175 to 1180.

Confultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

1175.
Maug 10th.

Q. Did you pay Rupees 170, on Account Ram Churn Roy, by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy

170 — —

A. Yes I did pay that Sum from the Consummanny, being Amount Balance of Rents of Joor Haut Farm.

1176.
Affar 29th.

Q. The same.

500 — —

A. The same.

1178.
Cheyte 30th.

Q. The same.

30 — —

A. The same.

1179.
Sawun 15th.

Q. The same.

470 — —

The Zemindarry Dewan acquaints the Board, that Sam Burrah is acquainted with the Particulars of the Balance of this Number.

Confultation 15th August 1775.

Examination of Sam Burrah, the Consummanny Mohurer, upon Oath.

1179.
Byfack 17th.

Q. Do you know of 500 Rupees having been paid, through Kishen Prawn Meeteer, on Account Ram Churn Roy?

500 — —

A. Yes; Jaggernaut Podar paid that Sum to Kishen Prawn, Meeteer, on Account Ram Churn Roy's Farm, by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, from the Consummanny.

Q. The

A P P E N D I X O.

1180.
Maug 13th.Q. The same, Rupees 81. 14. through Rammoo Podar:
A. The same, to Brijoo Kishore Roy, on Account the Funeral of Ram Churn Roy's Mother.

81 14 —

Affar 20th.

Q. The same. — — — —
A. The same, from the Consummanny.

1,000 — —

Ordered, That Jaggernaut Podar do attend the Board, to ascertain the Payment of the Three last Sums.

Consultation 4th September 1775.

Jaggernaut Podar attending, deposes, That he paid the above-mentioned Sums to the Persons named by Sam Burrah.

Sicca Rupees

2,751 14 —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M'Dowall,
Secy.

E N C L O S U R E.

ANSWER to N° 6. Particulars of Money taken by Harry Kishno Taggoor, Mr. Becher's Banyan, through the Means of Brijoo Kishore Roy, in the Bengal Year 1175.

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

1175.
From Affar 16th
to D° 20th.
Affar 7th.Q. Did you pay to Hurry Kishno Taggoor
A. I paid him that Sum.

1,000 — —

Consultation 15th August 1775.

Consummanny Mohurer, Sam Burrah, questioned upon Oath.

Sawun 2d.

Q. Do you know if there was sent from the Kaufdaun to Goury Mullick, Vackeel at Calcutta

1,000 — —?

2,000 — —

A. Yes, that was on Account Hurry Kishen Taggoor.

Sicca Rupees

2,000 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M'Dowall,
Secy.

A P P E N D I X O.

ENCLOSURE.

ANSWER to Article Ram Rooder Meeteer, in N^o 21.

No particular Account sent.

Consultation 4th September 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Ram Rooder Meeteer, Rupees 500, on the 26th Affin 1181?

1181.
Affin 26.

A. Yes; I paid him that Sum by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, on Account Parbanny, from the Consummanny

500 — —

Sicca Rupees 500 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M^dDowall,
Secy.

ENCLOSURE.

ANSWER to N^o 17. Particulars of the Money taken by Muckendram Byfaak, Mr. Graham's Cash Keeper, through the Means of Brijoo Kishore Roy, from 1175 to 1178, Bengal Stile,

Consultation 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Muckendram Byfaak, or on his Account, the Sum of Rupees 1,500, from 1175 to 1178?

A. Yes, I did; as follows:

1175.

Maug 10. By Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, on Account Parbanny, from the Rajah Tilluck Chund's Cash

100 — —

1176.

Affin 25.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	—	—	100
Cartick 30.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	—	—	100
Pools 5.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	—	—	100
Affar 10.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	—	—	100
Chyte 30.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	—	—	1,000

1,400 — —

Sicca Rupees 1,500 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M^dDowall,
Secy.

ENCLOSURE.

A P P E N D I X O.

E N C L O S U R E.

ANSWER to N^o 18. Particulars of Money taken by Ram Ram Bhoſe, through the Means of Brijoo Kiſhore Roy, from the Bengal Year 1175 to 1178.

Conſultation 4th September 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Caſh Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay Rupees 300 to Ram Ram Bhoſe, by Order of Brijoo Kiſhore Roy?

1175.
From 26th Bhadoon to 30th. A. I paid him, by Order of Rajah Tulluck Chund, from the Conſummanny — — 200 — —

Q. Did you pay him nothing more?

A. No; I did not.

The Zemindary Dewan acquaints the Board, That Sam Burrah can inform them who paid the Remainder of this Article. Sam Burrah being in conſequence called in, he depoſes as follows:

From 11th Cautick to 15th. That Jaggernaut Podar, the Conſummanny Caſh Keeper, paid Ram Ram Bhoſe, by Order of the Rajah Tulluck Chund 100 — —

1176.
From 22d Maug to 25th. D^o D^o D^o through Kiſhen Prawn Meeteer D^o — — 200 — —

Jaggernaut being ſummoned, confirms, on Oath, the above Particulars.

Sicca Rupees 500 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M^dDowall,
Sec^y

E N C L O S U R E.

ANSWER to N^o 19. Particulars of the Money taken by Gopey Gooptoo, through the Means of Brijoo Kiſhore Roy, from 1175 to 1179, Bengal Stile.

Conſultation, 10th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Caſh Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Gopey Gooptoo, or on his Account, the Sum of Rupees 250, from the Year 1175 to 1179?

A. Yes, I did, as follows:

1175.
Chyte 5. By Order of Brijoo Kiſhore Roy, from the Conſummanny Caſh, on Account Porbonny — — — — 50 — —

1176.
Faugun 5. D^o D^o D^o D^o — — — — 50 — —

1177.
Chyte 10. D^o D^o D^o D^o — — — — 50 — —

1178.
Cutick 5. D^o D^o D^o D^o — — — — 50 — —

1179.
Affin 30. D^o D^o D^o D^o — — — — 50 — —

Sicca Rupees 250 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M^dDowall,
Sec^y.

E N C L O S U R E

A P P E N D I X O.

E N C L O S U R E.

ANSWER to N° 20. Account Particulars of Money remitted to Calcutta, by Brijoo Kishore Roy, from the Bengal Year 1175 to 1181.

Consultation 13th July 1775.

The Zemindary Dewan acquaints the Board, That Sam Burrah, the Consummanny Mohurer, attends, to give an Account of the several Sums mentioned in this Number. He is in consequence called in; and he produces the following Account Particulars; which, being duly sworn to by him, and translated by the Accomptant, is entered as follows:

1175.				
From 11th Affar	Account Remittances to Calcutta, sent through Netoy Serdar, by the Hands of Atta Poyke, to Gowry Mullick, on Account (Mocame Curch) Expences Calcutta	1,025	—	—
to 25th.	D° on holding the Poneah, in lieu of a Serpaw of a Horse to Laula Ameer Chund, Dewan	1,000	—	—
				2,025 — —
From 1st Cauck	Sent from the Buxey Duftore, through Goura Conny, on Account Expences Calcutta	—	—	600 — —
to 5th.				
From 21st Maug	Sent from the Buxey Duftore by Perta Pike, on account sundry Articles brought by the Dewan, and sent by him from Calcutta	—	—	600 — —
to 25th.				
1175.				
From 6th Choite	Sent through Abdul Reshoid, &c. attended by Ashmud Bush Jemadar, and Madary Hircarrah, for a Nuzzur on Receipt of a Royal Phirmaund	—	—	10,000 — —
to 10th.				
From 16th Jeyte	Sent through the Carridge Duftore, on Account Expences Calcutta	—	—	554 — —
to 19th.				
From 11 Poofe	Sent from the Khas Dan (or Privy Purse) of the Factory at Chinsura, to Laula Ameer Chund	—	—	10,000 — —
to 17th.				
Affar 16th.	Sent from D° to Goury Mullick	—	—	15,000 — —
				25,000 — —
1176.				
From 6th Affur	Sent from the Buxey Duftore, by the Hands of Bisnah Corrah, &c. to Goury Mullick, the Sum of R° 11,437; which, when Laula Dewan went to Calcutta, was expended through Gocul Goffaul, as follows:			38,779 — —
to 10th.				
	Paid for sundry Articles, and expended in Durbar Curch	10,000	—	—
	D° on Account Expences at Calcutta	—	1,437	— —
				11,437 — —
From 21st Sawun	Sent from the Buxey Duftore, under Charge of Brygoonaut Sing, Buxey, by Radoo Goop, &c. Coolies belonging to Allum Goop Sudar, Account the Balance of sundry Articles brought last Year by Laula Dewan when in Calcutta and Durbar Curch	—	—	7,000 — —
to 25th.				
Affin 21st.	Remitted to the Vakeel at Calcutta, 1 Bill on the House of Mooty Chund	1,500	—	—
	Deduct on Account Colly Persaud Bhoofe's Parbanny, inserted in separate Account	1,000	—	—
From 16th Cau-	Remains for Parbonny to Mut-			
tick. to 20th.	feddies	—	—	500 — —
	Sent through Permanund Moonshy, in Rupees and Gold Mohrs, for a Nuzzeer to Mr. Russell	—	—	29 — —

A P P E N D I X O.

1176.				
From 21 Cautick to 25th.	Remitted by Bill on the House of Mootey Chund	—	6,000	—
	Deduct on Account Coffonaut Baboo's Wages, inserted in a separate Account	—	2,000	—
	Remains for Gocul Goffaul, on Account sundry Articles purchased	—	4,000	—
From 11 Augun to 15th.	D°, by D° D°, to purchase Cloths for a Nuzzer to the Governor, on his leaving Bengal	—	1,350	—
From 16 Poofe to 10th.	Sent through Permanund Moonshay, by the Hands of Kebla Douria, on Account Nuzzer to Mr. Cartier	—	69	—
From 16 Poofe to 20th.	Sent in Specie on Account Allack Dofs Mo-hunt's Expences	—	25	—
From 1st Fau-gun to 5.	D° through Permanund Moonshay, on Ac-count Nuzzer to Mr. Cartier	—	32	—
From 1st Affar to 5th.	D° D° D° D° Mr. Middleton	—	27	—
From 16 Sawun to 18.	Expended by Brijoo Kishore Roy and Peraun Kissen Mutur in Calcutta, as per Account Current	—	3,118	8
Affin 2d.	Sent from the Khas Dawn by Brijoo Kishore Roy and Sooboram Ghose, for Mrs. Cartier, Zuhins 1,053 or	—	4,738	8
Faugun 1st.	Remitted from the Khas Dawn, by Bill on the House of Mooty Chund, on Account of Mr. Russell	—	50,000	—
Jeyte 20th.	Sent in Specie from the Khas Dawn, by Brijoo Kishen Roy and Sooberam Ghose, for Mrs. Cartier	—	4,000	—
Choite 4th.	D° D° D° D° for Mrs. Cartier	—	4,000	—
				90,326
1177.				
From 1st Cautick to 5th.	Sent in Specie to Goury Mullick, by Gualla Barra, belonging to Allum Goop	—	4,000	—
From 6th Poofe to 10th.	Sent through Cannoo Kircarrah, in Gold Mo-hers, for a Nuzzer to Mr. Alexander	—	28	—
From 16 Poofe to 20th.	Sent to Goury Mullick, through Dulol Pike	—	1,000	—
From 11th Maug to 15.	Sent in Specie to Gowry Mullick, through Permanund Moonshay, for a Nuzzer to the King, Gold Mohrs 101, or	—	1,362	5
From 26 Faugun to 30.	D° D° by Kissen Hircarrah, on Account a Ticket in a Lottery	—	300	—
				6,690
1178.				
From 21st Bha-doon to 25th.	Remitted to Gowry Mulluck, by Bill of Exchange on the House of Nior Day	—	2,000	—
From 21 Affin to 25th.	Sent in Specie by Kebla Douria, to purchase Cloths for the Mutseddies, &c. Parbanny	—	200	—
From 16th Poofe to 20th.	Sent by the Buxey Duftore, through Goura Connoy, on Account Calcutta Expences, and Balance of Parbanny	—	1,280	—
From 26 Faugun to 30th.	Sent by an Order to Sam Chatterjea, Farmer, to pay on Account Calcutta Expences, out of the Rents of the Rajah's Chakeram Lands in his Farm	—	220	—
From 26 Choite to 31st.	Remitted by Brijoo Kishore Roy to the Va-keel, by Bill on the House of Mooty Chund	—	3,000	—
	Deduct in Part of the above Bill, paid to Colly Persaud Bhoze, to purchase Shawls for the Rajah's Toza Con-nah (or Wardrobe)	—	1,000	—
				2,000

A P P E N D I X O.

From 26 Byfack to 31st.	Sent in Specie by Brijoo Kishore Roy, through Ramnaut Burdarby, Account Calcutta, and Presents to Gentlemen's Servants	500 — —	
From 1st Affar to 5.	Remitted to Gowry Mullick, by Bill on the House of Niou Day, on Account Calcutta Expences	1,000 — —	
			7,200 — —
From 11th Sawun to 15th. Affin 14th. Cautick 30th.	Sent through Chilon Podar to Laul Beharry Roy, on Account Calcutta Expences, &c.	950 — —	
	Sent on Account Mutseddies Parbonny	627 — —	
	Remitted by Bill on the House of Neon Dofs, on Account Calcutta Expences	274 — —	
	On Account Interest of Money borrowed of Rajah Nundcomar Roy	2,000 — —	
		2,274 — —	
Poose 1st.	Sent from the Buxey Duftore to Laul Beharry Roy in Specie, on Account Calcutta Expences	500 — —	
Choite 5.	Paid by Sam Challerju, on Account D°	175 — —	
D° 8.	Sent by Hoory Sing Hircarrah, &c. on Account D°	100 — —	
From Byfaak 8 to Affar 1st. D° 22.	As per Account Current of Calcutta Expences	18,980 9 6	
	Sent from the Carridge Duftore, by Jugul Roy, on Account Calcutta Expences	500 — —	
1180.			24,106 9 6
Bhadoon 21st.	Remitted to Laul Beharry Roy, by Bill on the House of Moory Chund	45,000 — —	
Affin 2d.	Sent from the Buxey Duftore by Goura Connoy, to Laul Beharry Roy :		
	On Account Cloths for Parbanny	547 — —	
	On D° Wages to Laul Beharry Roy's Bearers, &c.	100 — —	
	On D° Calcutta Expences	350 — —	
		997 — —	
Cautick 8.	Remitted by Brijoo Kishore Roy to Laul Beharry Roy, by Bill on the House of Moory Chund	15,000 — —	
D° D°	D°, through Buckt Muhl, by Bill on the House of Rajah's Huzzoor Muhl and Daul Chund	6,000 — —	
Poose 1st.	Remitted to Laul Beharry Roy, by Bill on the House of Moory Chund	20,000 — —	
D° 3d.	Sent by Naul Chund Nejera, an Assignment on Sam Chatterjea, on Account Calcutta Expences	350 — —	
Faugun 29th.	Paid Wages to Bearers sent from Purgunnah Balia, to Laul Beharry Roy at Calcutta	19 — —	
1180.			
Choite 18th.	Sent an Order on the Farmer Sam Chatterjea, to pay on Account of Calcutta Expences, out of the Rents of the Rajah's Chakeran Lands	159 — —	
D° 21.	Remitted to Laul Beharry Roy, by Bill on the House of Moory Chund	10,400 — —	
D° 28.	Sent through Connoy Buxey, on Account Wages to Laul Beharry's Bearers	25 — —	
D° 31st.	Sent to Laul Beharry Roy from the Carridge Duftore	100 — —	
Affar 20th.	Sent to Laul Beharry Roy, through Hyderam Makerjeah, on Account Calcutta Expences	600 — —	

Remitted

A P P E N D I X O.

1181.				
Sawun 16th.	Remitted to Laul Beharry Roy, by Bill on the House of Mooty Chund, Tabuy Salt and Calcutta Expences	—	—	4,793 — —
Baudoon 16th.	Remitted Laul Beharry Roy, by Bill D°	—	—	10,000 — —
Affin 25th.	Sent to Laul Beharry Roy, from the Buxey Duftore, by Goury Connoy	—	—	430 — —
D° 31st.	Sent to D°, from D° D°, by D°, on Account Parbonny, &c.	—	—	547 — —
				15,770 — —
			Sicca Rupees	2,81,521 14 6

Burdwan,
13th July 1775.

A true Copy from the Bengal Account delivered in by Sam Burrah,
Consummany Mohurer.

(Signed) W^m Taylor,
Accomptant.

The Board observe, on a Perusal of the above Account delivered in by Sam Burrah, that the Particulars of the Application of many of the Charges are not specified: Being asked the Reason of this Defect, he says, That they are not inserted in his Accounts. Lolla Coshaal Chund, the Dewan, and Roopnarrain Chowdry, being asked, How this Information is to be obtained? they reply, That the following Persons are acquainted with the Circumstances: Lol Beharry Roy, in Calcuta; Ramjoy Mullick, Son of Gerory Mullick, the Rajah's late Vackeel in Calcutta; Heederam Mokurjea, Relation of Brijoo Kishore Roy's, in Calcutta.

The Board observe, that it will rest at the Pleasure of the Honourable Governor General and Council, on being furnished on the above Information, either to send the Persons mentioned to Burdwan, or to cause them to be examined in Calcutta.

The Zemindary Dewan acquaints the Board, That the Sums mentioned in the Accounts delivered in by Sam Burrah, were paid to the House of Mooty Chund, by Jaggurnaut Podar, from the Consummany.

Jaggurnaut Podar being in consequence called in, he confirms the above upon Oath; and Damoodar Doss, Gomastah to Mooty Chund, acknowledges that the several Bills mentioned in the Account delivered in by Sam Burrah, were drawn on the House of his Principal, and duly paid.

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M'Dowall,
Secy.

E N C L O S U R E.

A N S W E R to Article in N° 2. Remittance to Moorshedabad, by Bill on the House of Mooty Chund.

Consultation 4th September 1775.

The Zemindary Dewan acquaints the Board, that Sam Burrah, the Consummany Mohurer, is ready to answer to this Article. Being called in, he deposes, That the Sum of Rupees 4,437. 4. was remitted from the Consummany to Brijoo Kishore Roy, at Moorshedabad, to procure a Title for Rajah Tez Chund; viz.

1179.				
Affin 30th.	Sent in Specie by Jaggurnaut Podar	—	—	287 4 —
D° D°.	By Bill on Mooty Chund's House, drawn in Favour of Chattarjud Mozundar, and Govendram Mozundar, at Moorshedabad	—	—	4,150 — —
				4,437 4 —

Q. How do you know the above Sum was appropriated to procure a Title for the Rajah?

A. I inserted it in the Chellan, under this Head, by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy.

A P P E N D I X O.

Question to the Zemindary Dewan.

Q. Was there a Title procured for the Rajah about the above Period?

A. A Phirmaund arrived at Moorshedabad from the King for the Rajah, and was sent to Burdwan.

Question to Roopnarrain Chowdry's Vackeel.

Q. How came the above Sum to be inserted in the Account of Money unjustly taken by Brijoo Kishore Roy, when it was paid for the Rajah's Phirmaund?

A. The Article was taken from Brijoo Kishore's Accounts of Disbursements during his Administration.

Sicca Rupees

4,437 4 —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed)

D. H. M'Dowall,
Secr^y.

E N C L O S U R E.

A N S W E R to N^o 21. Particulars of the Durbar Expences made at Burdwan by Brijoo Kishore Roy, from the Bengal Year 1175 to 1181.

Consultation 15th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

Q. Did you pay to Brijoo Kishore Roy, on his Account, or by his Order, Rupees 54,417. 11. from the Year 1175 to 1181?

A. Yes, I did; as follows:

1175.	From 16th Affar to 20th.	From the Consummanny Cash, by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, through Goury Mullick, on Account Presents to Mr. Becher's Servants	—	—	600	—	—
	From 26th Bha- doon to 31st.	D ^o D ^o , to a Black Writer	—	—	50	—	—
	From 21 Maug to 25th.	D ^o D ^o , D ^o D ^o	—	—	100	—	—
	From 16 Jyte to 19th.	D ^o D ^o , D ^o D ^o	—	—	50	—	—
	D ^o D ^o D ^o	D ^o , to Sohadeb Bhofo, Consum- manny Mohurer, through Muckendram Ryfak, on Account Boothad Kitchen Ex- pences	—	—	6,791	11	—
1176.	From 6 Affar to 10th.	From the Consummanny Cash, by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, through Muckendram Byfack, to Sohadeb Bhofo, Account Bootad	—	—	3,776	—	—
	From 26th Affar to 32d.	D ^o D ^o to Ram Bullub Taggoor, on Ac- count Mr. Alexander's Servants	—	—	750	—	—
	From 26 Faughan to 29th.	D ^o D ^o to Mudden Baboo, for a Black Writer	—	—	100	—	—
	From 26 Byfaak to 31st.	D ^o D ^o to Juggool Muckerjea, on Account Parbonny	—	—	200	—	—
1177.	From 26 Bhadoon to 31st.	D ^o D ^o paid to the House of Mooty Chund, for a Bill in Favour of Goury Mullick, Calcutta, on Account a Horse to Mr. Ruffell, on the Occasion of the Pooneah	—	—	1,000	—	—
	From 26 Faugun to 29.	D ^o D ^o to a Black Writer	—	—	100	—	—
						12,417	11 —
							1,100 — —

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1178.	From 26 Chyte to 30th.	D° D° to Kishen Churn Meetur, through his Podar Durmoo Dafs	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—
1179.	From 21st Sawun to 26.	From the Consummany Cash, by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, on Account the Funeral of Ram Kishore Roy	—	—	—	—	150	—	—
	Bhadoon 21st.	D° D° to Mr. Sprot, through Colly Perfaud Bhofe	—	—	—	—	350	—	—
	Affin 15th.	D° D° to Kishen Churn Meetur	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—
	In Affar.	D° D° to Mr. Marriott, Account Allowance, through Colly Perfaud Bhofe	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—
								7,500	—
1180.	Bhadoon 31st.	D° D° to Kishen Perfaud Muckerjea	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—
	Affin 8th.	D° D° D° D°	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—
	D° D°.	D° D° D° D° Parbanny	—	—	—	—	200	—	—
	From 23d Cautick to 25.	From the Consummany Cash, to Kishen Perfaud Muckerjea	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—
	Aughun 29.	D° D° D° D°	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—
	Maug 12.	D° D° D° D°	—	—	—	—	7,500	—	—
								20,200	—
1181.	Affin 26.	D° D° D° D°	—	—	—	—	4,000	—	—
	D° 31.	D° D° D° D° Parbonny	—	—	—	—	200	—	—
	Poofs 4.	D° D° D° D°	—	—	—	—	8,000	—	—
								12,200	—
		Sicca Rupees	—	—	—	—	54,417	11	—

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.
(Signed) D. H. M'Dowall,
Secy.

E N C L O S U R E.

A N S W E R to N° 22. Particulars of the Durbar Expences made at Burdwan, for so much saved out of the Expences from the Poolbundy, Buxey Duffer, or Tannadars, &c. since the Bengal Year 1179 to 1181.

Consultation 13th July 1775.

Examination of Rammoo Podar, Provincial Cash Keeper, upon Oath.

1179.	Q. Did you pay to Colly Perfaud Bhofe	—	—	—	300	—	—	?
Sawan 9.	A. I paid that Sum to Monhor Ghofe, on Account his Father's Funeral, by Order of Brijoo Kishore Roy, from the Tannah Curch.							
Bhadoon 4th.	Q. The fame	—	—	—	2,081	—	—	
	A. He took that Sum himself from the Tannah Curch.							
Aughun 18th.	Q. The fame	—	—	—	2,081	—	—	
	A. The fame.							
Maug. 4.	Q. The fame	—	—	—	150	—	—	
	A. To Bowannee Churn Bhofe, Account Parbanny.							
D° 20th.	Q. The fame	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	
	A. To Colly Perfaud Bhofe, from the Tannah Curch.							
Sawan 29th.	Q. Did you pay to Bridjoo Kishore Roy	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	?
	A. Yes, I did, from the Tannah Curch.							
Augun 20th.	Q. The fame	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	
	A. The fame.						7,612	—

A P P E N D I X O.

1180.
Jyte 15th. Q. By what Authority did you pay the above Sums?
A. To Colly Perfaud Bhofo, by his own Order; and to Brijoo Kishore Roy, agreeably to Custom.
Q. Did you pay any Sum from the Provincial Cash to Kishnoperfau Muckerjee?
A. I paid his Podar as follows; from the Poolbundy Fund, on Account Caar Connah Expences, &c.

	On the above Date	—	—	10,000	—	—
Affar 2d.	D°	—	—	12,000	—	—
Sawun 2d.	D°	—	—	3,098	4	—
				—	—	—
Affar 15.	To Ram Rooder Meetur	D°	—	—	—	25,098 4 —
						201 12 —

Mr. Rosewell puts the following Two Questions to Rammoo Podar :

Q. How do you know the above Sums were paid for Caar Connah Expences?
A. Kishnoperfau Muckerjee told me so.
Q. When did he tell you?
A. After Payment of the Money.

The Board ask him as follows :

Q. In what Month was the above Information given you?
A. In Faugun 1181 I learnt the Particulars.
Q. At the Time you paid the first Sum of Rupees 10,000, was you told for what Purpose it was disbursed?
A. I asked Kishnoperfau Muckerjee, and he said it was Caar Connah, &c, Expences.

Consultation 31st July 1775.

Ram Deb Roy, Buxey, examined upon Oath.

Sawun 25th. Q. Was you Buxey in the Years 1179 and 1180?
A. Yes, I was.
Q. Did you pay to any one, from the Buxey Dufter or other Allowances — — — 1,893 — —?
A. Yes, I did, to Colly Perfaud Bhofo, from the Buxey Dufter Allowances.
Q. Why did you pay him that Sum?
A. He confined me and my Officers for Seven Days till I satisfied him.
Q. Did you explain to the Resident?
A. No, I did not.
Aughun 6th. Q. Did you pay — — — 2,000 — —?
A. Yes I did, to Colly Perfaud Bhofo, on the same Account; but I was not then in Confinement.
D° 28th. Q. Did you pay — — — 600 — —?
A. Yes, as above.
Q. The same. — — — 200 — —
A. The same.
Byfaak 25th. Q. The same. — — — 3,181 — —
A. The same, being Balance of Tannah Curch 3,113 — —
By Order of Colly Perfaud Bhofo, to a Brahmin — 68 — —
R^s 3,181 — —
Jyte 22d. Q. The same — — — 1,144 — —
A. This Sum was expended at the Rumma (or Park) on Repairs of a Bunglow, &c. Mr. Stuart ordered Colly Perfaud Bhofo to pay me the Amount; but he did not do it, and made me insert it as paid from the Tanah Curch.
Sawun 29. Q. The same — — — 500 — —
A. To Brijoo Kishore Roy, through Rogooram Roy, from the Tanah Crutch.

Q. Did

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Pols 21st.	Q. Did you pay	—	—	200	—	—	?
	A. Yes, I did, to Rogooram Roy on Account Brijoo Kishore Roy, from the Tannah Curch.						
Maug 12th.	Q. Did you pay	—	—	100	—	—	?
	A. The same.						
D° 22d.	Q. The same?	—	—	50	—	—	
	A. To Goury Naug, the Buxey Duftore Carcoon, as a Nezzar.						
Faugun 11th.	Q. Did you pay	—	—	160	—	—	?
	A. To Brijoo Kishore Roy.						
Chyte 13th.	Q. The same.	—	—	60	—	—	
	A. The same.						
	Q. How do you know that Brijoo Kishore Roy received the Sums inserted as above as paid to him?						
	A. I asked him if he had received them; and he told me he had.						
	Q. Why did you pay that Money to him?						
	A. Brijoo Kishore Roy said to me, You paid such and such Sums to Colly Persaud Bhoze; you must pay me something also.						
	Q. Had you any Order from Mr. Stuart, or the Head Buxey, for disbursing the Money you have inserted as paid to Colly Persaud Bhoze?						
	A. No, I had not.						
	Q. Then how came you to be so lavish of the Public Money, which was entrusted to your Charge?						
	A. Colly Persaud Bhoze treated me very ill, and I was compelled to satisfy him: With respect to Brijoo Kishore Roy, I have already answered.						
	Q. Why did not you complain to Mr. Stuart of this ill Treatment?						
	A. I could not get Access to Mr. Stuart.						

10,088 — —

The Board observe there are Two Sums inserted in this N° 22, under Date the 28th Maug 1180, and 25th Augun 1181, of Rupees 1,000 each, as paid by Ramb Deb Roy. The Zemindary Dewan being asked, Where they are to be found? he says, That Rammoo Podar can give an Account of them.

Rammoo Podar being in consequence called before the Board, he is questioned as follows, upon Oath:

1180.							
Maug 28th.	Q. Did you pay	—	—	1,000	—	—	?
	A. Yes, I did, to Brijoo Kishore Roy, from the Tannah Curch, agreeably to Custom.						
Augun 25th.	Q. The same	—	—	1,000	—	—	
	A. The same.						
						2,000	—
				Sicca Rupees		45,000	—

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed) D. H. M'Dowall,
Secy.

ENCLOSURE.

ANSWER to N° 23. Memorandum of the Salt Contract of Mundle Gaut.

Consultation 22d August 1775.

The Zemindary Dewan and Roopnarrain Chowdry Caarcoon, acquaint the Board, That there is only One Article in this Number which requires Proof, viz. the clandestine Sale of Maunds 14,023. 33. 8. Salt, made by Brijoo Kishore Roy; the other Articles being publicly known and inserted in the Honourable Company's Accounts: That the Person who bought the Salt is now attending, and ready to answer any Questions the Board may be pleased to put to him.

The

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The Person mentioned by the Dewan and Carcoon being called in, and duly sworn, is interrogated as follows :

Q. What is your Name ?

A. Ram Purrah Munny.

Q. What is your Occupation ?

A. I am a Merchant.

Q. Did you purchase any Salt from Brijoo Kishore Roy, in the Bengal Year 1179 ?

A. In Bylaak, or Jyte 1180, Brijoo Kishore Roy sent for me, and told me he had some Salt in Mundle Gaut, which he desired I would buy at Rupees 166. 8. per 100 Maunds. This I consented to; and paid for Maunds 14,023. 33. at that Rate, which amounted to — — — — —

Q. Whose Property was the above Salt ?

A. I bought it of Brijoo Kishore Roy; but do not know what Salt it was.

Q. Where did you sell it ?

A. I sold it by Retail to the Pycars, at Guttaul and Amteha, in Mundle Gaut.

Q. Did you pay any Duties on the Salt ?

A. I paid 15 Rupees per 100 Maunds on that Account, which was included in the abovementioned Sum, and I was to have paid 15 Rupees more on Receipt of the Rowannah; which however I never received, and therefore did not pay the extra 15 Rupees.

Q. Were the Company's Duties paid ?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether or not the above Salt was smuggled ?

A. I do not know; a Deed of Sale passed on the Occasion, but I do not remember its Contents.

Question by Mr. Rosewell.

Q. Why did not you demand the Rowanna from Brijoo Kishore Roy, after you had paid One Half of the Duties ?

Mr. Higginson has no other Objection to putting the above Question, but that the Person under Examination is a private Merchant, and the Answer to it may make against himself, as he is upon Oath.

Mr. Rosewell remarks, The Person now before us comes voluntarily to give his Evidence, and he may answer any Question put to him, or not, as he pleases; and further, Mr. Rosewell adds, that it is an Error on the right Side (if it is one at all) by doing too much rather than too little, in order to authenticate all Matters of Enquiry that are referred to them by the Honourable Governor General and Council.

The Chief understands the Sense of the Enquiry referred to this Board, relative to Brijoo Kishore's Sale of Salt, to be confined to the Proof of his having sold the specified Quantity to Ram Purra Munny, and that Brijoo Kishore will afterwards be called upon by Government to prove his Property. With respect to the Person under Examination, he being a private Merchant, and not in the Employ of the Honourable the Company, any Question that may lead to his own Condemnation, the Chief deems inconsistent with the Rules of Equity.

Answer to Mr. Rosewell's Question.

A. By our Agreement I was to pay 15 Rupees more for the Rowanna, in case it should be required; but as it was not wanted, I did not pay the 15 Rupees.

Sicca Rupees —

23,349 — —

Extracted from the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

(Signed)

D. H. M'Dowall,

Secy.

A P P E N D I X O.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 31st October 1775.

The Secretary lays before the Board the Opinion of the Company's Counsel upon the Charge of the Ranny of Burdwan against different Persons, for Monies received by them, the Proceedings and Papers upon which Subject were transmitted the Attorney for that Purpose the 14th of March, with Directions to take the Opinion of Counsel how to proceed in recovering the Sums that might be due to the Company.

I have perused and considered the several Proceedings and Papers within referred to; and am of Opinion, That, upon the general Principle mentioned in my Opinion on the Case, relative to the Transaction between the Munny Begum and Mr. Hastings, the then Governor, the Monies received by the different Persons (Servants of the Company) mentioned in the Ranny's Charge, for public Services performed or to be performed by them, in virtue of the Influence and Power arising from their public Stations, do of Right belong to the Company: But in this I mean to be understood with some Restriction; viz. that as the Ranny's Charge consists in a great Measure of an Accusation against Bridjoo Kishore, her then Servant, partly of his having dissipated her Monies in obtaining Preference for himself, without her Consent or Knowledge; and partly of his having connived at the Embezzlements and Misapplication of them, I think the Monies falling under either of these Descriptions are recoverable by her only.—Both she and the Company, may, I think, file Bills of Discovery, for Recovery of their respective Rights in the Premises, against the several Persons on whom they have Claims, thereby obliging them to set forth, upon Oath, all the Particulars of those Transactions: But, in respect to the Company, I should think it adviseable, for the Reasons given in my Opinion above referred to, to wait the Directions of the Court of Directors, as to such Measures as they may think proper, in a Case so circumstanced, to pursue; and in the mean Time to give the Matter a thorough Investigation.

Calcutta,
9th October 1775.

(Signed) Tho' Farrer.

Order of the Court of Directors.

Ordered, That Extracts be speedily made from the Consultations and Proceedings of the Governor General and Council, relative to all Monies taken, or stated as taken, by the Company's Servants in Bengal, and not authorized by the Court of Directors; and that Copies thereof be delivered to Mr. Sayer and Mr. Smith, for their Advice what Measures it is proper to pursue, for Recovery of all Sums, for the Use of the Company, which may appear to have been unduly received by their Servants.

EXTRACT from Mr. Smith's Report.

Pursuant to the foregoing Order, I have not only perused the several Extracts delivered to me by Mr. Wilks, but also the original Consultations and Proceedings of the Governor General and Council of Bengal, thereby referred to; which, being very voluminous, have required a great deal of Time to read and digest. In some of the Cases the Facts are very clear, but in others the Allegations and Proofs are so loose, incorrect, and in many Instances so contradictory to each other, that I cannot form a satisfactory Opinion of them.

Wishing to give the best Information to the Court in my Power, I will first, as shortly as possible, state the different Cases as they appear upon Record, and then mention what Measures occur to me as proper to be pursued.

The Cases of the different Persons vary in their Circumstances, but they may be arranged under Three general Heads; viz.

- 1st. Obtaining Money on collusive Contracts or Leases of Salt Works and Farms.
- 2d. Presents or Gratuities from Munny Begum, out of the Infant Nabob's Treasury.
- 3d. Charges of the like Nature by the Ranny of Burdwan.

As to the Ranny of Burdwan, this Charge is against a Variety of Persons; viz.

Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Graham,
Mr. Shott,	Mr. Vansittart.
Mr. Swain,	Mr. Fleetwood,
Mr. Goodlad,	The Honourable Cha' Stewart,
Mr. Coxe,	And the Gentlemen of Council.
Mr. Hastings,	

But their Names are not specified. Besides these several Persons, the Names of Mr. Becher, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Macdonald, Col. Simple, are mentioned; but I have omitted them, as the Sums appear to be within the Limits of their Covenants, and I presume the Sums charged were for Expences, on Account of some ordinary Matters of Complaint.

These Accusations were brought forth by Means of a Complaint made by the Ranny of Burdwan against Brijee Kishore, Duan of the Zemindary, charging him with having misapplied, wasted, and embezzled, her Son's Substance; wherefore she dismissed him from the Service, and required that he

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should be compelled to come to an Account for all Monies he had received, and how such Money had been applied.

Pursuant to this Application sundry Accounts were delivered to the Board, through the Hands of Mr. Fowke, some of which Kishore admits to be his Accounts, others he denies. From these Accounts the Articles of Charge upon the several Gentlemen above-mentioned are collected; some of which Articles are of Monies paid to themselves, others of Money paid to their Banians and Servants. The Total Amount of the Charges are as follows:

Mr. Hastings, to himself, his Banian, and Mate	—	—	—	20,500
Mr. Graham, to himself, his Banian, and Cash Keeper	—	—	—	3,20,975
Mr. Vansittart	—	—	—	35,400
Mr. Fleetwood	—	—	—	23,450
Mr. Stuart and his Banian	—	—	—	3,19,359
Mr. Alexander and his Banian	—	—	—	46,713
Mr. Shott	—	—	—	4,000
Mr. Swain	—	—	—	6,000
Mr. Goodlad	—	—	—	10,000
The Gentlemen of the Council	—	—	—	1,50,000

Disputes arose in the Council respecting the Authenticity of these Accounts; and thereupon Witnesses were examined to prove their Authenticity, and to prove the Truth of some Part of the Contents.

In this Investigation Roopnarain Chowdry, the Ranny's Vackeel, produced Accounts of 15,000 Rupees given to the Governor, and 90,000 to Gentlemen of Council, by Four Bills of Exchange, which Accounts the Vackeel swears he received from Kishore's Writer, named Diaram Burrall, and Gopee, a Relation of Diaram's, as sent by Bridjoo Kishore.

Bridjoo Kishore being examined upon Oath, admitted, That he sent those Papers to the Ranny, which specified the Four Bills above-mentioned, with this Addition, that the Bill stated in the Account to be for 15,000 Rupees was for 21,000 Rupees: And being asked, How the Money was applied? he said, That it being Two Years ago he could not well remember; but he believed it was to pay off his Debts: Being particularly examined, respecting the Paper stating 15,000 Rupees paid to the Governor; he said, He did not send the Paper to the Ranny, nor did he give any Money to the Governor; but he admits the Account, which states 55,000 Rupees as given to the Governor's Banian and his Mate.

By an Account, the 15,000 Rupees is alledged to be given to the Governor, to prevent the Rajah's Household Allowance from being curtailed, and because the Governor had not received any Thing upon his Succession to the Zemindarry: But Bridjoo Kishore denies it, although Kishore's Writer swears he wrote it by the Order of Kishore. On Examination, Kishore said, That he was Master, and disbursed the Durbar's Expences, according to the Custom of the Country; and that his Payments would appear in the Accounts, in which he had written all the Names; and that it was not customary to take Receipts for such Things.—On being asked, What he had done with 5,000 Gold Mohurs and 1,000 Chequins, amounting to 84,500 Sicca Rupees, paid by one of the Dowry Servants? he answered, That upon the Death of the Rajah, he came to Calcutta to obtain the Confirmation of the Zemindary, and as it was the Custom of the Country to expend large Sums on such Occasions, he then expended such Part of that Sum as was necessary to obtain it, as would appear by the Papers he had signed; and says, It was given in Presents to the Gentlemen, according to Custom; and that Part went to defray his own Expences and the Wages of his Attendants, and some Part he gave to Mr. Coxe. In Answer to the Question, To whom he gave Part of the Money? he said, To sundry Gentlemen, some small Nuzzars, according to Custom—he did not recollect the particular Sum given to Mr. Coxe, but believed it was between 22 and 23,000 Rupees; however, it would be known for certain by the Account, and that he gave it because Mr. Coxe exerted himself very much: He further said, That the Ranny ordered him to expend what he thought might be necessary for the Purpose of getting her Son confirmed.—On being asked, Whether he had any Order under the Ranny's Hand or Seal for giving away the young Rajah's Money? he answered, To be sure I must have had: It is now Five Years ago. He admitted, That he returned to Burdwan from Calcutta, in an high Station, given him by the Gentlemen of Council.—On being questioned, Whether he gave Mr. Graham 53,200 Rupees from the Consummanee Chest? he answered, That he was not Duan then, that Rajah Tillook Chund was alive.—On being further questioned, Whether he gave that Sum to Mr. Graham at any Time? He answered, That upon Mr. Graham's Arrival at Burdwan, I gave him a Sum of Money by Way of Compliment; but did not recollect the exact Sum; and that he paid it by Order of Rajah Tillook Chund.—On being asked, Whether he gave Byfack and Poder, Provincial Cash Keepers, any Order to pay Mr. Graham Money? he answered, That he did not give the First any Orders: That he was a Servant of Mr. Graham's; but that he desired the latter and Atteram, by Orders of Tillook Chund, to pay Mr. Graham Money, amounting either to 13 or 15,000 Rupees, as a Compliment, he did not recollect the particular Sum.—On being asked, Whether, since he had been Duan, he had given Mr. Graham Money through the Hands of Byfack, Poder, or any other Persons? he answered, I never gave him any Money, either himself, or through any other Person; I made him and his Family some Presents of Shauls and Cloths to about the Value of 4 or 5,000 Rupees.

Burrah,

A P P E N D I X O.

Burrah, the Confumantee Writer, swears, That when Bridjoo Kishore went to Calcutta, he ordered him to insert 15,000 Rupees in the Cash Accounts, as paid to Mr. Hastings, through Laul Beharry; which Kishore denies: And Poder, the Provincial Cash Keeper, swears, that he does not know of any Sum having been paid on Mr. Hastings's Account.

The above is the Substance of the Evidence which appears upon Record respecting these Charges of the Ranny of Burdwan;—it appears, that the Ranny intended to bring a Suit against Mr. Graham before he left India, but that she could not make out such a Case to the Law People with whom she advised, as to induce them to continue the Proceeding; which certainly furnishes an Argument very favourable to Mr. Graham.—The Evidence is exceedingly confused and inexplicit, but, upon the Whole, I am inclined to think that Money was given to some of the Company's Servants, as Gratuities or Presents, on Occasion of the young Rajah's being appointed to or confirmed in the Zemindarry of his Father; and it is probable, that some Presents or Gratuities were given for Kishore's being appointed Dewan, but to whom, or to what Amount, I cannot form a Judgment: From Kishore's Account it must have been about the Year 1770; for he says it was 5 Years before the Time of his Examination.—This Money, however, was but a small Part of the Sums charged to have been received by the Company's Servants. I think it very probable, that many of the other Charges are fictitious and false, and given in by Kishore merely by way of accounting for his own Embezzlements; but if any of them are well founded (which I am not even able to guess at) there must have been some secret Agreement or good Understanding between Kishore and the Company's Servants, who were placed in Authority in the Province of Burdwan; and who, for the Sake of sharing a Part of the Plunder made by him in this Office, gave their Support and Interest to be continued in it.—As to Mr. Hastings, I think the Evidence is strongly in his Favour; the only Charge against him is by an Article selected from an Account said to be wrote by Kishore's Order, which he denies; and not only so, but he denies the Fact of any such Money being given: And the Cash Keeper says, That he knows of no Money having been paid to Mr. Hastings. Upon the Whole of the Case, I think, before any legal Proceedings are taken, it will be proper that the Governor General and Council should make a more particular Enquiry into each of the Cases, in order to ascertain what Sums were really paid or given to the Company's Servants, and on what Account, or under what Pretence: If, on such Enquiry, they shall be satisfied, or have very strong Ground to believe, that Monies have been received by the Company's Servants, contrary to the Stipulations of their Covenants, they ought to commence proper Suits on the Equity Side of the Supreme Court at Bengal, to have an Account and Payment to the Company of all Sums received contrary to the Covenants; and also such Persons as are in England, the like Suit should be brought against them in the Court of Chancery: When I speak of Money received by the Company's Servants beyond or contrary to their Covenants, I do not mean such Nuzzars or Presents as were given within the limited Sum, according to the Custom of the Country; but all Nuzzars or Presents, under what Pretence soever, beyond the Amount of the stipulated Sums; and also all Monies, even under those stipulated Sums, received by way of Agreement or Bargain, as a Gratuity or Compensation for appointing Persons to Offices, or otherwise granting them Benefits, which would not have been done independent of such Payments, and which therefore I consider as paid for the Purchase of such Offices and Benefits.

In respect to any Monies obtained by the Company's Servants, under any secret or implied Agreement, out of the Money whereof Kishore plundered the Rajah (if any such Monies were received) I think the Company ought not to avail themselves of them; but that these Sums shall be recovered by the Rajah, as Sums of which he was defrauded by the Connivance between his Servants and the Company's Servants.

John Smith,

10th December 1776.

I have read this Report; and, if the Facts are correctly stated, I think the Methods proposed for the Company to pursue are very proper.

C. Sayer.

11th December 1776.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, in their Revenue Department; dated 31st December 1774.

Par. 15. A Petition having been presented to us, on Behalf of the Ranny of Burdwan, we beg to submit to your Consideration our Debates thereon; the Majority of us having thought proper to comply with the Prayer thereof.

Postscript—Having received Two Letters from Mr. Graham, accompanying Replies to the Allegations of the Ranny's Petition, we beg Leave to refer you to the Copies of them, which we transmit, for your Perusal, Numbers in the Packet.

EXTRACT

A P P E N D I X O.

E X T R A C T of Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, in their Revenue Department; dated 25th February 1775.

2. We have received from the Vackeel of the Ranny of Burdwan the Credentials which he was vested with; and you will find them recorded in our Proceedings. We have furnished the Ranny with Copies of Mr. Graham's Answers to the Accusations she preferred against that Gentleman; and having just received her Reply, transmit it a Number in the Packet.

E X T R A C T of Letter from the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, in their Revenue Department; dated 21st March 1775.

Par. 28. Having received from Bridjoo Kishore a Petition, praying for an Examination to be made into the Charges preferred against him by the Ranny of Burdwan; we transmitted it to her, and required that she should make good her specific Charges against him within the limited Time of Thirty Days, or we should proceed to his Acquittal. We also informed her, that, unless she should be able to give some satisfactory Reasons for having expressed her Apprehensions of her own and her Son's Life, we should think little Credit was to be given to any other Part of her Petition.

29. She accordingly presented to us a Letter, accompanied with sundry Accounts, specifying Embezzlements, and that Sums had unjustly been paid away, by Bridjoo Kishore, to sundry of the Company's principal Servants, and others therein mentioned. These Papers are entered at large on our Proceedings; together with our Reasons for deputing Mr. Elliot, the Superintendant of the Khalsa Records, to the Ranny immediately, to ascertain the Originality of them.

30. His Report is also entered, together with our several Opinions and Debates on this Subject; and as our further Resolutions are also recorded at large, and too voluminous to be particularized in this Address, we must refer you to them; observing only, that the Board being of Opinion that the Ranny's Request, to have a Day fixed for herself, the Rajah, and her Servants, to receive the Khelaur, which the Board understood to be customary, might be complied with, the Governor General, deeming it an Indignity offered to him, declared he would not summon a Council for that Purpose.

31. A Debate arising upon this Declaration, the Governor General gave it as his Opinion, that he had the sole Authority of summoning and dissolving the Meetings of the Council; and the Majority were of a contrary Opinion.

32. The Board resolving to call before them Bridjoo Kishore and Roopnarain Chowdry, the Governor General declared, that he dissolved the Meeting of the Board; and that he would not acknowledge the Proceedings of the Members, in his Absence, to be legal. But the remaining Members being of Opinion, that this Declaration expressed nothing but the single Opinion of the Governor General, continued to sit; and, on his withdrawing, voted General Clavering, the senior Member present, into the Chair.

33. Cantoo Baboo and Kishen Churn Chatterjea, the Head Servants of the Governor General, having refused to pay Obedience to the Summons sent them for Attendance, the Members then present have considered it as a great Indignity, that the former, who was a considerable Farmer, should presume to refuse complying with an Order for his Attendance; and directed an Account of the Farms, formerly and at present held by him, to be laid before the Board.

34. We have ordered compleat Copies of the Information which was received from the Persons we examined, to be sent to the Company's Attorney, that he may take the Opinion of Counsel, in what Manner to proceed in recovering the Money that may be due to the Company.

35. The Board being assembled, as usual, on the 17th Instant, and having resolved to send for the Governor's Servants, Cantoo Baboo and Kishen Churn Chatterjea; and the Governor General having declared it his Belief, that it was the Intention of the Board to proceed to Acts of Violence against his Servants; and the Board having resolved, that it was their Opinion that the Attendance of these People should be required, and was absolutely necessary, for the Support of the due Authority of Government; the Governor General declared, that he dissolved the Meeting. But the Majority of the Board not admitting his Authority for so doing, continued to sit, and required the immediate Attendance of Cantoo Baboo and Kishen Churn Chatterjea; but not being found, Orders for their Attendance next Council Day have been left at their Houses.

36. The Members that continued, being a Majority of the Council, have recorded their Opinion in Support of their Resolution, that the Board was not dissolved by the sole Authority vested in the Governor General.

37. An Account of the Farms, Talooks, and Zemindary, held by Cantoo Baboo, having been delivered in, agreeably to our Orders, the Board have only adjoined a Remark, and reserved their future Observations until they can collect into One View the Reasons for the extraordinary Indulgences which appear to have been shewn to him.

38. Adjudging, for several Reasons, that are set forth in a Minute from Colonel Monson, that Bridjoo Kishore had been an unworthy and unthrifty Servant to the Rajah of Burdwan, and an improper Person to be employed by the Company, or to hold any Office of Confidence near the Rajah; we resolved to dismiss him from the Rajah's Service, and to permit the Ranny to appoint such

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Persons as she might think proper, for the Superintendence of the Rajah's Education, or his Household.

39. The Rajah of Burdwan attending, agreeably to the former Resolutions of the Board, to receive the Investiture, he was accordingly presented with it by General Clavering, then in the Chair, as eldest Member present; and having communicated to the Rajah the Resolutions we had taken of dismissing Bridjoo Kishore from his Service, we directed our Secretary to wait on the Ranny, and deliver to her our Recommendation of Lolla Cofhal Chund and Roopnarain Chowdry; presenting her at the same Time with the Dresses allotted for herself and her Servants; who having given him a Nuzzer of Nine Gold Mohrs, as a Token of Respect to the Board, he delivered it to us; and we have ordered it to be paid into the Khalsa Treasury with those which had been presented by the Rajah.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department; dated 16th May 1775.

Par. 45. In these separate Proceedings, you will also find recorded the particular Accounts which have been delivered on Behalf of the Ranny of Burdwan, of the Embezzlements before pointed out to your Notice, in the 29th Paragraph of our Letter by the Anson.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, in their Revenue Department; dated the 24th November 1775.

Par. 44. The Gentlemen of the Provincial Council of this Division having at length completed the Examination into the Authenticity of the Accounts delivered in by the Vackeel of the Ranny of Burdwan, and which we transmitted them in the Month of May last; we beg Leave to submit the Result of their Enquiries to your Perusal—They are entered on our Proceedings of the 31st Ultimo.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors;
dated ——— January 1775.

I have little to say concerning the Business which has been transacted at our Councils since the last Dispatch. Business I have improperly called it; very little having been done in the General Department; and in the Revenue none. The Proceedings of the latter I most earnestly entreat you to peruse; it is impossible to abstract or analyze them. It is a Justice due to the Character and approved Services of Mr. John Graham, to obviate the Impression which may possibly be made by the laboured Accusations preferred against him by the Ranny of Burdwan; which I beg Leave to do, by assuring you that the Whole is a Calumny, void of the smallest Foundation: And this I pledge myself to make appear, if the Circumstances relative to this extraordinary Transaction, which stand recorded on our Proceedings to this Time, require any further Refutation of them.

EXTRACT of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, dated 11th January 1775.

Par. 43. In the Proceedings of the Revenue Board of the 30th of last Month, the Company will see a very extraordinary Petition to the Council from the Ranny of Burdwan. The high Rank of this Lady, whose late Husband's Ancestors have, from Time immemorial, enjoyed the Zemindarry of that District, entitled her, as we think, to some decent Consideration and Respect from this Government. The Company will see, in Mr. Barwell's Minutes, with what Terms of gross Insinuation a Counsellor of this State permits himself to treat a Woman, who is one of the First Subjects of it.

44. This is not the Way in which we support our Opinions in Council, when we have the Misfortune of differing from our Colleagues on great Questions: Such cruel, irregular Hostilities do not belong to that honourable, though distressing War, in which the public Conduct of the late Administration has unavoidably involved us. We leave it to the mercenary Auxiliaries of Suja Dowla to ruin Individuals, to burn Villages, and violate the sacred Retirements of the Zenanah.

45. We do not enter into the Truth or Falshood of the Charge against Mr. Graham, and the Dewan of Burdwan, of an Embezzlement of above Eleven Lacks of Rupees, alledged to be the Property of her Infant Son. It will be her Business to make good the Truth of her Allegations. We are not so unjust as to give Credit to Charges against the Honour or Innocence of any Man, before the Proofs are produced; neither does the Ranny's Petition require it of us. Let the Prayer of the Petition be considered, and we submit it to the Judgment of the World, whether it could possibly have been refused, without a bare-faced Denial of Justice, or without throwing Suspicions, even upon the Charac-

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ters of the Persons accused, more injurious to them than, as we hope, can arise from any future Investigation of the Truth.

46. We have adopted the several Motions made by Colonel Monson, for granting the Prayer of the Petition, as not only regular beyond Dispute, in Point of Proceeding, but as conformable to every Principle of Reason and Justice; nor are we unwilling to admit the Truth of Mr. Barwell's Assertion, *that the Proposition made by Colonel Monson, for granting the Prayer of the Petition, is diametrically opposite to the Proceedings of past Governments.* A Widow desires to be heard in Behalf of herself and Infant Son; she produces a Charge of singular Magnitude, and offers to make it good; the Favour she desires of the Board is, That she may be freed from Terror and Confinement, and allowed to attend in Person at the Presidency, to prosecute her Complaint. Former Governments might have refused to grant such Requests: We, for our Parts, shall never seek or encourage Enquiries into past Transactions; but when Petitions of this Nature and Consequence, and so fairly introduced, are brought before us, we must renounce every Idea of Decency, as well as of Justice, before we can refuse them.

47. We are not alarmed at the formidable Consequences held out on this and many other Occasions, to deter us from doing what we think indispensably our Duty; as if the permitting a Widow and her Son to remove from Burdwan to Calcutta, which we presume could not have been refused with any Shadow of Reason or Justice, implied, and must be understood by the Natives, as a Determination to repeal all former Decisions, and must be attended with Ruin to the Collections. We for ourselves have no Apprehensions of Consequences so totally disproportionate to the Cause assigned for them: But, admitting them to be unavoidable, we desire it may be considered what Sort of Government this Country must have been subject to, when an Act apparently so regular, and so much of Course as that in Question, is thought likely to endanger the Safety of the State.

48. Mr. Barwell's Objections to the temporary Removal of the Dewan militate directly, in our Opinion, against the Principles on which the Court of Directors acted, in ordering the sudden Removal and Confinement of Mahomed Reza Khan. Mr. Barwell thinks it very improper, "first to punish a Man, by depriving him of his Honours and Employments, and by such decisive Acts using Influence on his Fears." We leave it to him to reconcile this Doctrine, if he can, to the above Resolution of the Court of Directors: With Respect to us, it does not stand in Opposition to that Act of the Revenue Board which is now in question. A temporary Suspension is no Punishment; and to prove a Charge of Embezzlement against the Dewan of a Province, while he continues in the actual Possession and Exercise of his Power, let it be ever so well founded, we know to be difficult in any Country, but in this Country impossible. As to the Paishkar, or Steward, we consider it as a Family Office, which ought not to have been taken out of the Disposal of the Zemindar, or his Representatives.

49. With respect to the Persons recommended by General Clavering to supply the vacant Offices, it is observable, that Mr. Barwell remembers *their having formerly been in Competition for these very Offices*; whereas the Governor says, they are *Persons unknown*: Besides many other Advantages, our Colleagues have that of a superior local Memory over us. At the Revenue Board, held on the 30th December, they seemed to be perfectly informed of all the past Decisions and Acts of Government respecting the Zemindarry of Burdwan, and the Resolutions formerly taken for the Benefit of the Ranny and her Son: In the Council of the 4th Instant, they could give no Answer to a very obvious and necessary Question, concerning the above Proceedings, as neither of them were present.

Secret Conf.
8 March 1775.

EXTRACT of the Governor General's Remarks on the First Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, dated 11th January 1775.

42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49. I refer to the Revenue Consultations of the 30th December 1774, and to the separate Set of the Proceedings held in Mr. Cartier's Government, on the same Complaint then preferred by the Ranny. These Proceedings having been long since transmitted to the Court of Directors, and never objected to by them, the Resolution then taken, of trusting the Management of the Rajah's Household and of his Education to the Management of Birge Kiffore, and the Guardian, rather than to a Woman of the Ranny's Character, should, I think, have been adhered to, unless some new Light had been obtained to justify a contrary Conduct. But whatever had been the Board's Determination with respect to the Management of the Rajah's Household, the flourishing State of the Burdwan Province, in Comparison with that of the Country in general, and the Consideration of the great Increase of Revenue it now yields above what was produced from it before its Cession to the Company, should at least have secured Birge Kiffore from being even suspended from his Employment in the Revenue, without a clear Charge, and his Answer, to enable the Board to determine whether or not there was sufficient Ground for prosecuting an Enquiry against him. In this Part of his Duty he was dependant on the Company alone, and the personal Dislike even of the Rajah, were he of Age, would not have been a sufficient Cause for his Removal, had he acted faithfully to the Company. The Gentlemen speak of his being only suspended; but every one understands the Measures which have been taken as a total and absolute Dismission of him.

EXTRACT

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EXTRACT of a Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated 23d February 1775.

Par. 3. In my last I promised that I would myself undertake the Vindication of Mr. Graham, against the Aspersions of the Ranny of Burdwan. I have waited for her Reply to his, and for the Proofs which she was called upon to produce in Support of her Allegations. She has at length delivered her Reply; but I believe I may venture to pronounce my Judgment upon this Composition, although it is before your Notice, so far as to say, that it contains no Proof of Mr. Graham's Misconduct, and that it admits of One Fact, which, even in her laboured Relation of it, is much to his Honour.

4. As the Ranny has charged Mr. Graham with having been personally instrumental in depriving her of the Authority which she held over the Rajah's Household, and of the Person of her Son, and of having even treated, and encouraged others to treat her with personal Disrespect, I judged it necessary to call upon Mr. Charles Stuart, who was the Collector of Burdwan at the Time to which this Transaction applies, for his Declaration of the Circumstances of it. The Dispatches of both Ships being closed when the Ranny's Reply was received, and Mr. Stuart on the Point of departing on One of them, the Copies of my Letter to him, and of his in Reply, will afford you the most satisfactory Information upon the Subject. I may not conceal from you, that Information of Mr. Graham's Interference on this Occasion were given me at the Time by the Ranny; and you may perceive, by Mr. Stuart's Letter, written to me on the Occasion (which forms a Part of the last-mentioned Enclosure) that I was not disposed to suffer a Circumstance of that Nature to pass without Enquiry. I was satisfied, both from Mr. Stuart's Report, and the Explanation which Mr. Graham himself gave me of his Conduct at Burdwan (exactly concurring with the former) that the Ranny's Complaint was without Foundation. The Measures which took place at this Time for the Regulation of the Rajah's Family, were the Issue of a tedious Enquiry, made in the Government of Mr. Cartier, and the Resolution of the Board, passed at that Time, was no more than confirmed and carried into Execution in April or May 1772. The Proceedings of that Period will shew, that I was not on such Terms of Cordiality with Mr. Graham, as to have yielded to his Wishes in a Point of such Consequence, from pure Motives of Compliance, if I can be supposed capable of so unworthy a Motive. In Truth, it was in Consequence of the Ranny's own Representations, and the Disturbances which her Intrigues had created in the District, that I determined to put an effectual Bar to her future Hopes, by proposing that the Resolution of the preceding Council should be carried into Force; and I myself took Care to have this effectually accomplished. The Ranny has had better Success with the present Administration; but I trust that your Commands will put a more decisive Conclusion to this unbecoming Competition.

Enclosure in the Governor General's Letter of the 23d February 1775.

To the Honourable Charles Stuart.

Sir,

I desire you will endeavour to call to your Recollection the Circumstances which attended the Execution of the Orders transmitted to you by the late President and Council, in the Month of May 1772, for depriving the Ranny of Burdwan of the Authority which she then possessed, and for placing the Rajah under the Charge of the Guardians appointed by the Board: That you will report particularly to me what you recollect upon the Subject, and especially whether Mr. Graham, upon that Occasion, delivered the Orders of the President and Council with his own Mouth to the Ranny—whether he used any Menaces or harsh Language upon the Occasion, addressed to the Ranny—or if he excited or encouraged any other Person to use other Menaces or harsh Language to her.

Saturday,
18th February 1775.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. Hastings.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

I have had the Honour to receive your Letter of this Date, desiring me to recollect and report to you the Circumstances that attended the placing the Rajah of Burdwan under the Charge of his Guardians. In Compliance, I do not think I can take a more satisfactory Method, than to give you Extracts from Two Letters I did myself the Honour to write to you at that Time, which perhaps you did not think of Consequence enough to preserve.

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EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. Stuart to Mr. Hastings; the 20th May 1772.

“ On the Receipt of the Letter from the Board, regarding the Regulation of the Rajah's House, it appeared absolutely necessary to take the most early Opportunity to remove the Rajah into separate Apartments, lest any Disturbance should happen, or the Ranny use any Endeavours to frustrate the Intentions of the Board, by detaining the Rajah in her own Apartments; I therefore took the Opportunity of his coming this Morning to pay a Visit to Mr. Graham, by returning with him to his House, where I saw him properly lodged in his new Apartments, and had the Resolutions of the Council made known to the People of his Household, without the smallest Disturbance.

“ I hope, in a few Days, when the first Gusts of Resentment are over, the Ranny will be reconciled to the Measure; and every Thing in future, in the Rajah's Family, be conducted with Harmony.

“ A Letter from you to the Ranny, confirming the Steps that have been taken, would have a very good Effect; for, although I sent the Dewan, and my own Servants, to acquaint her with what I was going to do, they could not obtain an Interview. From this Circumstance, she may probably represent the Affair as an Outrage; but you are acquainted with the Particulars.”

EXTRACT of a Letter to Mr. Hastings from Mr. Stuart; 25th May 1772.

“ Since what I have already wrote, I am favoured with your Letter of the 23d, enclosing one for the Ranny. From the Removal of her Son, she seems to be sensible, that the Regulations of the Board will now be invariably enforced; and she has therefore acted with more Moderation and Propriety than I could have expected. She has acknowledged to the Dewan and Mutasaddies, that she has been misled by her Agents in Calcutta; but that now her Eyes are opened, and she will conduct herself with more Propriety in future. The Seals she did not hesitate to give up, which I regarded as a Proof of her Sincerity; and I have accordingly given her Assurances of my Friendship, Favour, and Support, as soon as I am satisfied of a hearty Disposition in her to discourage all the Factions and Cabals that have so long disturbed the Province and the Rajah's House.

“ In this Transaction I think it necessary to acquaint you, that Mr. Graham did not interfere, being here only on a Visit; and the Removal of the Rajah into his separate Apartments was effected by me, in the Presence of Mr. Fleetwood and the Rajah's Officers only. The Ranny has, therefore, had no Reason to conclude the Resolutions of the Board to have been taken but with Unanimity, from a due Sense of the Impropriety of her Conduct, and the bad Consequences it has been attended with.”

From the foregoing Extracts it is evident, that Mr. Graham was not at all concerned in removing Rajah Tez Chund from his Mother, and placing him under the Charge of his Guardians; nor do I believe he had a Wish to interfere with my Duty as Resident, even if I had been disposed to admit of it. I must further beg Leave to observe, that Mr. Graham could not make use of any menacing Expressions to the Ranny, himself, as he never had an Interview with her; nor did he ever excite or encourage any one, to my Knowledge, to behave in so unbecoming a Manner; on the contrary, I have heard Mr. Graham, on all Occasions, and in the Presence of the Rajah and his Officers, express the warmest and most friendly Wishes for the Welfare of him and his Family.

Fort William, the 18th February 1775. I remain, &c. (Signed) Charles Stuart.

EXTRACT Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, dated the 21st March 1775.

At any other Time, or in any other Situation, less embarrassed and perplexed than that in which we are now involved, we might, perhaps, have pushed our Enquiries into these Transactions with greater Exactness and Attention; but the Difficulties we have to contend with increase upon us every Day, and are attended with such Personal Pain and Mortification, as not only discourage us in the Execution of our Duty, but disable us from going through Business in the Manner we could wish. The Anxiety and Concern with which the Court of Directors will undoubtedly hear of the Charges brought against the Governor General, cannot be greater than that which we feel in communicating them.

He now stands accused of the Receipt of large Sums of Money, corruptly taken for Services performed by him, or Places disposed of by his Influence in his Office. Maha Rajah Nundcomar, and the Ranny of Burdwan, stand forth as his Accusers, and desire to be heard in Support of their several Charges; the former in Person, the latter by her authorized Servants.

On the other Hand, the Governor peremptorily denies the Authority of the Board to enquire into these

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these Accusations. Instead of permitting his Accuser to appear before him, he illegally endeavours to dissolve the Board, and repeatedly quits the Chair.

Whether this Method of proceeding be consistent with his real Dignity, or whether the high and indignant Language he constantly holds to us, be that of injured Innocence, are Questions which we desire to have no Share in deciding. We are not his Accusers; nor do we desire to sit as his Judges.

The Services which our Duty to the Company indispensably demands of us are already too painful and distressing: We will not increase the Weight of them, by undertaking the invidious Task of sitting in Judgment on our President.

In the Consultations of the 13th and 14th Instant, at this and the Revenue Board, the Court of Directors will see on what Grounds we have proceeded in directing the Opinion of Counsel to be taken with regard to the most effectual Method of recovering from the Governor General such Sums of Money as may appear to be due to the Company by regular Course of Law.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors, dated
25th March 1775.

On the 10th Instant an English Letter, containing English Accounts, was brought to the Board, in the Name of the Ranny of Burdwan, by a Servant of Mr. Joseph Fowke's, charging me personally with having received the Sum of 15,000 Rupees as a Present from Dewan Birjoo Kishore Roy.

When the Ranny of Burdwan renewed her Intrigues, on my Accession to the Government in 1772, she solicited my Interest, with Proffers of many Lacks. Prompted equally by Ambition, Hatred to Bridjoo Kishore Roy, and the Rage of former Disappointment, she was prepared to have agreed to any Conditions that would ensure her Victory over her Enemy. But it will appear, from the early Date of the Consultations on this Subject, that her Solicitations served only to incite me to an instant Conclusion of the Dispute, by a full and effectual Confirmation of the Decree, which had been passed upon it in the preceding Administration.

It will not escape your Observation, that notwithstanding the Violence with which I have been persecuted, I am not even charged with a single Instance of Oppression, except in the Grant of the Purgunnah of Bahrbund, which I have already explained. There cannot, I think, be a stronger Proof that my Conduct in this Respect has been wholly unexceptionable.

To what Lengths the Violence of my Adversaries, which have been progressively improving to this Time, will be carried, when the last Dispatches of this Season will have left no Means of further Appeals, I can only conjecture.

You will see how effectually they have already accomplished one Part of their System; by the total Extinction of my Authority here; not only by excluding me from a Share in the public Resolutions at the Council Table, where I sit only as an Object of the most illiberal Persecution, but by so manifest a Declaration of their Power and determined Enmity towards me, that it is universally believed to be the surest Means of acquiring an Influence with the present Administration, to bring Accusations against their First Member; as, on the other Hand, those who are supposed to have shared any Degree of my Favour, are the marked Objects of their Vengeance. If Circumstances of such Notoriety require the Support of formal Proofs, I might appeal to almost every Page of your Consultations for the First Part of this Assertion; but I content myself with instancing only the Consultations of the 20th, in the Public Department, and the enclosed Minute, N^o 5, delivered at the Board Yesterday (the 24th) by General Clavering, on which I shall make no Comment. For the latter, the Favours and Honours heaped on the Burdwan Ranny and Roopnarain Chowdrie, and the Countenance shewn to Nundcomar; the Refusal of the Majority to receive the Visits of Mahomed Reza Cawn, when they were offered through me, and his close Connection with them since; the Selection of the Salt Contractor for the Subject of a Civil Prosecution, because it was supposed that Captain Weller, whom I patronized, did, while living, and his Widow since his Death, partake of the Profits of the Contract; the Force and Intimidations used to my Servant, Cantoo Baboo; and the Dismissal of Mr. Lewis from the Council of Burdwan, because he had my Permission to go to Sea for his Health; are Instances sufficient to characterize both the Temper and Influence which rule the acting Members of your State.

I cannot help taking Notice of the peculiar Disadvantages which I have laboured under in the Times which seem to have been chosen: You will judge whether Accident could have produced such an invariable Similarity of Effects, for the Introduction of the several Materials, which have the Arraignment of my Conduct for their direct or ultimate Aim.

The First Letter from the Ranny of Burdwan, which I consider as the Preface to all the rest, was sent to the Board on the 30th of December, after the Day fixed for the Close of the Proceedings, in the Height of Business of the Dutton's Dispatches; although it is publicly known, that Lalla Kooshal Chund, her Agent, and present Dewan, who had been compelled to leave Calcutta on Account of his former Intrigues, returned thither almost as soon as the Transports arrived; and it is not likely he was idle in the intermediate Time.

The Ranny's Reply to Mr. Graham's Vindication was sent in after the Close of the public Proceedings on the Dispatch of the Bute and Pacific.

Her last Charge, in which I am directly included, was brought before the Board the 10th March;

SEL. COM. REP. XI.

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Nundcomar's

Nundcomar's Accusations on the 11th; and Mahomed Reza Cawn's, which I believe will be read, as obliquely aiming at the same End, on the 13th, the Day fixed for the Close of the Proceedings now in course of Dispatch.

I beg Leave, in this Place, to make One short Observation upon the Right claimed and exercised by the Gentlemen of the Majority, to examine Persons before them on Oath, even in Accusations against the Parties themselves. — This you will find to have been practised with Bridjoo Kishore, in their Proceedings held after my Departure, on the 14th Instant, in the Revenue Council Chamber; and on the 17th Instant Sentence was formally passed against him by the same Gentlemen, expressly grounded on his Answers to the Questions which had been thus proposed to him. — Thus to extort from a Man Evidence against himself, is so directly contradictory of the fundamental Principles of Justice, that it requires no Comment. Several other Persons also were examined by them on the 14th, and put to their Oaths; a Measure which has an immediate Tendency to the Subversion of Justice. The Inhabitants of this Country, from the Nature of their Education, from the Form of their own Government, and from the Timidity of their Dispositions, are equally incapable of bearing up against the Frowns of Power, or of resisting the Allurements attendant upon it. Thus called before a settled Majority, the Violence of whose Measures has filled the Country with Alarm, they will naturally give Evidence as Nundcomar may have told them is expected; and having once done so, they are tied down to support it, whether true or false, when legally summoned before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

In a former Letter I pledged myself to prove that Mr. Graham was not guilty of the Crimes laid to his Charge, in the Petition of the Ranny of Burdwan, entered on Consultation the 30th December. These were, First, the Cruelty and Oppression with which he is said to have separated the young Raja of Burdwan from the Ranny his Mother: Secondly, the Violence with which he wrested the Seals from her: Thirdly, that he had appropriated to himself very large Sums from the young Raja's Allowance.

The Grounds on which I thus pledged myself to you were, my Knowledge that Mr. Graham did not possess any distinct Authority since the Death of Tillook Chund, the former Raja, and the Assurances which he made me before his Departure from Bengal.

The 1st and 2d Articles upon your Records will prove to have been the deliberate Acts of the Administration; and a Letter from Mr. Charles Stewart, of which I have already transmitted you a Copy, will shew that the Orders were carried into Execution by that Gentleman, and that Mr. Graham did not interfere.

The Third Charge you will observe to have dwindled from many Lacks of Rupees to Thirty-five thousand; and this Sum the Ranny allows to have been paid to Mr. Graham, in Discharge of a Bond which had been given him: But she asserts, that the Bond was collusively given, without any Money being actually received from him; and that consequently the Money thus paid him was in Effect a Present from Bridjoo Kishore. — Bridjoo Kishore, on the contrary, positively denies that any Present has been made by him to Mr. Graham, since the Death of Raja Tillook Chund, except some Shawls, &c. to the Amount of 4 or 5,000 Rupees. With respect to the other Sums of Money, which the Ranny accuses Mr. Graham of receiving, it is not pretended that they were given since the Death of Raja Tillook Chund; and therefore the Accusation, whether true or false, is entirely foreign from her original Charge. The Majority have now determined, that a Prosecution shall be commenced in the Supreme Court of Judicature, for the Recovery of these Sums. — I cannot with Propriety say more on the Subject.

EXTRACT of Minute of the Governor General; dated 3d April 1775.

On the 10th Instant a Packet, containing an English Address to the Board, from the Ranny of Burdwan, with sundry Accounts in the same Language; and a Copy of the former in the Persian Tongue, was brought to the Council of Revenue by a Servant of Mr. Joseph Fowke, the Agent of General Clavering. In these Papers a formal Charge was produced against me of having received, in the Month of May or June 1773, a Present from Bridjoo Kishore Roy, the Dewan of the Rajah of Burdwan, amounting to 15,000 Rupees.

The next Day, being the 14th, the Council being assembled in the Revenue Department, a like Motion with that of the preceding Day was made by General Clavering, that Bridjoo Kishore Roy, and Roopnarain Chowdry, who was the principal Agent in the Accusation preferred by the Ranny of Burdwan, should be called before the Board for the like Purpose of enquiring into those Accusations. I objected in like Manner, and repeated my Proposition that a Committee should be formed for these Enquiries, but without Effect. I again declared the Meeting dissolved, and left them. Mr. Barwell did the same.

EXTRACT of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis; dated 11th April 1775.

We shall say nothing of the Accusation brought against him by the Ranny of Burdwan, Bridjoo Kishore, a Person nominated to the Office of Dewan by Mr. Graham's Influence at the Board, sworn to the

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the Delivery of those Papers from which the Charges were taken, excepting One Paper specifying the Money said to be paid to the Governor General; this Paper, however, though not acknowledged by Bridjoo Kishore, was proved to be the Hand-writing of his Clerk, who swore that he wrote the Account by his Order. Bridjoo Kishore having taken Credit in his official Accounts for large Sums, the Property of his Master, as paid to the Governor, Mr. Graham, and others, is not a positive Proof of their having received those Sums: But his having made the Charge, without the Ranny's Approbation, was a sufficient Ground, with the rest of his Conduct, to dismiss him from his Employ. Such inconsiderable Presents as the Governor General says Mr. Graham received, could never have created the immoderate Fortune he is known to possess; at least to have accomplished it they must have been very frequently repeated.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated the 16th May 1775.

Secret Conf:
14 Sept. 1775.

Such inconsiderable Presents as the Governor General says Mr. Graham received, could never have created the immoderate Fortune he is known to possess; at least to have accomplished it they must have been very frequently repeated.

As I am totally unacquainted with Mr. Graham's Fortune; I know not on what Foundation the Majority stile it *immoderate*.

I thought it incumbent to vindicate him from the Calumnies of the Burdwan Ranny; and I mentioned my Reasons for doing so; but else it does not belong to me, on every Occasion, to undertake that Gentleman's Defence—he will answer for himself: I will only say, that I have ever regarded him as a valuable Servant to the Company.

EXTRACT of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, the 16th May 1775.

8. The Ranny of Burdwan has lately transmitted to the Revenue Board a more complete Account of Sums irregularly obtained by English Gentlemen and others from the Rajah's Estate. This Account is collected from the Papers delivered up to her by Bridjoo Kishore, and authenticated by the Oaths of the Mohrirs or Writers employed in his Office.

EXTRACT of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, dated 15th September 1775.

5. The Governor now declares, That it does not belong to him on every Occasion to undertake Mr. Graham's Defence, and leaves him to answer for himself. The ardent and voluntary Zeal with which, but a few Months ago, he professed to make a common Cause with that Gentleman, seems to be considerably abated.

6. Neither will he be responsible for the Conduct of every Member of the late Administration, or of every Gentleman in the Company's Service. It seems he has thought it right to *wink* at some of their Emoluments, however liable to Abuses: That, in order to prevent Ill-humour in his Council, he has suffered some Persons to *benefit themselves by a Mode which he disapproved*; and that he considered such Compliance as a *necessary Sacrifice to the Constitution of this Government*. We believe, indeed, that such Sacrifices were very necessary on his Part; and we do not doubt that they were reciprocal between him and his Council. Let it be observed, however, that he does not plead the Necessity of winking at Abuses, until such Facts are brought to Light, in almost every Branch of the Administration of the Company's Affairs, as it is impossible to defend. If he had held this Language to us immediately on our Arrival—if he had fairly communicated to us the true State of the Government, and laid open the Abuses which he was compelled to connive at, or unable to prevent, we should have given him Credit for his Candor; we should have made Allowances for the Embarrassment of his Situation; and joined heartily with him in endeavouring to bring some of the principal Delinquents to Punishment, and to establish a more honourable System of Government for the future.

EXTRACT of the Governor General's Minute, containing Observations on that of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, dated 15th September 1775.

I never professed to make a common Cause with Mr. Graham: I engaged to vindicate him from One Charge, because I was myself an Evidence of its Untruth. I disavowed the Design of being his general Advocate in Points with which I had no Acquaintance, nor, in my Opinion, does he require one.

P A P E R S

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PAPERS RESPECTING THE RANNY OF AMBOA.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan,
31st July 1775.

Received the following Letter and Enclosure from the Honourable the Governor General, &c.
Council of Revenue.

To Mr. Edward Stephenson, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

Gentlemen,

Enclosed we transmit you Copy of a Petition, which has been presented to us on Behalf of Hoozoory Mull and Doll Chund.

We desire you will make Enquiries by whom the Money was first lent to the Ranny of Amboa, and likewise into the several Transfers of the Security, to its coming into the Hands of Huzhoory Mull and Dool Chund; also of the whole Amount of the Sums paid on Account of Interest for this Debt, with the several Rates which have been allowed for Interest.

We desire you will also cause the Ranny to be questioned as to the Nature, Origin, and Extent of this Debt; and make strict Enquiry into the Truth of the Facts which may be alledged in her Answers.

We require Information also from you, whether any Applications have been made, since the Year 1772, for Deductions from the Rents of the Ranny of Amboa; and how much has been allowed her.

We are,

Fort William,
25th July 1775

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servants,

Warren Hastings,
John Clavering,
George Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
Philip Francis.

From Rajah Huzhoory Mhull and Rajah Doul Chund.

In the Month of Asdar, in the Bengal Year 1181 (June 1774) Mr. Vansittart, who was then Chief of the Burdwan District, represented to us, That the Ranny of Amboa, who has Possession of the Purgunnah of Sainpaharry and other Mahals, in which the Chucla of Burra Dewry is included, was very much involved in Debt; that her Creditors were urgent for Payment, which greatly distressed her; that One of them having preferred a Complaint to the Court of Dewanny Adaulut, had actually obtained a Decree against her; that, in consequence, the Payment of her Revenue was interrupted, and she herself distressed to provide for the Expences of her House; that she was not able to discharge her Debts; that the Interest on them was daily accumulating; and that if some one did not assist her, she must shortly be inevitably ruined: He therefore desired we would assist her with a Loan to a large Amount, to pay off a Part of her Creditors; and proposed that we and the remaining Creditors should be paid by an Assignment of Lands, the Produce of which should be divided in equal Proportions amongst us.

We agreed to this Proposal, and accordingly lent her the Sum of 1,66,400 Rupees, at 2 per Cent. per Month Interest, which was the Rate we were authorized to receive by the Governor and Council, and which was as low as any of the Merchants received. The Whole of this Sum was applied by her to the Discharge of her Debts to several of the Merchants; a List of whose Names, with the Particulars, is in our Possession; and she gave us a Bond for it, under Date the 18th Sawun 1181. The remaining Debts, due from her to other Merchants, amounted to Rupees 1,67,000, which, added to the Loan we granted her, made the Sum of Rupees 3,33,400. For the Payment of these Debts, the Ranny separated several Mahals from the Dowry, and assigned them to us. The Revenue of these Mahals, agreeable to the Hustabood, should amount to a Lack of Rupees a Year; and the Ranny entered into an Engagement that they should remain in our Charge till the Debts were completely paid; and that, in case of their producing less than a Lack of Rupees, she would make up the Deficiency out of her own Treasury. We also engaged, that if in any Year the Produce should exceed a Lack of Rupees, the Overplus should be paid to the Ranny—The Merchants were to receive a Lack of Rupees annually: To which Settlement all the rest of them, as well as ourselves, agreed, and the Ranny was pleased,

The Produce of last Year amounted to 88,072 Rupees, of which 6,051 Rupees were collected before our Assignment took place; the Remainder, being 82,021 Rupees, was, according to Agreement, divided proportionably. We received Rupees 41,354. 7. and the other Merchants 40,666. The Ranny did not pay up the Deficiency, according to her Engagement, and has now taken the assigned Lands from us, against our Consent, and employs her own People to collect the Revenues of them; she will therefore embezzle what she pleases of it to herself, and from the rest will make partial Payments to the Merchants, according as she is pleased or displeased with them. When we complain

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complain to the Ranny on this Subject, she answers, That if she gives up these Mahals, she shall be unable to discharge her Revenue to Government, and to provide for the Expences of her House. This Plea is frivolous; her other Lands are more than sufficient for the entire Discharge of her Revenue to Government; and for the necessary Expences of her Family.

If the Ranny pleads this Excuse, we are hopeful that an Order may be issued, to put all the Mahals of the Burra Dowry under our Charge; and we will enter into Engagements with Government, to discharge the full Amount of the Company's Revenue, and will pay 2,000 Rupees Monthly for the Ranny's Household Expences; after which the Merchants shall receive a Lack of Rupees, agreeable to the former Agreement; and whatever Overplus remains, after the Discharge of these Three Articles, shall also be paid to the Ranny. If this Request does not meet with the Approbation of the Council, we are hopeful that they will issue a Perwannah, that the Mahals assigned by the Ranny to the Merchants, be kept separate for them, that at all Events they may, agreeable to Engagement, share according to their several Proportions: Either put these Mahals under our Charge, or let a Person be appointed to the Charge of them, on the Part of Government; or else, if the Council approve of it, let a Trust-worthy Person be appointed on the Part of Government, to collect the Rents of all the Mahals of the Burra Dowry, with Directions to discharge the Government Revenue first; to pay the Ranny such a Sum as you may judge proper for her Expences; and afterwards to divide the Surplus amongst the Creditors, according to our respective Proportions. We beg the Favour, in our own Names, and in those of the other Merchants, that you will speedily give the necessary Orders in this Matter; otherwise, as the Season for collecting is passing away, the Muttrafeedies of the Ranny will embezzle the Produce of the assigned Mahals, and we shall be put to great Trouble.

These Papers having been collected from the Burdwan Books, occasioned the Minutes of the Governor General and Council to be added.

For the Minutes which passed in the Supreme Council, see the next Extract.

Rev. Depart.

A true Copy.

J. Baugh, Sub-Secretary.

The Acting Chief acquaints the Board, That immediately on Receipt of the above Letter and Enclosure, he dispatched a Letter to the Ranny of Amboa, desiring her Attendance at Burdwan with her Officers, and the necessary Papers and Accounts for proceeding on the Enquiry directed by the Honourable the Board of Revenue.

Ordered, That in the mean Time the Petition of Huzhoory Mhull and Daul Chund, be translated, for the Information of the Ranny and her Agents.

Agreed, That we reply to the Honourable the Council of Revenue's Letter, as follows:

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, and Council of Revenue, Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Gentlemen,

We have received your Letter of the 25th Instant, with its Enclosure; immediately on Receipt of which, we dispatched a Letter to the Ranny of Amboa, acquainting her with your Orders respecting the Enquiry into her Debts, and desiring her Attendance at Burdwan, with the necessary Officers and Accounts.

When they arrive, we shall immediately commence the Examination which you direct; and we shall hereafter do ourselves the Honour of advising you of the Result.

We are, &c.

Burdwan,
31st July 1775.

Alexan^r Higginson,
John Rosewell.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 25th July 1775.

Minutes on the Petition of Huzzoory Mull and Roy Dalchund.

Agreed, That we refer the foregoing Petition to the Provincial Council of Burdwan.

The General moves, That the Provincial Council of Burdwan do make Enquiries, by whom the Money was first lent to the Ranny; and likewise with the several Transfers of the Security, to its coming into the Hands of Huzzoory Mull, and Dal Chund; and to mention the whole Amount of the Sums paid on Account of Interest for this Debt, with the Rate of it.

Mr. Francis—I agree to it.

Mr. Barwell—I think it entirely unnecessary. If there are any Objections to be made by the Debtor to the Claim of the Creditor, she will naturally start it in Opposition to the Claim, and litigate the Demand. Every private Tale, however falsely advanced, by such a Mode of Procedure,

SEL. COM. REP. XI.

[c c]

subjects

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subjects Individuals, looking up for the Justice of Government, to Vexations, Difficulties, and Obstructions; and I conceive it to be unbecoming in this Board to commission Provincial Councils to ask of the Ranny of Amboa, or People in similar Circumstances, if they have any Objections to make to the Payment of their Debts. People in such Situations are ready enough to evade Payment, without being called upon publicly by the Government for Excuses for such Evasion. I have not the least Objection to a judicial Process being ordered in the Court of Dewanny, or in any other Court, that may be particularly instituted for the Cognizance of this Complaint, to decide on its Merit: But I have a very great Objection to the Adoption of any Measures that can only tend to delay the ultimate Desire of Huzzoory Mull and Dal Chund's Claims, with the Claims of the other Creditors of the Ranny.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I have no Objection to the Motion: The Petitioners have preferred their Claim to the Decision of the Board, and the Interposition of it. I do not think we can decide upon it, until we are acquainted with the Justness of their Demands. I think it for the Honour of this Board to enquire into all Matters referred to them, before they decide on the Merits of the Petitions; and I think a Person, in the particular Situation of the Ranny of Amboa, may be induced to comply with a Demand of this Kind, much upon her knowing the Influence and Consequence of the Persons who make the Demand.

General Clavering—My Reason for desiring that the Council at Burdwan might enter on the Examination, is to discover whether any Persons, employed in the Collections of the Revenue, or may have been of that Council, did lend the Money; because, if it shall appear that they solicited Deductions to be made from her Rent, I think such Information may conduce much to guide the Judgment of this Board in what may be proper to be done in the Matter now before them.

Governor General—I am aware of the Objections stated by Mr. Barwell, but agree to the Motion; rather preferred the Delay, the Effects of which, I hope, may be in a great Measure obviated by a subsequent Proposal which I have to make to the Board, than to leave the Object of the proposed Enquiry to Conjecture.

General Clavering—I desire, in Addition, that the Council at Burdwan will inform this Board what Applications have been made, since the Year 1772, for Deductions from the Rents of the Ranny of Amboa, and how much have been obtained by the Ranny.

Resolved, Agreeably to the General's Motion.

Governor General—I move, That the Council of Burdwan be ordered to appoint a proper Person to the Charge of the Collections of the Lands held by the Ranny of Amboa, called the Dowry Lands, either jointly or independently of her, as they shall think proper; and that, after receiving so much as shall be due for Payment of the Rents to Government, they appropriate 2,000 Rupees per Month for the Ranny's Expences, and keep the Remainder as a Deposit, to be divided amongst her Creditors, as their respective Demands shall be established.

Mr. Francis—It cannot require many Days to obtain an Answer from the Council of Burdwan to the Enquiries which they are directed to make into the Nature and Circumstances of the Ranny of Amboa's Debts: I could not in the mean Time sequester any Part of her Lands for the Payment of them, since this Board has no Evidence of the Reality of such Debts but the Assertions of the Petitions; and, supposing the Debts to be established, a short Delay of any Resolution on the Governor General's Motion cannot be of Consequence to the Creditors.

Mr. Barwell—I do not think that the Ranny should be permitted to presume, upon the Change of Government, to convert to idle Expence the Revenues set aside for discharging her Debts to her Creditors; 88,000 Rupees, in the Course of the past Year, were set aside, and received by the Creditors: The Ranny has now, in Defiance of the Orders by which this Appropriation of her Revenue was made, taken it to herself. A new Sequestration is not therefore proposed by the Governor General; but that she should not assume into her own Hands, in Defiance of every Rule and Authority, the Land allotted for the Payment of Huzzoory Mull and Dallchund, &c.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I am not for sequestering the Land until the Justness of the Demands of the Petitions have been established: Such a Proceeding would be peculiarly hard on the Defendants, as they might be for ever deprived of the Advantages of their Estate, by Claims being constantly and vexatiously preferred against them; besides, it would be singular, as Sequestrations are, I believe, never admitted before the Debts are proved.

General Clavering—If we were to allow every Claim which has been established by Europeans employed in the Collection of the Revenues, upon the Zemindars, we might authorize many which have been exacted by the most unjustifiable Means, to the total Ruin both of the Zemindars and of the Country: I will not therefore give my Consent, that any Claims whatever shall be established against them, without sufficient Proof that the Money was bona fide lent for the Purposes which are mentioned in Huzzoory Mull's Petition.

Governor General—I do not consider the Claim of the Petitions as a new Matter, but founded on a Right already decided. The Fact, as they have related it, is simply this:—They lent the Ranny 1,66,400 Rupees; she was indebted to other Persons 1,67,000; in all, 3,33,400. To discharge these Debts, she assigned to all her Creditors a Part of her Dowry Lands, amounting to the Yearly Rent of One Lack of Rupees, and engaged to make good any Deficiency on that Sum from her own Cash: It fell short of that Amount; she refused to make good the Deficiency; and she has resumed the assigned Lands by her own Authority. The Truth of this Relation will be known to the Provincial Council

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Council of Burdwan, without even the Delay of an Enquiry. If it be true, there can be no Injustice in dispossessing her of the immediate Charge of the Lands, after so notorious an Act of Violence and Breach of Faith; whereas, by leaving her the uncontrouled Possession of the Whole, that is, of the assigned Lands, as well as the rest of her Dowry Lands, she will be supported in a lawless Act, and in the Usurpation of the Property of others: I therefore adhere to the Question.

Resolved, That the Governor General's Motion be rejected.

General Clavering—Amongst the Enquiries which the Council of Burdwan are directed to make into the Nature and original Extent of this Debt, I move, That the Ranny herself be questioned upon it.

Governor General—I have no Objection to any Questions being put to the Ranny; but as her Answers, on a Subject in which she is the accused Person, cannot be taken in Evidence upon the Charge, I propose the following Addition: That they make strict Enquiry into the Truth of the Facts which may be alledged in her Answers.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan,
7th August 1775.

The Acting Chief acquaints the Board, That immediately on the Amboa Ranny's having received the Letter, which he acquainted them he had written to her on the 31st Instant, she dispatched her Dewan, Bindabund, with Instructions to transact any Business which the Board might have with her; but if it was found that Information, which the Honourable Governor General and Council require on the Subject of her Debts, cannot be obtained through him in the Space of Fifteen Days, she will then immediately proceed to Burdwan; requesting, at the same Time, that she may be excused, if her Attendance can be dispensed with.

Bindabund, Dewan, is in Consequence called before the Board, and made acquainted, that the Ranny's Request, of being for the present excused Attendance, is conditionally complied with; and the Substance of the Honourable Board's Letter is explained to him. He is also furnished with a Translation of the Petition of Raja Huzzooree Mul and Daul Chund, and directed to give an Answer to the several Particulars of the Board's Orders respecting it.

Burdwan Consultations, 11 August 1775.

Bindabund, Dewan to the Amboa Ranny, now attending the Board, delivers in the Answers of his Principal to the Petition of Rajahs Huzzoory Mull and Doull Chund; as also to the several Requisitions of the Honourable Council of Revenue, contained in their Letter of the 25th ultimo, on the Subject of her Debts. And being asked, If they are attested by him? he replies in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the above-mentioned Answers be delivered to the Persian Interpreter, to be translated; and that the Dewan, Bindabund, be directed to attend at our next Meeting.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan,
the 18th August 1775.

The Answer of the Amboa Ranny's Dewan, Bindabund, to the Petition of Daul Chund and Huzzoory Mull, and to the Honourable Board's Letter of the 25th ultimo, ordered to be translated the 11th Instant, being now prepared, is entered as follows:

Reply of the Ranny of Amboa.

The Torrof Monleson, &c. is my Farm: I pay its Revenue agreeably to the Settlement made by the Gentlemen; and defray, from the small Profits which I receive, the Expences of the Savee Takoor, and of my own Subsistence.

At the End of the Year 80, when an Hircarrah came from the Prefence, to demand my Revenue, I made Enquiry from Ram Hurry Naug, how my Mulguzzary had not been paid, &c.—an Hircarrah was sent to require it; that I conducted my Expences with the same Economy as heretofore, notwithstanding a Balance had been incurred at the Sudder—What was the Cause? he answered, Sainpahary, &c. have been mortgaged for Debts; that is the Cause of the Failure in the Revenue. I replied, the Mahals are my Farm; how comes it that they have been mortgaged without my Knowledge? how have the Debts been incurred? he answered, They have been applied to the Durbar Expences: The Interest on them, to a considerable Amount, is become payable to the Merchants, which makes the Debts heavy. I said, I have rented the Farm and paid its Revenues; what is the Cause of the Expence at the Durbar? he answered, The Dewan Bridjoo Kishore Roy is Master of the Chuckla; if

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Preſents be not given where he directs, he will take Offence, and raiſe Difficulties in the Revenue ; on which Account, through Neceſſity, I have added this without your Knowledge. I replied, You will be accountable for this Money : I will not pay it ; and in Conſequence I diſmiſſed him from his Employ. The ſaid Bridjoo Kiſhore ſent me thereupon a terrifying Meſſage : I was without Remedy, and the ſaid Naug, ſupported by his Authority, took every Matter into his own Management, and gave me no Information of any Thing. I requeſt that all Gentlemen, who, terrifying me, have received Sums without my Knowledge, refund it, that I may be enabled to pay off my Debts to the Coty ; and let them receive them according to the Gentlemen's Kockumama, at the Rate of 1 Rupee per 100 per Menſem.

Richard Kenaway,
Pⁿ T^r.

Sums taken without my Knowledge			
Mr. Graham	—	—	36,065 — —
Mr. Stewart	—	—	90,728 — —
			1,26,793 — —
Bowanny Churn Meter	—	—	8,100 — —
Cauly Perſaud Bhoſe	—	—	8,072 — —
			1,42,965 — —

The above Accounts have before been delivered in to the Council excluſive thereof.

Mr. Bathoe, through Ramhurry Ghoſe, Affin 4th 1780	—	5,000 — —
Through Kiſſen Perſaud Mookerjee, on the 26th of Cautick	—	5,000 — —
Through the ſame, Poos 26	—	5,000 — —
Through Mannick Fooladar, on the 14th of Faugun	—	3,000 — —
Through Kiſſen Perſaud Mokerjea, on the 4th of Chyt	—	1,000 — —
Through Judo Bundo Podeah, on the 10th of Chyt	—	1,000 — —
		20,000 — —

Behty, or neglected to be inſerted above.			
On Deduction for Inundation through the Coty of Daul-chund, by Incitement of Brijoo Kiſhore Roy	—	—	2,000 — —
On the 31ſt Byſack, through Kiſſen Perſaud	—	—	1,000 — —
Mr. Vanſittart, in 1181	—	—	5,000 — —
			Total 28,000 — —

Theſe ſeveral Sums being unjuſtly ſpent, I have incurred the Debts: The Gentlemen will be favourably pleaſed to cauſe them to be repaid, that I may thereby obtain Relief from the latter ; and requeſt that, until ſome Adjustment take place regarding them, my Creditors may be forbidden to importune me.

L I S T of Debts paid off.

In 1181, Mr. John Bathoe	—	—	—	36,652 — —
Mr. Fleetwood	—	—	—	24,085 9 —
Doct ^r Andrew Hunter	—	—	—	34,000 — —
Rajah Nub Kiſſen	—	—	—	12,182 13 —
Tho' Kiſſenram Bhoſe	—	—	—	12,423 — —
Mr. Mackdowall	—	—	—	16,269 — 9
Rajah Daulchund	—	—	—	15,000 — —
The Houſe of Mooty Chund	—	—	—	15,630 — —
				1,66,342 15 —
Hundein	—	—	—	156 — 4
				1,66,399 3 —

Debt

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Debt of Rajahs Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund.

Original Debt	—	—	—	1,66,400	—	—
Interest thereon from the Commencement of the Loan to the Month of Sawon	—	—	—	17,141	—	—
Wafil	—	—	—	—	1,83,541	—
					41,354	7
Balance					1,42,186	9

Debt of Rajahs Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund.

Original Debt on the 1st of Sawon 1181	—	—	—	1,66,400	—	—
Interest	—	—	—	34,281	11	19
Wafil	—	—	—	—	2,00,681	11 19
					41,354	7
Balance					1,59,327	4 19

Bindabund being called before the Board, is asked, If the above Answer is his own, or the Ranny's? to which he replies, That it is his Answer; and he was sent here by her, to give the Board such Information as they might require.

Q. Is the Ranny acquainted with the Contents of the above Answer?

A. She did not know them before; but since it was delivered in, I advised her of the Purport of it.

As the Answer delivered in by Bindabund is very unsatisfactory, and does not contain the Particulars which the Board required of him, as minuted on Consultation 11th Instant;

Ordered, That an exact Persian Explanation of the Substance of the 2d Paragraph of the Honourable the Governor General and Council of Revenue's Letter of the 25th July, be given him; and he be directed to furnish the Board with an explicit Reply to each Article, at our next Meeting.

The Board observe, That the Amboa Ranny's Presence will be necessary for obtaining the particular Information required by the Governor General and Council, on the Subject of her Debts;

Agreed therefore, that the Chief be requested to write to her again, desiring her to repair hither with all possible Expedition.

Mr. Rosewell's Opinion.

That the Accounts now laid before us, as sent in by the Amboa Ranny's Dewan, are by no Means so explicit as they were expected, nor agreeable to what the Honourable Governor General and Council's Letter to us of the 25th ultimo requires, and which was accordingly dictated to him. My Sentiments, Gentlemen, are, that he should now be furnished with a Perwannah; setting forth, in the plainest Terms, what we look for from him, in order that he may be deprived of any Excuse for not complying with the strict Sense of our Orders: That I should conceive to be as follows:—

Bonds for Money taken up by the Burro Ranny's late Dewan, Ramhurry Chowdorie, from the First Rise of the Loan, specifying to whom each Bond was given; the Date of each Bond; the Date when cancelled; also the several Rates of Interest paid thereon. This to be carried forward till the Period of the grand Transfer that was made with the Agent of the Bank, on Account of Huzzoory Mull and Dollchund; a particular Statement of those Bonds which we returned at the Time when the new Bond was given; the Reasons for that Transfer; and why limiting of it to Five Years.—The only Motive that induces me for being so very particular, is because it is conforming to our Instructions; as likewise the great Desire I have to see this Business brought to a clear and decisive Issue for all Parties concerned, as soon as possible: It is what I am most desirous for; First, as she is in Arrears on Account of the Company's Revenues for last Year; Secondly, with Respect to her private Debts; there may be a Plan now found to pay the Whole of what that amounts to; for it appears, from the Petition of the Complainants, that there is a very considerable Sum due from her to them and others, and, that she had assigned the Purgunnah Surpaharry, &c. as Security for it; but has since wrested it out of their Hands; and the Revenue arising therefrom she neither discharges her public or private Debts with. I look upon these Disputes to be detrimental to the Interest of the Company, as it furnishes frivolous Excuses for her keeping back the Revenue of 1181, Bengal Stile, which she ought to be compelled to make good immediately; and we must take all possible Care she does not in future make any Assignments of the Produce of her Farms, that the Company's full Malguzary may be always realized. It is alledged, that the Cause of her present Distresses arose from the Misconduct of her late Dewan principally;—he is since dead. The Actors for Ramhurry

Chowdry, through whose Hands all Transactions passed, are, as I understand, in Burdwan; I therefore propose they may be summoned, and questioned upon Oath to the Truth of all that is or may hereafter come before us: Their Names are Kissen Roy, Kissen Metre, and Ramnaut Metre, lately in the Stations of Buxey, Carkoon, and Vackeel for the Affairs of the Amboa Ranny.

Mr. Higginson thinks, that the above Resolutions of the Board should immediately take place; and when the Amboa Dewan attends us at our next Meeting, that we do, with his Assistance, form a List of such Persons whose Evidences may be required to complete, in the most strict and satisfactory Manner, the Orders of the Honourable Board of Revenue. He thinks, likewise, that the Vackeel of Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund, should be permitted to attend during the Course of the Examination which may regard the Debt of his Principals, in order that he may be enabled to give the necessary Information to Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund, with respect to the Legality or Illegality of their Demands.

The Chief's Opinion.

As it has ever been the Chief's Intention to comply, in the strictest Manner, with every public Order transmitted by our Superiors, so it is his present Resolution to make an impartial Enquiry into every Point adverted to by the Governor General and Council of Revenue, respecting the Rise, Progress, and present Predicament, of the Amboa Douree Loan, by a full Examination of each Person whom the Board may deem necessary to such Enquiry. The Chief thinks that Mr. Barwell's Sentiments on the Sense of the Honourable Board of Revenue's Orders on the Subject, may merit Consideration at the Period of Enquiry. The Chief agrees with Mr. Higginson, that the Persons on Behalf of the Claim of Daulchund and Huzzoory Mull should be permitted to attend throughout the Examination.

Mr. Rosewell's Minute.

Mr. Rosewell mentioned before to the Board, that giving the Dewan Bindabund a Persian Copy of the Honourable Governor General and Council's Letter of the 25th July, would be to as little Purpose as the Bengal Copy, which, he understands, was given him before as a Memorandum; and that it clearly appears that he did not fully comprehend it. Mr. Rosewell then proposed, That Particulars of what Accounts we wished for should be specified in the Body of the Proceedings, and the Persian Translator to make an exact Translation therefrom. Mr. Rosewell explained his Sense of what those Accounts should be; but, being objected to, he accordingly entered his Dissent to the Board's Mode of Proceeding. Mr. Rosewell esteems it very proper that the Vackeel of the Two Rajahs should be always present to support the Cause; but considers Girridun Deloll as an improper Man, he being a Stranger to the Transactions; should rather think it would be more for the Good of the Complainants that Buctar Mull be summoned, whom, he learns, was the Agent for the Bank in all Matters regarding Loans.

Mr. Higginson declares, He never made any Objection to any Accounts being called for; and when Bindabund delivers in the Accounts which he this Day mentioned to have prepared, he thinks that every deficient Account regarding the Dewery Loan, should be required.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue, at Burdwan; dated 21st August 1775.

The Chief lays before the Board the following Answer from the Amboa Ranny to the Perwanna sent her, desiring her Attendance at Burdwan, as minuted on last Consultation.

Ranny of Amboa.—Received August 20th 1775.

I learn by the Perwanna from the Presence, and the Writing of Baboo Bindabund, that it is your Order for me to repair to Burdwan. Looking on bathing in the Ganges, and the Savee Takoon, as a Concern of Eternity, to be my principal Business, I always, for that Purpose, reside at Amboa; besides which, I have late been troubled with an Indisposition which frequently afflicts me. On Account of Rajah Tezchund's Wedding, whom I had a great Desire to see, I went to Burdwan. The Malguzzary is paying up: By your Favour, if the Merchants have made Complaints, they are without Foundation. The Debts which have been contracted will doubtless be discharged. I regard you as my Protector; and, excepting in your Favour, I have no Prospect of my Welfare. My present Request is thus:—That the Interest may be received from the Date of the Loan, at the Rate of One per Cent. and that the Term of Discharge be prolonged to a further Space, that it may be properly repaid. By the prolonging the Term, the Payment of the Company's Malguzzary, and my Creditors Debts, may be completely accomplished; that I may apply myself with Chearfulness to the Ganges Bath and Savee Takoon, and remain praying for your Prosperity. If any Person has given in Accounts against the Gentlemen, I am entirely ignorant of the Matter, and did not give them. This I write for your Information. Whatever Representations may be made to you, according to Circumstances, by Sunker-Bhose, my Vackeel, I request you will favourably attend to.

A P P E N D I X O.

Sunker Bhoſe, the Perſon mentioned in the Amboa Ranny's Letter, being called before the Board, is asked, How he came to be appointed on Behalf of the Ranny, when ſhe has a Dewan here who has hitherto conducted her Buſineſs? and he replies, She has thought proper to diſmiſs Bindabund, her late Dewan, for having acted inconfiſtently with her Orders, and appointed him her Vackeel: He further adds, There are Six Hircarrahs, now Mohuffels, over him; and that he met with ſome Difficulty in getting away from them, when he received the Board's Summons to attend them, and claiming the Board's Protection. One of the Hircarrahs being called in and asked, By whom he has been put as a Mohuſſel over Sunker Bhoſe? he replies, He had the Order of the Rajah to bring him; and he has heard there is Money due from him. The Zemindary Dewan being called in, and made acquainted with the Complaint preferred by Sunker Bhoſe, and asked, Why the Hircarrahs were put over him? he replies, That he does not know; but as Sunker Bhoſe is a Servant, he ſuppoſes he has been ſent for on Buſineſs.

As the Board deem it very improper, that any Reſtriction ſhould be put over a Man publicly employed on the Part of the Amboa Ranny, the Zemindarry Dewan is directed to take off the Hircarrahs from Sunker Bhoſe; and informed that it was very improper to place them over him, at this particular Period: He is alſo directed to make himſelf acquainted with the Circumſtances of the Tranſaction, and report them to the Board.

The Board obſerve, from the Contents of the Amboa Ranny's Letter, that it is in every Shape contradictory to the Answer delivered in by her Dewan to the Petition of Huzzoory Mull and Doolchund; as alſo, from the Information given us by Sunker Bhoſe. It would appear, that there exiſts a Scene of Colluſion amongſt the Officers of the Rajah's Houſhold and thoſe of the Burrah Dewerry; they are therefore of Opinion, That the Orders of the Honourable Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue, cannot be properly executed, unleſs the Information required is taken from herſelf at Burdwan.

Agreed, in conſequence, That the Chief be requeſted to write to the Ranny, deſiring her to repair hither with the utmoſt Expedition; at the ſame Time acquainting her with our Reaſons for urging her Attendance; and that we cannot diſpenſe with it: Further, That, on her Arrival, the Board will depute a Perſon to her to know her Sentiments on the Subject of the Honourable Council of Revenue's Orders.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue, at Burdwan; dated 23d Auguſt 1775.

Received the following Letter from the Ranny of Amboa:

Ranny of Amboa.—Received Auguſt 23d 1775.

I learn from my Vackeel, Sunker Bhoſe's Letter, that you have given Orders for my coming to Burdwan: The Merchants of the Bank have complained againſt me; their Complaints are without Foundation. I am attending to the Means of paying up their Debts, and undoubtedly a Bundbuſt will take Place concerning them. You will be pleaſed to prolong the Term of Payment, and form an Adjustment, including the Particulars of Intereſt, that I may properly pay up my Malguzary to Government, and diſcharge my Debts to my Creditors, without Eviſion, conformably to my Engagements: You, Gentlemen, are, in every Reſpect, my Patrons and Protectors, and will favourably attend to the Means which may be conducive to my Welfare, and the Bundbuſt of my Dewery. Some one may have given in Accounts of Accuſations in my Name, but I am entirely unacquainted on what Article: I never gave any Thing to any one, and am entirely unacquainted with the Matter. If any one has given in Accounts of Accuſation for their own Purpoſes, they are entirely falſe. I have wrote on this Subject to my Vackeel, Ramſunker Bhoſe, who will undoubtedly have repreſented the Matter to you. If you ſummon me on this Account, it is derogatory to Women, who live in Privacy; and the Gentlemen theſe Affairs never ſummoned me heretofore; the Diſcuſſion of them hath ever reſted with my Vackeel: Always reſiding on the Shore of Ganges, I bathe there, and attend to the Sabee Takoor. I have lately likewiſe been afflicted with a Fever; the Pain which I endure wherefrom ſurpaſſes Deſcription; my Vackeel, Sunker Bhoſe, is attendant upon you, and will reply to whatever may be your Orders. You, Gentlemen, will pay a favourable Attention to the Means of my Proſperity, and be pleaſed to recall the Hircarrahs.

R. H.
P^a T^r.

In Compliance with the Orders of the Honourable the Board of Revenue, under Date the 25th ultimo, regarding the Riſe, Progreſs, and preſent State of the Debts due from the Burrah Dewery, repeated Perwannahs have been ſent to the Ranny, requiring her Attendance at Burdwan, in order to obtain the neceſſary Information from her perſonally: But as ſhe has ſo urgently declined coming, for Reaſons aſſigned; in Conſideration of which, and her declining Age (being reported to be upwards of 70 Years) the Board agree to diſpenſe with her Attendance.

As the Secretary and Perſian Tranſlator cannot be ſpared from the Buſineſs of the Council;

Agreed,

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Agreed, That Mr. Duncanson, who is a Proficient in the Country Language, be deputed to interrogate her with such Questions as they may deem instrumental towards obtaining the Information enjoined them by the Honourable Governor General and Council.

Mr. Rosewell thinks no Plea or Excuse whatever should be admitted of, for the Amboa Ranny's not obeying the repeated Summons, to come over to Burdwan; more especially so, as there appears to be a Collusion carried on, at that Distance, from her very contradictory Letters, denying the Authority she had invested her late Dewan with, even though it appears by a Persian Paper with her own Seal affixed thereto.

Mr. Higginson lays before the Board the above Paper mentioned by Mr. Rosewell; being a Letter he received from her, as Acting Chief, in Answer to the first Letter, desiring her Attendance at Burdwan.

Ranny of Amboa.

I have received your gracious Letter, regarding my repairing to Burdwan and summoning my Dewan. As there are several necessary Affairs, whose Accomplishment requires my Presence, I have therefore put a Stop to my own Journey. My Dewan, Bindabund, hath been dispatched to you; and ere this he will have arrived with you; and represented to you all my Affairs. I hope you will pay Attention to the Representations of my said Dewan, and be favourably attentive to the Means which may conduce to the Welfare of my Etmaum, that I may remain with Chearfulness, praying for your Prosperity.

Agreed, In consequence of the Opinion of the Majority of the Board, and Mr. Duncanson's Appointment, that a Letter of Instructions be written to him, and he be furnished with the following Questions, to be put to the Amboa Ranny.

Questions to be put to the Amboa Ranny, by Mr. Duncanson.

- 1st. Did you empower your late Dewan, Bindabund, to proceed to Burdwan to act for you, with respect to the Enquiries ordered to be made into the State of your Debts, and Particulars of the Dowree Loan, by the Honourable Governor General and Council?
- 2d. Was the Subject of the first Letter delivered in by Bindabund, in Answer to the Board's Orders on the Subject of the Dowree Loan, wrote by your Order or Knowledge, as it was not sealed with your Seal?
- 3d. In your Letter to the Acting Chief, you therein mention, that you empower Bindabund fully to transact every Affair relative to the Business of the Dowree Farm: For what Reason then did you, so soon after, counteract his Commission; and why did you not previously advise the Burdwan Council?
- 4th. What was the settled Rate of Interest at the Commencement of the Loan made the Dowree; and at what Period was the first Loan made?
- 5th. Was the Debt now claimed by Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund, on the Dowree Land, an actual original Loan, or a transferred one, and contracted by your Desire and Approbation?
- 6th. Did you empower Ramhurry Naik, while he was your Dewan, from the Year 1177 to 1181, to execute any Deeds in your Name, and under your Seal?
- 7th. Did you empower Ramhurry Naik and Kissenram to execute a Bond to Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund, for Rupees 1,66,000, in the Month of Sawun 1181?
- 8th. Did you further empower the Two fore-mentioned Agents to grant an Assignment on certain Lands, included in your Dowree, as Security for Payment of the above Bond?
- 9th. What is the exact Amount of the Dowree Debt for Money lent, and for which each Creditor has received your Bond?
- 10th. Were any Transfers of Debts discharged by the Loan you received from Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund?
- 11th. If such Transfers were discharged, were they executed by your Consent or Authority? and did you consider such Transfers as legal Debts?
- 12th. Who do you entrust with the Transaction of your Affairs at Burdwan? and what Degree of Authority do you invest him with?

Mr. Alexander Duncanson.

Sir,

In conformity to your Appointment of this State, you will proceed with all convenient Speed to Amboa; and on your Arrival, you will put each Question, as mentioned in the accompanying List of Interrogatories, to the Ranny; and receive from herself a direct, full, and simpliciter Answer to each, admitting no Degree of Evasion. After which is effected, you will require from the Ranny all the original Accounts relative to the Dowree Debt, since the Commencement of it; each separate Account to be authenticated by the Seal of the Ranny. You will further make a Requisition of Payment of the

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the Whole of her Balances in 1181, amounting to Rupees 10,363. As soon as the Business of your Deputation is properly executed, you will return to Burdwan.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

Edward Stephenson,
Alex^r Higginson,
John Rosewell.

Burdwan,
23d August 1775.

Mr. Rosewell cannot concur in the Sentiments of the other Gentlemen, in the above Questions to the Amboa Ranny; having before minuted his Sense of the Honourable Board of Revenue's Letter of the 25th ult. on Consultation 18th Instant, and therein particularly specified what Accounts he thought necessary to be called for, as well as the most material Evidences to authenticate them, which he esteems to be the most regular Mode of proceeding, previous to our putting Questions; by which Means we should acquire more Knowledge of the Circumstances regarding this Business, and be better qualified for determining what ought to be asked her. Mr. Rosewell further adds, that he would recommend, as Part of the Instructions to Mr. Duncanson, to call upon the Amboa Ranny, and positively demand from her the Amount of her Balance of last Year.

The Chief and Mr. Higginson remark, That such contradictory Circumstances have appeared in the Correspondence from the Ranny of Amboa's Agents, that they deem it the first and most essential Measure, to receive Information from herself of the Authenticity of each Circumstance. After which is obtained, and we are advised by Mr. Duncanson what Person the Ranny invests with the Charge of her Agency, we can then proceed to such further Enquiries, and Examinations of such Accounts, as may relate to the Instructions transmitted us by the Honourable the Governor General and Council of Revenue; the punctual Execution of which is in this, as well as in every other Matter, their sole Object.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan;
dated 25th August 1775.

The Chief acquaints the Board, that Mr. Duncanson has requested he may be put to his Oath, as to the faithful Execution of the Business of his Deputation to Amboa, to interrogate the Ranny.

As the Majority of the Board are of Opinion, that Mr. Duncanson's Request should be complied with, he is called in; and the following Oath is tendered to him by the Chief, and executed by him:

I do hereby swear to the true and faithful Execution of the Trust reposed in me, by the Interrogation of the Ranny of Amboa, agreeable to the Copy of the Questions delivered to me, and in the Report of the Answers which may be made by the aforesaid Ranny. As witness my Hand,

A. Duncanson.

Mr. Rosewell has dissented to the Whole of the Proceedings. There may be no Harm done, in complying with Mr. Duncanson's Request; but thinks it looks very particular.

As Mr. Higginson regards the Purpose of Mr. Duncanson's Deputation as the most effectual Measure that could be adopted for the Execution of the Honourable Board of Revenue's Orders of 25th ultimo, he has assented to Mr. Duncanson's Request, to be put upon his Oath.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan, dated the 30th August 1775.

Received the following Letter from the Amboa Ranny.

Ranny of Amboa.—Received the 26th August 1775.

I learn, by the Letters of Ramsunker Bhoie, of your having summoned me. Baboo Bindabund gave in Accounts of Accusation against the Gentlemen; and, in order to enquire whether or not I directed him, you have required my Attendance.

With regard to the Accounts of Accusation, I never gave any Thing to the Gentlemen, and am ignorant of the Matter; I did not direct Baboo Bindabund to give in Accounts of Accusation. You have directed my going to Burdwan; I am indisposed with a Fever (Tup) from which I endure the severest Pains, which I before represented to you, and my going will on this Account be prevented: If you entertain any Doubt, be favourably pleased to depute to me a Person of Confidence, who may return to you after being informed by me of the Affair.

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Received the following Letter from Mr. Duncanson at Amboa, with its Enclosure.

To Edward Stevenson, Esquire, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

Gentlemen,

I arrived here Yesterday at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Roads not permitting me to use greater Expedition, they being so very bad as to take the Bearers in some Parts up to the Middle.

I this Day waited upon the Ranny, and put the several Questions to her as mentioned in my Instructions; to which she returned the enclosed Answers.

I have likewise required the original Accounts relative to the Dowry Debt, since the Commencement of it, which the Ranny has ordered her Muttasuddies to furnish me with; but I am apprehensive there will be some Delay in procuring the Accounts, as the Naib Dewan informs me, that the Loan commenced either in 1170 or 71, Bengal Style; and most of the Servants who are now in Office being but lately appointed, it will be necessary to summon the Servants who were formerly employed, as without them the Accounts cannot be procured. I have therefore ordered them to be as expeditious as possible in bringing the proper Persons to furnish the Accounts; which, as soon as I receive, I will immediately transmit you, authenticated in the Manner which the Board have directed.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Amboa,
the 28th August 1775.

Your most obedient and
humble Servant,
Alexander Duncanson.

Ans^r to Question 1st. I did not empower Bindabund to go to Burdwan to act in the Manner he has done regarding the Dowry Debt: I empowered him to act in a proper Manner with regard to what might be asked him; but, instead of that, he gave in a Burramed which is entirely false, for which I dismissed him.

A. to Q. 2^d. The First Letter that you say was given in by Bindabund, I know nothing about it, it was done entirely of himself.

A. to Q. 3^d. In the Letter I wrote to the Acting Chief, I therein mention, that I was much indisp^osed; and begged that he would excuse my coming, as it was not customary for Women to be summoned. I wrote nothing else, nor did I ever empower Bindabund to act in the Manner he has done; I therefore dismissed him, being apprehensive that he would strive to hurt me in something else, as he acted agreeable to his own Pleasure, and without my Knowledge or Consent; I therefore dismissed him quickly, without acquainting the Council.

A. to Q. 4th. I was not acquainted with any Loans having ever been made, nor with any Rate of Interest; if I had, I should have taken Care that I should not have been so much in Debt; nor am I acquainted in what Year any Loans were made.

A. to Q. 5th. I know nothing concerning the Loan made from Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund.

A. to Q. 6th. Ramhurry Nag, when he wanted my Seal to put to any Papers that were in my Opinion proper, I gave it to him; at these Times he might have taken the Advantage to put it to other Papers that I was ignorant of; but I never empowered him to put it to any Papers, without first acquainting me.

A. to Q. 7th. I never empowered them to borrow 1,66,000 Rupees from Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund.

A. to Q. 8th. I never empowered Ramhurry Naig or Kissen Roy to give an Assignment upon any Part of the Dowry Lands, for any Money lent by Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund: I am entirely unacquainted with it.

A. to Q. 9th. Those People who borrowed the Money know the Amount, I am entirely ignorant of it.

A. to Q. 10th. When the Money was borrowed from Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund, I know nothing of it; then how can I know whether any Transfers were discharged with it?

A. to Q. 11th. I know nothing of the Matter: I am entirely ignorant of any Transfers.

A. to Q. 12th. I have not appointed any Dewan as yet, I have only a Vackeel in Burdwan, Sunker Bhoie, who is only to deliver any Letters that may come from me, and acquaint you with any Thing I order him, and to pay up the Malguzarry.

Agreed we reply to Mr. Duncanson's Letter as follows;

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A P P E N D I X O.

To Mr. Alexander Duncanson, at Amboa.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 28th Instant, enclosing the Answers of the Amboa Ranny.

As we observe that several of the Answers are not correspondent to the Purport of Two of the Ranny's Letters, of which we transmit you Copies enclosed, we have to desire you will explain them to her; and further put to her the accompanying Questions.

You have not replied to that Part of your Instructions where you are directed to call upon the Ranny for Payment of the Balance of her Rents of last Year, amounting to Rupees 10,363; we desire, therefore, you will execute this Part of your Orders, and acquaint us with her Answer.

With respect to the Accounts you mention, if there is any Likelihood of Delay in completing them, you will give Directions to the Mohurers of the Ranny to finish them as soon as possible; observing, that they are to be attested by her Seal, on which you will forward them immediately to us.

We are, Sir,

Your most humble Servants,

Burdwan,
30th August 1775.

Edward Stephenson,
Alexander Higginson,
John Rosewell.

Taking into Consideration the additional Questions to be put to the Amboa Ranny, the following are proposed by the Board.

Additional Questions to the Amboa Ranny.

1st Q. In Two of your Letters which were delivered us by your Vackeel, Sunker Bose, Copies of which are now entered for your Perusal, you acknowledge a Debt to the Bank, &c. requesting a Bundobust for the Payment of it, and to reduce the Rate of Interest to 1 per Cent. per Month. In several of your Answers to the Questions put to you by Mr. Duncanson, you declare yourself entirely ignorant of any Debts whatever; how then can we depend on such Assertions, which are evidently so contradictory?

2d Q. Did you not repose such Confidence in your former Dewan, Ramhurry Naig, as to entrust him with your Seal, when he came to Burdwan on your Behalf? and did not you regard yourself as responsible for every Transaction of his, attested by that Seal?

Mr. Rosewell desires the following Questions may be inserted with the above, which he has no Objection to.

Questions proposed by Mr. Rosewell.

1st Q. You say you did not empower your Dewan Bindabund to act in the Manner that he has done—what were your Instructions to him?

2d Q. You acknowledge that you are entirely unacquainted with all your Accounts and Business respecting your Dowrey Farms—who then was your Dewan, Bindabund, to receive his Orders from, if he was not to act from himself, agreeably to the Confidence and Trust you had reposed in him; and whom you must have supposed to be well qualified for the Station, or you would not have appointed him?

3d Q. You remark, in one of your Letters, "Some one may have given in Accounts of Accusation in my Name, but I am entirely unacquainted with the Matter: If any one has given in Accounts of Accusation in my Name, for their own Purposes, they are entirely false." And again, in your Answer to the general Questions, you tell us, "You empowered your Dewan, Bindabund, to act in a proper Manner with regard to what might be asked him; but, instead of that, he gave in a Burrumud which is entirely false—for which I dismissed him;"—how do you know that it is a false Account?

Q. 4th. Have your Muttasuddies told you no such Accounts are to be found in any of your Dufftores?

Q. 5th. Have you called upon your Dewan, Bindabund, to produce the Papers from whence those Accounts were taken?

Q. 6th. Supposing the Accounts in Question to be true, how can you reconcile the Injury you have done to your Dewan, Bindabund, as also the great Disgrace put upon him by his Dismission?

Q. 7th. What Reason had you to suppose your Dewan, Bindabund, had imposed false Accounts upon the Gentlemen? and why was you apprehensive that he would strive to hurt you in something else?

Q. 8th. Who are your present Advisers in all Affairs?

Q. 9th. Have you seen your late Dewan, Bindabund, since you disgraced him?

Mr. Higginson consents to Mr. Rosewell's additional Questions being put.

Though the Chief does not think that the Whole of the Questions proposed by Mr. Rosewell are entirely

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entirely pertinent towards obtaining the Information required by the Honourable the Governor General and Council of Revenue; yet, that he may not appear to object to any Mode that may be productive of new Lights into the Enquiry in Question, he assents to the Whole of Mr. Rosewell's Queries being put as the Voice of the Board.

Mr. Rosewell considers that he has an undoubted Right to be heard at this Board, equally so with the other Gentlemen; but that he never had a Wish to take any particular Consequence to himself, by desiring separate Questions of his should stand upon the Proceedings, but hoped they would have been received as the general Opinion; therefore cannot reconcile the Propriety of the above Minutes of Consent, when those Gentlemen had before verbally objected to their standing as the Voice of the Board.

Mr. Higginson remarks, That the whole Time of the Board has this Morning been unnecessarily taken up with Debates and Arguments, on Subjects foreign to a Compliance with the Honourable Board's Orders: As far as has regarded private Conversation, and Reflections which have been in consequence cast, he declares that while Mr. Rosewell was writing his Questions he wished them to be general, and when he read them he did not object to their being so.

The Chief's Observation—The Chief does not recollect having given any positive Objection to Mr. Rosewell's Queries being put as the Voice of the Board; however, he believes his Minute is not in the least Degree inconsistent, as he did not authorize the Secretary to record his Opinion, but in Terms as mentioned therein.

Without taking up more Time in mentioning the Whole that has been said upon the Questions, Mr. Rosewell remarks, How they come to be entered as his separate Questions, without the Board's taking Notice of it? and why the Secretary should enter them in that Manner, if he had not understood it so?

E X T R A C T of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan; dated the 6th September 1775.

Read the following Letter and Enclosures from Mr. Alexander Duncanson:

To Edward Stephenson, Esquire, Chief, &c. Members of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

Gentlemen,

I am honoured by the Receipt of your Letter of the 30th ultimo, inclosing the additional Questions to be put to the Ranny of Amboa: Her Answers to which I now inclose you.

Upon demanding from the Ranny the Balance of her Revenue for the Year 1181, amounting to 10,363 R^s, she referred me to her Naib Dewan for Information. I accordingly called upon him for the Payment of that Sum; when he informed me that it was not a just Balance; and that a Representation had before been made, requesting a Deduction, the same as had been granted in former Years. I herewith transmit you a Bengal and English Copy of their Claims for Deductions, under different Heads, amounting to 10,101 R^s; which, according to their Account, leaves only a Balance in Favour of Government of 262 R^s.

I have directed the Ranny's Mohurrers to be as expeditious as possible in making out the Accounts relative to the Dowry Debt, since the Commencement of it; which they inform me will be ready in a Day or Two, when I shall immediately transmit them to you.

I have the Honour to be,

Amboa,

Gentlemen,

the 2d September 1775.

With great Respect,

Your very obedient and most humble Servant,

Alexander Duncanson.

Answers of the Amboa Ranny to the additional Questions.

A. to Q. 1st. My Servants having borrowed the Money, the Merchants will undoubtedly come upon me for the Payment; and, according to the Custom of the Country, I will be obliged to pay whatever Sums they may have borrowed in my Name, Ramhurry Naug being dead. It was therefore that I requested a Bundobust might be formed for the Payment of these Debts, to bear Interest at the Rate of 1 per Cent.

A. to Q. 2d. I never put such Confidence in Ramhurry Naug as to entrust him with my Seal, when he went to Burdwan. I never entrusted him further than giving him the Seal to put to an Aumilnama, or any other Paper of the Kind, which he informed me was requisite to send into any of my Dowry Farms. At these Times he might have put the Seal to other Papers which I was unacquainted with: How then could I reckon myself responsible?

A. to Q. 3d. I did say, That I did not empower Bindabund to act in the Manner which he has done; I only empowered him to act for my Good, such as taking Care of the Concerns of my Farms,

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Farms, and paying up my Revenue ; but the Part he has acted is greatly to my Discredit. So sensible was I of this, that when I heard what he was doing, I wrote him Three different Letters, ordering him to forbear, and not give in the Papers, which I was informed he intended doing. As such an Accusation against the Gentlemen, to whom I never had given any Money, would fix a great Stain upon my Character—he paid no Attention to my Orders, I therefore dismissed him my Service.

A. to Q. 4th. I said, That I was not acquainted with any of my Accounts or Business regarding my Dowry Farms. Bindabund ought to have received his Orders from me alone, but he never received any Orders from me to act in the Manner he has done : Why should he act from himself ? I never empowered him to transact any Kind of Business, without first acquainting me, and obtaining my Consent. I never placed Confidence in him, as I did not appoint him of my own free Will : He was not my Choice, he was in a Manner forced upon me by the Burdwan Ranny, who said, he was a Man of Abilities, for he could read Bengal, and understood Persians ; she then gave him a Seropaw, and, contrary to my Inclination, appointed him my Dewan. I then told her, That I should carry him with me to Amboa, where I might be able to learn whether or not he was a good Man ; that if I found him so, I should keep him, if otherwise, I should dismiss him.

A. to Q. 5th. It is very true, that I mention what you say in these Two Letters, delivered in by my Vackeel Sunker Bhoze : The Reason I said the Burramud was false, was, because I never knew of any such Sums of Money having ever been paid to the Gentlemen ; for where was I to get so much Money ? I had not the Means. From these Circumstances, I am sure it must be false.

A. to Q. 7th. When I heard that Bindabund was preparing the Burramud, I wrote him Three Letters, ordering him to desist, as I never had given any Money to the Gentlemen ; but he paid no Attention to my Orders, nor never answered any of the Letters—I therefore dismissed him. Where then was the Occasion for demanding any Papers from him, when I never disbursed the Money therein mentioned, it being entirely false ?

A. to Q. 8th. I knew nothing about the Burramud ; it must be false, as I never disbursed the Money it mentioned. I dismissed Bindabund for my own Good, and because he paid no Attention to my Orders : His Disgrace ended with his Dismission.

A. to Q. 9th. He did not reply to any of my Three Letters, for which Reason I did apprehend that they were false, otherwise he would have answered my Letters ; and another Reason, because I never gave any Money. A Man that will be guilty of One bad Action, will not stop at committing another ; therefore I had good Reason to dread further Mischief from him.

A. to Q. 10th. There are no People give me any Advice ; I make the best Use of the Abilities and Understanding which God has given me, to conduct myself properly.

A. to Q. 11th. No.

C L A I M S for Deductions, Account Torroff Montisser, for the Years 80 and 81.

Purgunnah Charges, &c.	—	—	—	—	1,677	4	—
Account Poolbundy in the Toot Gonesham, &c. Purgunnah Mudulgaut, for the Year 1180, excused in all the other Purgunnahs	—	—	—	—	2,068	12	—
Nuddee Shecust.							
In Nishcurepore, &c. Purgunnah Balgurea, &c.	—	—	—	—	666	6	—
Baund Gotto and Chowo Gotto.							
Malguzary Ground destroyed by making the Bunds	—	—	—	—	547	3	—
Ballee Chuppa.							
Ground destroyed by Quantities of Sand lodged upon it	—	—	—	—	1,688	1	—
Tez Gunge Duttes suspended	—	—	—	—	158	—	—
Chackran Bazeaft.							
Zameen Potteet, Bada Potteet, Benyer Potteet, and Na Tai, Gram Serinjamee, Pykes, and Cutwals, who were formerly allowed Chackeran Grounds ; which, being resumed, are now an additional Expence	—	—	—	—	3,296	—	—
Sicca Rupees					10,101	10	—

Agreed, We reply to Mr. Duncanfon's Letter as follows :

To Mr. Alexander Duncanfon, at Amboa.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 2d Instant, with its Enclosures.

We desire you will again enjoin the Mohurrers of the Amboa Ranny to be expeditious in preparing the Accounts of the Burrah Dewery Debt ; and, as soon as they are complete, you will return

SEL. COM. REP. XI.

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with

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with them to Burdwan, and bring with you Ramnaut Meeter and Kishen Ram Mitter, and One or Two of the Mohurers who have been employed in forming these Accounts, and are well acquainted with the Particulars.

We desire you will acquaint the Ranny, that we cannot admit of her Claims for Deductions: That, in consequence of her former Representations, it has been recommended to the Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue, to allow her the Sum of Rupees 1,862. 8. 15. being the Amount which has hitherto been Annually granted to her by Custom; and if it is approved, it will be allowed her accordingly, otherwise not; but we direct, that she do immediately discharge the Amount which now stands against her, exclusive of the above Sum.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

Burdwan,
6th September 1775.

Edward Stephenson,
Alexander Higginson,
John Rosewell.

Mr. Rosewell proposes, That Bindabund, the late Dewan to the Amboa Ranny, be summoned to answer to such Questions as the Board may think proper to put to him. Mr. Higginson thinks, that Bindabund should be called before the Board, and acquainted, that he will be furnished with Copies of such of the Amboa Ranny's Answers, as regard his Conduct when he was her Dewan; and that he is required to deliver in his Replies to them, which he thinks should be entered on our Proceedings, and included in the Extract to be sent to the Honourable Board of Revenue, on the Subject of the Burro Dewery Debts.

The Chief acquiesces with Mr. Higginson in Opinion, as it has been the usual Form observed in such Cases; and further thinks, That a Copy of every Answer of the Amboa Ranny, relative to Bindabund, should be delivered to him, that he may have an Opportunity of replying to the Whole.

Mr. Rosewell observes, That in consequence of his Proposal made to the Board about Two Hours ago, the Board so far acquiesced, as immediately to summon Bindabund, who is now waiting without; and he desires he may be called in, to answer to such Questions as may be put to him by Mr. Rosewell, should they not receive them as the Voice of the Board.

Mr. Higginson's Minute.

Mr. Higginson remarks, That it is already the Opinion of the Majority of the Board, that Bindabund should be furnished with Copies of the Amboa Ranny's Answers, which respect him: These, he thinks, should be now ordered to be delivered to him; and till we get his Replies to them, no Question occurs to Mr. Higginson as necessary to put to him. He is unacquainted with the Subject of Mr. Rosewell's intended Questions, and his Manner of proposing them is, he thinks, irregular; he therefore declines making any further Observation upon it, than, That the Opinion of the Majority of the Board should be put in Execution; and that we should proceed on with the weighty Business of this Zillah, without interrupting ourselves, as has been lately the Case, with unnecessary Arguments and Digressions, which are wholly foreign to the important Business we are entrusted with by the Honourable Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue, and can only tend to protract the current Matters of Revenue, and the Compliance with many of the Honourable Board's Orders, which lie now on Hand.

The Chief's Minute.

The Chief is extremely concerned to find the current Business of this Zillah so regularly interrupted, by a Kind of Altercation, which does not seem to him even indirectly relative either to the Execution of the Honourable Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue's Orders, or to the Success of the Collections, but much the Reverse. Where the Conduct of each Member, as is to be supposed, is actuated with Candour, and tends to the same general Point, the Credit of the Establishment, the Chief thinks, that most Points might be debated on and verbally decided; as it cannot be inferred, that Matter worthy of written Dissents can so repeatedly occur, which cannot but retard the Progress of, perhaps, more essential Business. The Chief, however, is inclinable to wave any Opposition to Mr. Rosewell's Motion, of interrogating Bindabund before the Board; when any Questions that may be objected to by the Board, may be put singly from Mr. Rosewell.

Bindabund being in consequence called before the Board, he is made acquainted, that Copies of all the Answers of the Amboa Ranny, which regard his Conduct and Dismission, will be delivered to him, and that he must give in his Replies to them.

The Board put the following Questions to Bindabund.

Q. What Instructions did you receive from the Amboa Ranny, when the Letter arrived from the Acting Chief, desiring her Attendance and yours at Burdwan?

A. The Ranny told me to go to Burdwan to discuss all Matters.

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Q. What are those Matters which she ordered you to discuss at Burdwan, in consequence of the Summons to her and you?

A. Regarding the Debts.

Q. Were they written or verbal Orders?

A. Verbal.

Q. Did she particularize what Debts?

A. I was Minister on her Part; and she verbally told me to go and discuss all Matters regarding her Debts in general, as might be most conducive to her Interest.

Q. Did she particularize any Part of the Business that regards the Petition presented by Huzoor Mhul and Daul Chund to the Honourable Board of Revenue?

A. The Ranny knew their Arzee was presented; but she did not know the Particulars.

Q. Did you bring any Bengal or Persian Accounts with you from Amboa?

A. I brought some Bengal Accounts.

Q. Who gave you those Accounts; and from what Duffer were they taken?

A. I received them from Sookdeo, the Dewry Caarcoon; the Accounts of the Debts are kept separate—from what Duffer should they come?

Q. Do you know the Name of the Duffer where the Accounts of the Debts are kept?

A. The Duffer is called Hyflaub Curza, and is under the Caarcoon.

Q. Were the Accounts delivered in to the Board as entered on Consultation, taken from those you received from Sookdeo Caarcoon?

A. Sookdeo Sircar and Gocul Sircar gave me the Accounts that were delivered in.

Q. Were the above-mentioned Persons at Burdwan or at Amboa, when they gave you the Accounts?

A. Sookdeo Sircar was at Amboa; and Gocul was here.

Q. The Ranny repeatedly asserts, that the Accounts delivered in to the Board are false; from whence did you take them?

A. Sookdeo Sircar gave me the Accounts, and I delivered them in to the Board. In what Manner does this Question belong to me?

Q. The Ranny asserts that she wrote you Three Letters, when you were preparing the Bara-mut Accounts, directing you to desist, and that you never answered them. Did you ever receive those Letters; and did you reply to them?

A. The Ranny wrote to the Rajah when in Calcutta, to deliver in Buramud Accounts; as to what passed between us afterwards, I have no Witness of it, but look upon that Letter as a sufficient Proof of her Intention.

Q. Who brought the Letter to the Rajah?

A. Sunker Bhoose, Vackeel.

Q. Have you now in your Possession the Accounts which you told the Board you would produce, as minuted on Consultation?

A. I have no Accounts whatever; the Day I was dismissed I delivered them all up.

Q. Into whose Hands did you deliver the Accounts?

A. Raddoo Bhoose, Mohurrer, came and took the Accounts from me.

Mr. Rosewell proposes that Sookdeo Sircar and Gocul Sircar be summoned immediately, to ascertain whether the Accounts delivered in by Bindabund on the 18th ultimo, are true or false.

The Day being far advanced; Agreed, That Mr. Rosewell's Proposal be taken under Consideration at our next Meeting.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue, at Burdwan; dated 9th September 1775.

In consequence of the Resolution of last Council Day, Mr. Rosewell's Proposals being taken under Consideration;

Agreed, That Sookdeo Sircar and Gocul Sircar be summoned to Burdwan.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan; dated 11th September 1775.

Mr. Rosewell enters the following Minute:

Upon maturely considering the Whole of our Proceedings respecting the Amboa Ranny's Loan, which appears to me in so rugged a State, as being altogether a Jumble of Absurdities and various Contradictions; I shall therefore now endeavour to elucidate what has been the real Causes of it; and further observe to you, Gentlemen, That although my Opinion, as minuted in Consultation the 18th ultimo, was then flung away upon you, to follow your own: I say, Gentlemen, though your Judgments have hitherto failed, as, perhaps, mine might have done so too, still I am desirous to hint to you my further Thoughts upon this Matter, that may shew us the Path which leads out of this Labyrinth, and the Means whereby we may yet obtain that clear and circumstantial Enquiry into the Business directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council's Letter, as they expect and require of

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of us; for it is impossible they can determine any Thing in Favour of the Bank's Petition, from the Lights hitherto procured.

The chief Error that strikes me, and from whence springs all the rest, has been in Consequence of the Burro Ranny being permitted to remain at Amboa, where, it must be plain beyond Dispute, to all, that there the Scene of Action lays; for which, about the Time, I mentioned by Name those People, whom I recommended to have been summoned, as being principal Evidences. They accordingly decamped from Burdwan to Amboa, where they were taken by the Ranny into her Favour again, and each received Beetle from her; though, for Months before, she had Peons Mohussel over them, that they might render their Accounts to Bindabund, the Successor of her late deceased Dewan, whom she had dismissed and disgraced, with the above Servants in Question; all being concerned together in the embezzling and making away with the Produce of the Revenues arising out of her Dewry Farms, and involving her besides over Head and Ears in Debt. Is it not likewise unaccountably strange, she should, without Intimation of her Intention to this Board, dismiss her faithful Servant, Bindabund, who had just before been sent by her to us, invested with full Commission to act in every Thing towards her Interest?

In a few Words I will explain the Epithet of Faithful, used by me as above, and which is as follows: That I am informed, since this Man has taken Charge of the Management of the Burro Dewry Farms, he has very considerably increased the Revenue: I would not be understood, in raising them above their real Value; but by dispossessing those Farmers who, by unfair Means, held Farms at an under Rent to what they formerly let for. You are sensible, Gentlemen, we have one striking Instance of this now under our Consideration; in which strongly appears the Power Modon Mohon Chowdry, alias Bhowanny Metre, held over the Amboa Ranny's Dewan, in taking by Force from Jugul Mokerjee his Farm, belonging to the Dewry Lands; and the Cruelty of it was particularly so, as the Crop was then upon the Ground: Also he had received the Pooneah Chief, and paid up Four Months of the Revenue of the new Year, and not a single Rupee Balance on the old One. But to make good my Observation of the late Practice of deducting the Revenues of the Farms, he, Bhowanny, obliged Ram Hurry Chowdry to reduce the Jumma, upon this Farm, 950 Rupees. Other Circumstances could be urged in Praise of Bindabund, whom I have ever heard a general good Character of.

Next comes Simker Bhoose, who informs the Council, He has received a Letter from the Ranny, acquainting him, she has turned out her Dewan, Bindabund, and appointed him her temporary Agent here; who assumes an immediate Consequence to himself upon it, and publicly insults the Zemindary Dewan, and Roopnarain Chowdry, the Guardians of the Rajah, with a frivolous Accusation against this Child of a Rajah having put Six Peons over him; and claiming the Protection of the Council against him. What then follows? Cast but an Eye over her different Arzees; observe, what she has had wrote for her One Day, she in the next Letter denies the whole Substance of: Her Replies to our Questions, put by Mr. Duncanson, how very inconsistent.—What Faith or Dependence can we put in all these Matters? It is visible to me, and I should imagine it must be so to the Board, that this poor old Ranny is evidently agitated by the different Advisers she admits to her Closet, who have guided her agreeable to their separate Views and Interests. One Party endeavour to prevent all Accounts being produced; and to augment the Dissentions between the Rajah's Mother and Grandmother, which they have already promoted. Others again are at work upon her, to make her acknowledge her Debts to be just, and which she will discharge, being well satisfied with every one; otherwise she will lose her Dewry Farms; when the Drift of this, I should suppose, is, to get written Evidence against her, that may hereafter serve their Purposes in a Court of Justice. On the other Hand, the Rajah's Family wish to have the Accounts well looked into; the good and bad, if any, separated, and a final Adjustment take place; to relieve her from the present Distresses and Trouble she is in; to satisfy her legal Creditors; and bring Honour and Credit to themselves, by putting an End to the Enmity now subsisting in the Family, that brings Disgrace upon the Rajah. These are laudable Motives, and I hope will be attended to. Lalla Coshaul Chund has already preferred an Arzee to the Council, with this Design, in the Name of the Rajah. I then thought, and am still of Opinion, it was introduced in a disrespectful Manner; and was therefore silent upon the Occasion. However, I am now thoroughly convinced, in my own Mind, it is the only Measure we can adopt to establish Harmony in the Family, where there should be but One joint Interest for the Good of the Whole: and I do conceive other salutary Effects will be derived therefrom, by oversetting the Schemes of all Parties from carrying on the Collusion any longer; and we may be furnished with the Accounts we want. At present, every Thing seems to be at a Stand, with the Ranny's being at a Loss who to trust with her Concerns. It is rumoured abroad, that a young Man, the Son of Bridjoo Kishore Roy, will be appointed her Dewan: That we must by all Means prevent; the Father has had too much to do with her late Affairs, that he should again have any Thing to say to them now: Therefore I propose that Lolla Coshaul Chund, with Roopnarain Chowdry, be without Delay fully invested to take Charge, and act entirely independent of the Amboa Ranny, who is too old, and entirely incapable to judge for herself.

(Signed) John Rosewell.

Agreed, That Mr. Rosewell's Minute do lay for Consideration till our next Meeting.

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EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan;
dated the 13th September 1775.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Alexander Duncanson, at Amboa, with its Enclosure.

To Edward Stephenfon, Esquire, Chief, &c. Members of the Provincial Council of
Revenue at Burdwan.

Gentlemen,

I have had the Honour to receive your Letter of the 6th Instant.

In Conformity to your Orders, I have again enjoined the Mohurers of the Amboa Ranny to be as expeditious as possible in preparing the Accounts relative to the Dowry Debt, which they inform me will be ready To-morrow. I will, agreeable to your Orders, bring with me to Burdwan, Kissen Ram Metre and Ramnaut Metre, together with Two or Three of the Mohurers, who have been employed in forming these Accounts, and are well acquainted with every Particular regarding them.

I have acquainted the Ranny that her Claims for Deductions cannot be admitted of; and that in Consequence of her former Representations, you had recommended to the Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue, to allow her the Sum of Rupees 1,862. 8. 15. which had been hitherto Annually granted her, according to Custom; and if it was approved it would be granted her, otherwise not; and that you had directed me to call upon her for the immediate Discharge of the Amount that now stood against her, exclusive of that Sum, amounting to Rupees 8,500. 7 An^s. 1 Pice. She then represented to me, that it was impossible she could pay it immediately; and begged that a Kistbundy might be granted her, to discharge the Amount within Four Months.

In Consequence of her very earnest Solicitations, I now take the Liberty of inclosing you a Letter from her upon that Subject; and request to be honoured with your final Orders, regarding her Claims for Deductions; as it is the only Circumstance that detains me from proceeding directly to Burdwan.

Amboa,
the 19th September 1775.

I have the Honour, Gentlemen,

to subscribe myself,

with great Respect,

Your most obedient and

most humble Servant,

(Signed)

Alexander Duncanson.

Ranny of Amboa.—Received September 13th 1775.

Mr. Duncanson is possessed of Ability and Understanding; and I am much pleased with his Conduct, remitting, in Part of my last Year's Balance, the Sum of R^s 1,862. 8. 3.: He with the utmost Strictness hath required Payment of the Remainder. I represented, that if the Gentlemen do not remit the Amount whereof I complained, a considerable Amount became due from me; and now in what Manner could it be paid up? I therefore requested he would be favourably pleased to form a Kistbundy, and receive it accordingly: He answered, This Matter doth not belong to my Authority.—I then begged he would be pleased to wave the Demand for Five or Six Days, in which Time I might represent the Matter to the Chief; and requested he would likewise write to the Council on the Subject: After much Conversation, he at length assented. I therefore represent, If you be pleased to remit the Amount whereof I have complained, there will be no Balance outstanding against me; but if my Complaint do not meet with your Approbation, be pleased to order it to be paid in, together with my Revenue, according to the Particulars of the under-written Kistbundy:

In Bhadun and Assen	—	—	—	—	R ^s 1,000
In Cauteek	—	—	—	—	1,000
In Augun	—	—	—	—	3,200
In Poos	—	—	—	—	3,300

As several of the Farmers, who were in Balance at the Close of last Year, were indulged with Two or Three Months to pay them up.

Agreed, That we allow the Ranny the Space of Three Months; and that the Amount due from her be paid up in Three equal Payments, to be made in Assin, Cartick, and Augun; and that a Letter be written to the Ranny, to the above Effect.

Mr. Rosewell dissents to the above Resolution; as he thinks the Ranny should be forced to pay up her Balance immediately, having already been indulged with near Six Months of the New Year.

The Chief enters the following Remarks on the present State of the Enquiry into the Particulars of the Mortgage and Loans on the Dewery Lands.

I agree entirely in Sentiment with Mr. Rosewell, that much Collusion seems to exist between the Amboa Ranny and the Zemindary People, who were Candidates for the Management of her Rents, as an Object worthy of their Intrigues; and that the Issue of our Enquiry into the Reality of the Mortgage and Particulars of the just Debts against the Dowree Lands, remains in a crude, indigested

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digested State, and will not therefore prove satisfactory to our Superiors. Our Proceedings will however sufficiently evince, that the Ranny of Amboa, naturally tenacious of retaining a Tenure granted her by Government, and afterwards confirmed, at the present under-rated Bundabust, by the Honourable Court of Directors, yet is and has been misled by interested Ministers, inasmuch as not to have been privy to the Mortgage on her Lands; which Measure seems to have been taken solely through her Agents. The Appointment and Dismissal of her Servants, is a Right which she certainly holds, in common with every Native that is not a Pensioner of Government; nor is she amenable to us for the Removal of Bindabund, the Fidelity of whose Services she does not seem quite convinced of. She asserts his having been forced on her by the Burdwan Ranny, of whom he is known to be a Dependant; and is not reputed to be a Man conversant in Business, but the Reverse.

The Excuse pleaded by the Ranny for our dispensing with her Attendance, viz. her Sex, her Mode of Life, and Indisposition, was formed on so reasonable a Plea, that we need not repent our Compliance. The public Instructions did not mention her to be summoned to Burdwan, but only to cause her to be interrogated. If any ill Consequences have arisen from such Indulgence, they were unforeseen, and could not be guarded against.

The Remedy proposed by Mr. Rosewell, of giving Charge of the Dowree Farms to the Zemindary Dewan and Carcoon, were we unanimous for adopting it, does not, I believe, come within the Verge of our Authority; neither would it be an Act correspondent with our Proceedings of the 21st ultimo; where Lallaw Cofaul Chund is forbid, in positive Terms, from interfering in the Portion of the Dowree Lands, called Izarrah Montresur. Should Government hereafter think proper to settle these Lands, as a hereditary Right devolving to the Zemindary, an Agent may probably be appointed for the present Farmer, as she seems to have been rather unfortunate in her Choice of Dewans: But, till we are advised of the Sentiments of Administration, we certainly have no Right to determine a Claim, which at best is but presumptive, on the Part of the Rajah's Family, in preference to the rightful Possessor, who is, I believe, more under the Influence of Ministers than the Ranny of Burdwan. However it is undoubtedly the Sense of the public Order, that the Debts against the Dowree, for Sums actually lent, as also the Rate of Interest, should be ascertained; that there seems something remaining to be done, to procure that Information. I am ready to join in any Measure that may seem to add to that Point; premising only, that we cannot with Propriety receive or transmit any Accounts, but such as are properly authenticated by the Seal of the Ranny. We may therefore suspend any Resolution till the Arrival of Mr. Duncanfon, when an Examination of the Accounts may serve to direct our future Measures.

Mr. Higginson thinks we should proceed on with our Enquiries respecting the Amboa Ranny's Debts, agreeably to the Orders of the Honourable Board of Revenue, and the several Resolutions we have already passed regarding them. When this Examination is completed, Mr. Higginson is of Opinion we should address the Honourable Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue very fully on the State of the Dowree Lands, and on the Mode which may appear best calculated for their future Prosperity.

E X T R A C T of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan, the 13th September 1775.

Received the following Letter from the Amboa Ranny:

Ranny of Amboa,—Received September 13th 1775.

Kishenram Metre is my ancient Servant, and I brought him hither for the Purpose of Accounts. You have summoned him: Were he at present to go, a Delay would consequently ensue: I therefore request you will excuse his coming, which will be a Favour conferred upon me.

(Signed) R. K.
P^{ra} T^r.

Agreed, That in Addition to the Letter to the Amboa Ranny, of this Date, we inform her, that we cannot dispense with Kishen Metre's Attendance; and therefore desire that he do immediately repair to Burdwan.

E X T R A C T of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan, the 18th September 1775.

Mr. Duncanfon being returned from Amboa, sends in the following Letter.

To Edward Stephenson, Esquire, Chief, &c. Members of the Provincial Council of
Revenue, at Burdwan.

Gentlemen,

I have now the Honour to lay before you the Accounts regarding the Dowry Debt; each separate Account authenticated by the Seal of the Ranny; by which you will perceive, that the Debt

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Debt amounts to no less a Sum than R¹ 2,99,661. 9. and the Yearly Interest, at the Rate of 24 per Cent. to Rupees 71,918. 4. As the accumulating Interest will, in a very short Time, amount to a heavy Sum, the Ranny has earnestly requested of me to represent to you the Necessity there is for a Bundabust being speedily found, in such a Manner as will in some Degree free her from her present Difficulties, and enable her in Time to discharge her Debts; for at present she is utterly incapable. But I am very apprehensive, from what I have learned, that even then she will be equally unable, provided the Lands are to be managed by her Servants; who, it is evident, keep her ignorant of every Circumstance regarding her own Affairs, to such a Degree, that she does not even know the Amount of her Annual Revenue to Government; from which Circumstance there are the greatest Reasons to suppose her unacquainted with the real Profits accruing from her Dowry Farms.

The Profits upon Torroff Montisser, I have been informed, would amount to very near 3,00,000 Rupees Yearly, provided that the Ranny's Servants were debarred from holding the Farms in their own Hands; by which Means the Lands are greatly under-rated, and the Profits, that otherwise would accrue, embezzled. Quantities of Ground brought under the Heads of Khyraut Deavetter, &c. but in Fact applied by her Servants to their own Purposes, would make some Addition in the Mossul Bundabust. In fine, the Ranny's Servants make a Prey of her; and, from the above Particulars, there is the greatest Grounds to think the Payment of her Debts never will be effected, circumstanced in the Manner she is at present.

To acquire a thorough Knowledge of the Value and Extent of the Dowry Lands, the Doult Pottahs and Cabooleats of the Ryotts might be examined, and the Jumma of each Village ascertained; which would effectually relieve the Ranny from the Intrigues and Chicanery of her Servants, and enable Government to apply (with a Certainty of her having sufficient for her Support) such Part of her Profits, as they might deem reasonable, to the Discharge of her Debts.

The Ranny's Expences might be greatly lessened, without hurting the Dignity of her Station; for she has Numbers of unnecessary Servants and Priests, together with a vast Concourse of vagrant *Hindoo Facqueers*, upon whom she bestows large Sums of Money: But whether her Servants pay these Sums or not, it is hard to say; but it is most likely they appropriate a Part of them to their own Use.

If the Dowry Lands are to continue under the Management of her Servants, or should even any Person be appointed, before an Investigation takes Place into the Extent and real Value of them, it is but natural to imagine, that the Ranny will still be abused, and the Money misappropriated; as well as Government prevented from getting that Information which is requisite to enable them to form some Adjustment of her Debts, which is so earnestly requested by her. For being as yet utterly unacquainted with the real State of her Affairs, her Servants will, in all Probability, keep her in the Dark; and how is it possible she can remedy this Evil? it being Evident that she has not a single Servant whom she ought to depend upon; they being all linked in a Collusion, and will naturally keep her ignorant of every Circumstance, for their own Advantage.

If the Measures she intends pursuing are consented to, viz. that of delivering up the Lands to the Management of those People whom she may appoint, the Money she owes will be in a very precarious Situation, and in all Probability will never be recovered; as it is known by Experience, that the Natives in general measure out their Honesty in Proportion to the Ability of their Master, or through Dread of their Misdeeds coming to Light. A Woman, who devotes all her Time to Worship, confined by the Custom of her Country to the recluse Life of the Zenana, together with her great Age and declining Understanding, must undoubtedly be a Prey to her designing Servants, and misled by them in every Circumstance where she has neither Abilities nor Opportunities to counteract them; the more so, as the Dowry Lands are so interspersed throughout the Province.

I have been told that the Ranny's Expences do not amount to above Seven or Eight thousand Rupees, at most, per Annum; and that her Servants make a Custom of debiting her 20 Rupees for every 15 Rupees disbursed. An Allowance of 60,000 Rupees Yearly, until such Time as her Debts are discharged, would maintain her, I am told, very genteelly.—I hope, Gentlemen, you will excuse the Liberty I have taken in offering these Hints; and impute it to a Desire of giving you every Information that comes within my local Knowledge, on a Subject where the immediate Welfare of a large Part of the Burdwan Collections seems to be materially concerned.

Burdwan,
the 17th September 1775.

I have the Honour,

Gentlemen,

To be with the greatest Respect,

Your very obedient

And most humble Servant,

(Signed) Alex^r Duncanson.

Ordered, That the Accounts, accompanying the above Letter, be delivered to the Accomptant, to be translated.

Mr. Higginson enters the following Minute:—There seems to me, at present, to be a general Scene of Anarchy and Confusion subsisting in the Business of the Amboia Ranny's Lands; as no fixed Dewan is

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is as yet nominated to succeed Bindabund, and as we are even unacquainted who has the Charge of her Affairs, the Enquiries which are now on Foot may be necessarily prolonged till the Expiration of the approaching Holydays; I am of Opinion, therefore, that there is too much Reason to apprehend, that the Amboa Ranny's Servants may take a very improper Advantage of this Interregnum; which may not only be a great Discredit to her, but tend considerably to the Prejudice of the valuable Lands she holds under the Authority of Government.

For these Reasons it occurs to me, that it is expedient to lose no Time in advising the Honourable Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue, with the State of these Matters, transmitting them an Abstract of the total Amount of the Ranny's Debts, with a View of the accumulating Interest thereon; recommending also, that they should authorize us to appoint, for the present, some Person to superintend the Collections of the Dowry Revenue; and acquaint them, at the same Time, that the Rajah of Burdwan has sent in a Letter to us, nominating Lallo Cossaul Chund, the Zemindary Dewan, to this Charge; but that we did not deem ourselves sufficiently authorized to put him in Possession: That we, however, take the Liberty to request their Advice and particular Orders on these Subjects; which we request to be favoured with as soon as possible, as the Season of the heaviest Collections is now at Hand.

Mr. Rosewell has already observed the great Necessity there is of proper People being invested with Charge of the Dowry Farms; he therefore thinks that we should not delay transmitting to the Honourable Council of Revenue the Whole of our Proceedings on the Subject, as soon as possible; whereby they may be the better enabled to judge what Measures will be most conducive for the Interest of the Amboa Ranny, and the Welfare of her Estates.

The Chief approves of the foregoing Remarks of Messrs. Higginson and Rosewell, and thinks that, immediately on the Accounts received from Amboa being translated, Copy of the Whole of our Proceedings on the Business of the Dowry Farm should be transmitted to the Honourable, &c.; with an Address, containing our Sentiments on the present Predicament of the Ranny, and the State of her Farms; and recommending Measures for the Adjustment, Restoration, and future Management of them.

Ordered, in Consequence, That the Accounts of the Burra Dowry, directed to be translated at the Beginning of this Day's Consultation, be prepared by our next Meeting: And Agreed, That they then be examined with the several Mohurers summoned from Amboa: Also, That, when this is completed, that the Whole of our Proceedings on the Business be transmitted to the Honourable Board of Revenue.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan, dated the
22d September 1775.

Mr. Rosewell's Minute.

In Conformity to my Declaration at our last Meeting, I will now enter on this Consultation my Opinion of the Letter sent in to Council the 18th Instant, by Mr. Duncanson, One of the Assistants of this Establishment, and lately deputed by the Majority of this Board, on special Affairs, to the Burro Ranny at Amboa. I pronounce the said Letter to be highly improper, because it is dictated to us in a very unbecoming Style, and which neither suits his Station nor Years. He has very officiously troubled himself with Matters that no way concern him, instead of sticking to the Tenor of our Instructions; that plainly directs him to take clear and explicit Answers to every Question put to the Ranny; how far they are so, I refer you to the Proceedings.—Neither do I perceive, among the Papers produced by him, any of the original ones, of the Rise of the Loan, and Particulars of the Transfer; but, on the contrary, Accounts which were never required of him, as we could at all Times have got, without sending him purposely to Amboa for.—It appears to me, that this young Man's Attention has been partly employed with enquiring how the Ranny has been eat up in Toroff Mountesor, and forming a Plan for destroying the Vermin which have so long preyed upon her: And this is nothing more than deputing some Person to scrutinize minutely into the Rates the Farms are now let at, and make a new Mofussell Bundabust. This is a String which he chiefly touches upon, in most of the Paragraphs of his Letter, as a very necessary Measure to be taken; the Meaning thereof is well understood.—Had Mr. Duncanson shewed me this Letter, I would have advised him strenuously against presenting it.—I cannot possibly believe the whole Production to be his own: I think there are some Embellishments, that whoever have been his Advisers in, they had better have left them out, for his Sake.—I will ever wish to give Merit its due; but I really cannot discover the least Spice of it in Mr. Duncanson's late Mission. I should not have taken up a Moment of our Time upon a Subject that is so very insignificant of itself; but, for the Honour of our Board, I, for my Part, could not let such Disrespect go unnoticed; and which, I still hope, will meet with the further Consideration of you, Gentlemen.

In Consequence of Mr. Rosewell's Remark, That he does not suppose Mr. Duncanson to have been the sole Author of the Letter sent in by him, under Date the 17th Instant; the Chief desires Mr. Duncanson may be called upon. Being called in, and asked, Whether he received any Assistance in the Composition? He declares, on his Word, which he offers to testify on Oath, that the Letter was written originally by himself, when at Amboa; and that he has not received any Assistance in the Performance, as it now stands recorded.

The Amboa Accounts, ordered to be translated on last Consultation, being prepared;
Ordered, They be entered in Appendix.

Consulation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N° 123.

Buldoe Tewary in Account with the Burro Dowry, or Ranny of Amboa.

D ^r .	C ^r .	
1181. Faugun 1st. To Cash paid — — —	87 — —	1180. Jyte 30th. Balance of Cash borrowed — — —
Choite 30th. To Balance due Buldoe Tewary,		By Interest due on the above — — —
On Account Principal — — — 3,900 — —		Maug 15th. By Ditto on Ditto, from 1st Affar to 16th Maug — — — 590 — —
On Account Interest — — — 2,144 — —	6,044 — —	Chyte 30th. By Ditto on Ditto, from 16th Maug to End of the Choite, 2. 15. — — — 195 — —
		1181. Maug 30th. By Ditto on Ditto, from Byfack. to Maug is 10 M ^e — — — 780 — —
		Chyte 30th. By Ditto on Ditto, from Faugun to Chyte, 2. — — — 156 — —
	Sicca Ruppes — — — 6,131 — —	Sicca Ruppes — — — 2,231 — —
		6,131 — —

Burdwan,
22d September 1775.

A true Copy from the Bengal Account.

(Signed) W^m Taylor,
Accountant.

A P P E N D I X O.

Consultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N^o 124.

Mr. Taylor, through Cauly Perfaud Sing, in Account the Burro Dowry, or Ranny of Amboas. C^r.

1181.	To Balance due at the End of the Bengal Year 1181,	1181.	Choite 5th.	By Cash, as per Bond	—	4,000	—
Choite 30th.	On Account Principal	—	30th.	By Interest on the above Sum, from 5th to 30th	—	—	—
	On Account Interest	—		Choite is 26 Days, at 2 per Cent. per Menfem	—	69	5 10
		—				4,069	5 10
						4,069	5 10
	Sicca Rupees	—				4,069	5 10

A true Copy from the Bengal Account,
(Signed) Wm. Taylor,
Accountant.

Burdwan,
22d September 1775.

Consultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N^o 125.

Peraun Naut Tewary, in Account with the Burro Dewary, or Ranny of Amboa.

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Consultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N° 125.

D ^r :		Peraun Naut Tewary in Account with the Burro Dewry, or Ranny of Amboa.		C ^r :	
	Brought over	—	5,08,587 8 5	Brought over	—
	Brought over	—	9,735 —		—
	On Account Interest	—	2 16		—
			9,735 2 16		—
			5,18,322 11 1		5,18,322 11 1
	Sicca Rupees	—		Sicca Rupees	—
					5,18,322 11 1
	Burdwan,	A true Copy from the Bengal Account,			
	22d September 1775.	(Signed)			
		William Taylor,			
		Accomptant.			

Consultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N° 126.

D ^r :		Rajahs Huzzoory Mhull and Doul Chund, in Account with the Burro Dewry, or Ranny of Amboa.		C ^r :	
1181.					
Bhaudoon 18th.	To Cash paid	—	3,344 —	Sawun 18th. By Cash, as per Bond	—
29th.	To Ditto	—	2,639 —	Bhaudoon 17th. By Interest on the above Sum at 2 per Cent. per	—
Affin 8th.	To Ditto	—	2,196 —	Month, from 18th Sawun to 17th Bhaudoon,	—
19th.	To Ditto	—	2,820 —	1 Month	—
24th.	To Ditto	—	1,996 —	28th. By D° on R° 1,63,056, from 18th to	—
Cautick 27th.	To Ditto	—	3,944 5	28th Bhaudoon, 11 Days	—
Augun 17th.	To Ditto	—	3,420 5	Affin 7th. By D° on R° 1,60,417, from 29th	1,195 11 15
Poofe 1st.	To Ditto	—	7,193 —	Bhaudoon to 7th Affin, 9 Days	962 7 18
21st.	To Ditto	—	3,598 —	18th. By D° on 1,56,221, from 8th to 18th	—
Maug 3d.	To Ditto	—	3,596 8	Affin, 11 Days	—
17th.	To Ditto	—	3,299 9	23d. By D° on 1,55,401, from 19th to	—
Faugun 1st.	To Ditto	—	1,621 10	23d D°, 5 Days	—
22d.	To Ditto	—	1,686 2	Cautick 26th. By D° on 1,53,405, from 24th Affin	518 —
				to 26th Cautick, 1 Month 3 Days	3,374 14 10
				Augun 16th By D° on 1,49,160. 11. from 27th	—
				Cautick to 16th Augun, 20	1,992 12 7
				30th. By D°, on 1,46,040. 6. from 17th	—
				to 30th Augun	1,363 — 10
					—
				Carried over	13,895 3 —
					1,66,400 — —

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A P P E N D I X O.

Consultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N ^o 126.			
Rajahs Huzzoorey Mhul and Doul Chund, in Account with the Burro Dewry, or Ranny of Amboa.			
Dr.			Cr.
1181.			
Choite 30th.	To Balance due Rajahs Huzzoory Mhul and Daul Chund	Brought over	1,66,400 —
	On Account Principal — 1,25,045 9 —	By Interest on 1,38,847. 6. from 1st to 20th Poofe —	13,895 3 —
	On Account Interest — 24,280 11 19	By D ^o on 1,35,249. 6. from 21st Poofe to 2d Maug, is 12 —	1,851 5 —
		By D ^o on 1,31,652. 14. from 3d to 16th D ^o , is 14 —	1,082 —
		By D ^o on 1,28,353. 5. from 17th to 30th D ^o , is 14 —	1,228 12 5
		By D ^o on 1,26,731. from 1st to 21st Fagun —	1,196 15 8
		By D ^o on 1,25,045. from 22d Fagun to 30th Choite, is 19 D ^o —	1,774 6 2
			3,251 2 4
		Sicca Rupees	24,280 11 19
			1,90,680 11 19

A true Copy from the Bengal Account, (Signed) Will^m Taylor, Accomprant.

Consultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N ^o 127.			
Coffaul Sing, in Account with the Burro Dewry, or Ranny of Amboa.			
Dr.			Cr.
1181.			
Affin 4th.	To Cash paid		6,000 —
8th.	To Ditto		
19th.	To Ditto		
25th.	To Ditto		
29th.	To Ditto		
Augun 17th.	To Ditto		
Poofe 4th.	To Ditto		
20th.	To Ditto		
		Carried over	6,000 —

Confultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N^o 127.

Coffaul Sing in Account with the Burro or Ranny of Amboa.

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Consultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N^o 128.

Doctor Hunter in Account with the Burro Dewry, or Rainy of Amboa.

[illegible]

A P P E N D I X O.

Consultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N° 128.

D.		Doctor Hunter in Account with the Burro Dewry, or Ranny of Amboa.		C.	
1181.	Affin 25th. To Cash paid	Brought over	—	Brought over	—
	Cautick 20th. To Ditto	—	—	7,250	4 17
	Augun 17th. To Ditto	—	—	406	10 10
	Poos 2d. To Ditto	—	—	549	13 13
	4th. To Ditto	—	—	542	1 15½
	20th. To Ditto	—	—	338	14 2¼
	Maug 4th. To Ditto	—	—	1,575	5 19¼
	24th. To ditto	—	—	883	15 9
	Faugun 1st. To Ditto	—	—	681	6 14
	26th. To Ditto	—	—	88	8 16
Choite 30th.	To Balance due Mr. Hunter, at the End of the Year 1181,	21,751	2 8	689	15 6
	On Account Principal	—	—	587	9 4
	On Account Interest	—	—	816	5 2
		75,278	13 16	278	5 —
				980	15 10
				1,359	2 6
				17,030	— 4
				97,030	— 4
				75,278	—
				7,722	—
1182.	Byfack 1st. To Balance due Mr. Hunter, as per Bond this Date	83,000	—	83,000	—

Burdwan, 22d September 1775. A true Copy from the Bengal Account, Wm Taylor, Accountant.

Faugun 1st.
Choite 30th.

To Cash paid	—	—	—
To Balance due Ram Tunnoo Baboo, at the End of the Year 1181,	—	—	—
On Account Principal	—	5,636	—
On Account Interest	—	1,593	6

Faugun 19th. By Cash received
Choite 30th. By Interest, at 2

Interest, at 2 per Cent. per Month, on the above
Sum, from 19th Faugun to 30th Choite; 1 M°
12 D' — — — 168 — —

By Ditto on Ditto, from Byfack to
Maug, 10 Months — —

Choite 30th. By Ditto on R^s 5,636, from Faugon
to Choite, 2 — — —

Sicca Rupees

Sicca Rupees

Burdwan,
22d September 1775.

A true Copy from the Bengal Account,
(Signed) W^m Taylor,
Accountant.

Consultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N^o 130.

The Bank of Rajah Daul Chund, at Amboa, in Account with the Burro Dewry, or Ranny of Amboa.

Affin 30th.
Cautick 30th.

Choite 30th. To Balance due Rajah Daul Chund,

On Account Principal	—	17,464	—	—
On Account Interest	—	2,317	10	13

Affin 15th. By Cash received
 29th. By Interest on the

Month, from 15th to 29th Affin; —
is 15 Days — — —

Cautick 29th. By Ditto on R^s 18, 814, from 30th
Affin to 29th Cautick —

Chote 30th. By Ditto, on 17,464, from August to Choite — — —

Carried over

Carried over

A P P E N D I X .

Consultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N^o 130.

The Bank of Rajah Daul Chund, at Amboia, in Account with the Burro, or Ranny of Amboia.

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Brought over	—	22,318	—	Brought over	—	22,318	—
Sicca Rupees	—	22,318	—	Sicca Rupees	—	22,318	—

Burdwan,
22d September 1775.

A true Copy from the Bengal Account.
(Signed) W^m Taylor,
Accountant.

Consultation 22d September 1775. Appendix, N^o 131.

Mr. M'Dowal in Account with the Burro Dewry, or Ranny of Amboa.

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A P P E N D I X O.

Burdwan,
22d September 1775.

A P P E N D I X O.

Mr. Taylor, the Accomptant, begs Leave to inform the Board, That though it appears from the above Accounts, that the Sum of 4,000 Rupees was borrowed of him by the Amboa Ranny, he is totally unacquainted with every Circumstance regarding the Transaction: That he has no Concern, directly or indirectly, in the Amboa Debt; at the same Time requesting, that Enquiry be made how the above Sum comes to be inserted in his Name.

Resolved, That the above Representation be enquired into.

Mr. M'Dowall, the Secretary, begs Leave to observe to the Board, That the Account of Money borrowed from him by the Amboa Ranny, as brought in by Mr. Duncanson, is formed upon an erroneous Calculation; as the Interest is therein rated at Two per Cent. per Menssem, and the Ranny's Bond to him, dated the 19th Assin 1181, and under Signature of Ram Hurry Naug, deceased, who was at that Time her Dewan, specifies only One per Cent. As Mr. M'Dowall apprehends that a Mistake of this Kind may hereafter be attended with some Inconvenience to him, if not rectified, he requests, that the Accomptants may be permitted to draw out the Account anew, agreeably to the Rate of Interest specified in the Bond; which he begs to lay before the Board for their Perusal.

On Examination of the above-mentioned Bond, it appears, that it bears an Interest only of One per Cent. per Menssem, as represented by Mr. M'Dowall:

Ordered therefore, That the Accomptant do draw out the Account, agreeably to the Rate of Interest specified in the Bond.

The Board observes, that the Accounts delivered in as above, are not conformable to those required by them, in their repeated Orders to Mr. Duncanson and the Amboa Officers. Kishen Meeter, one of the Burra Dewry Servants, being in consequence called before the Board, is interrogated as follows:

Q. Are the original Accounts of the Debt at Amboa or at Burdwan?

A. I have been Five or Six Months out of the Ranny's Service, and I do not know whether they are here or at Amboa.

Q. Do you understand the Accounts brought in by Mr. Duncanson?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. It appears, from One of those Accounts, that Mr. Taylor lent the Sum of 4,000 Rupees to the Ranny; who paid the Money?

A. Cauly Persaud Sing paid the Money.

Q. Do you know why Cauly Persaud Sing made use of Mr. Taylor's Name?

A. No, I do not know.

Q. How came the Whole of the Accounts of the Amboa Ranny's Debts, exclusive of that due to Huzzoory Mull and Daulchund, to be delivered to Mr. Duncanson, when the latter only were required?

A. Mr. Duncanson demanded all the Accounts; and they were consequently delivered to him.

Ramnaut Meeter, another of the Dewry Servants, is called before the Board, and the same Questions put to him as to Kishen Meeter; to which he answers as follows:

To the 1st. That he does not know where the original Accounts of the Debt are; but all the Ranny's Dufurs, wherever they were, have been removed to Amboa.

To the 2d. That he has never seen the Accounts that Mr. Duncanson brought in.

As we have not received the Accounts that were required of the Amboa Ranny;

Agreed, That a Perwanna be written to the Ranny, directing her, in positive Terms, to send in all the original Accounts of her Debts, from its first Commencement; as those brought in by Mr. Duncanson are not agreeable to the Instructions of the Board.

Mr. Rosewell remarks to the Board, That it plainly appears to him, from the above Examination of Kishen Meeter and Ramnaut Meeter, that it is the determined Resolution of the Amboa Ranny's Servants, never to produce the Accounts in question; and that it is needless for us to make any further Attempts to procure them, but wait the Determination of our Superiors upon our Proceedings hitherto: That may very likely be productive of our obtaining the fullest Information, should they please to invest proper Persons with the sole Management of the Ranny's Affairs.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan, the 22d September 1775.

Bindabund delivers in the following Answer to the Amboa Ranny's Accusations against him.

Answers of Bindabund.

1. A Summons was issued from the Council to the Ranny, on the Subject of her Debts. Calling for me, she said, "Why am I summoned for Business? The Dewan is absolute Agent, and discusses all Matters: Do you therefore take with you the necessary Papers, attend upon the Gentlemen of the Council, and prepare, and deliver in, the Particulars of such Accounts as they may require."—I arrived accordingly, and waited on the Gentlemen; who enquired, How the Debt to Huzzoory Mull and

A P P E N D I X O.

and Daul Chund had been contracted; and being contracted, to what Purpose applied? directing me to give in the Particulars in Writing. The Accounts which I had received from Nimaty Meter and Radoo Bhoze, taken from the Accounts of Ram Hurry Naug, I delivered in to the Council, and the Second Day after dispatched a Copy to Amboa.

2. My Reply hereto is comprehended in the above Article.

3. The writing of Letters is the Province of the Moonshy. She likewise says I transacted Affairs without her Knowledge. I was her Servant, and why should I desire to act without her Directions? According as she ordered, I obeyed.

4. She says she gave me no Power to do as I have done, and solely empowered me to act for her Good. I have eaten her Bread; how then should I act to her Detriment? I am not such an Ingrate. Ungrateful People reduced, by their Embezzlements, her Mahal to Ruin. I examined into the Accounts, and did every Thing for the Benefit of her Sircar; I did nothing besides which might tend to her Prejudice, or without her Order.

5. She says, she was entirely unacquainted with the Business and Accounts of her Dewery Mahal. I inspected such Accounts on those Subjects as she bad me, and none against her Order. When she took me into her Service, it was not at my own Request; consulting among themselves, they sent for me, and she told me to act as her Dewan, in the room of Ram Hurry Naug: I likewise consented, and she sent me to the Gentlemen. The Chief afterwards wrote a Letter to the Ranny; and you will learn the Particulars of her Answer, from the Letter she wrote him in Reply.

6. The Particulars whence Money hath been received, and on what Accounts disbursed, are in the Accounts of the former Officers; these Accounts are not in my Time.

7. With respect to her Order to me, to desist, and not give in the Accounts, you will decide on that Head from hence. Had she not directed me to give in Accounts, why then should she write me an Order to desist? If it were not her Intention to give them in, why then, when I was not in her Service, did she send Beramud Accounts to Calcutta, and write likewise for receiving back the Money with Interest? On my Arrival at Burdwan, the Gentlemen required the Accounts for the Council, and I made out and gave in the Particulars. Five Days after, she wrote me, forbidding me to give them in; they were then already presented to the Council, and what Power had I to withdraw them? Being therefore without Remedy, I could write no Answer, because there was Contradiction in the Orders of my Mistress.

8. She says she wrote me Three Letters, to none of which I returned an Answer. From the Day on which, after giving in the Accounts to the Council, I received her Order to desist, I was unable to write to her. She says the Beramud is false. I formed from Ram Hurry Naug's Durbar Kurch Accounts, the Particulars which I delivered: If I have wrote any Thing more, all that she asserts is just.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan,
dated the 26th September 1775.

As the Commencement of the Gentoo Holidays renders it impracticable for us to procure any further Materials from the Agents of the Amboa Ranny, till the Expiration of them, in Conformity to our Resolution of Consultation 18th Instant;

Agreed, We transmit Extract of our Proceedings on the Subject, with Copies of the Accounts brought in from Amboa, to the Honourable Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue, with the following Address.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue,
Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Gentlemen,

Enclosed we now transmit you Extracts of our Consultations, on the Enquiry into the Debts of the Ranny of Amboa, with a Statement of them.

The Cause of the Delay in replying to your Commands of the 25th July, on this Subject, will appear in the Course of the Extracts. As the critical Situation of these valuable Farms seem to require the Application of an immediate Remedy, we beg to recommend, as the Ranny has not yet appointed any Dewan, that a trust-worthy Person be entertained on the Part of Government, to superintend in the Management of the Farm; who may prevent the Lands being, as is at present the Case, under-let, that the full Amount of the Rents may be brought to the Ranny's Credit; by which Government may receive its Due, and a Deposit be lodged for her Maintenance, and the gradual Discharge of her just Debts be effected, as soon as they may be ascertained with any Degree of Precision. From the present complicated State of her Affairs, nothing but a Continuance of that Scene of Collusion, which has reduced them to such an Extremity, can be expected.

As soon as the Ceremony of the Poojah is expired, we shall renew our Endeavours to compleat that Part of the Business which relates to Information on the several Transfers of the Security, till the

Debt

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Debt came into the Hands of Huzzorymul and Daul Chund. In the mean Time we beg to be favoured with your Sentiments.

We are, with Respect,

Honourable Sir and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

Burdwan,

26th September 1775.

(Signed)

Edward Stephenson,

Alexander Higginson,

John Rosewell.

Mr. Rosewell disowns having any Share in the above Letter, as he thinks it would be fully sufficient, by just acquainting the Honourable Governor General, &c. Council of Revenue, that accompanying we send them Extracts of the Whole of our Proceedings on the Business of the Amboa Ranny's Debts, and wait their further Orders on the Subject.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 24th October 1775.

Mr. Bathoe's Examination.

Q. Do you conceive that the Burra Dowry Lands are over-rated, or how much may they be worth more than the present Jumma?

A. No, they are not over-rated. They certainly yield an Advantage to the Amboa Ranny, who has held them many Years at a fixed Rent, from the Pleasure of Government; and the Advantage arising from thence is meant for the Defrayment of the Ranny's Household Expence, and religious Rites. The real Amount of the Advantages which are derived to her from this Indulgence, it is impossible for me to say, as no Officers on the Part of Government have ever interfered in her Districts; but I believe, in the Opinion of the World, those Advantages stand over-rated.

Q. Amongst other Claims for Remissions or Deductions, were there not some made on account of her Lands?

A. I think the Burra Dowry Lands were not included in the Estimate of proposed Deductions of last Year. The Officers of the Ranny had made Demand for Deductions to an extravagant Amount; and the Provincial Council, from a Knowledge that Advantages resulted to her from these Lands, thought proper wholly to reject the Claims of her Agents. I except a Sum of about 3,000 Rupees, under the Head of Seringammy, or Charges on Collections of some Hauts; which have annually been allowed to her for many preceding Years, and which, I believe, was included in the List of Deductions proposed in the latter Part of the Year 1181.

Q. Do you know to what Cause is to be ascribed the Necessity she was under to borrow of Huzoorimul and Dallchund, in the Month of July 1774, the Sum of 1,66,400 Rupees?

A. For the Payment of Sums to that Amount due to some among her many Creditors; for this Sum of 1,66,400 Rupees I suppose to be not more than One Half of what the Ranny of Amboa is really indebted. The Reasons which her Servants are said to assign for the taking up this Sum of the Bank, were, that it would be much more convenient to her to have only One Person to satisfy in that Amount, than many; and had the rest of her Creditors chose to accept of the Sums due to them, which the Bank, I believe, at her Request, would have paid, the whole Amount of her Debts would have been consolidated in One Total, due to One House only; a Mode much more convenient, and much less expensive, than that which she had followed in former Years.

Q. Was the Ranny indebted to Government at this Time? how much was the Balance of her Account at the End of the Year 1181?

A. I cannot exactly say. I did not stay till the Accounts of the Year 1181 were finally adjusted; but within the Two latter Months of the Year she fell in Arrears; not from Want, I am firmly of Opinion, of her Ability to pay, but merely for Accomplishment of the Purpose she held in View, the obtaining a Grant of Deductions; which at Length her Officers, finding they could not effect, entered jointly into Agreements, in their own Names and in that of their Principal also, for Payment, at stated Periods, of the Balance due to Government; and which, I have some Reason to believe, has been nearly if not wholly liquidated by this Time.

Q. It appears from the Examination taken at Burdwan, and from a Gentleman who was sent to question the Ranny concerning this Account, that he received a Declaration from her, that she did not know any Thing of the Transaction of her borrowing Money of Huzoorimul, or of making an Assignment of her Lands for the Payment of it: Have you Reason to believe that she was made acquainted with the Transaction, and of the Assignment being made of her Lands for the Payment of the Money?

A. I do firmly believe she was acquainted with the Transaction of her Agents with the House of Huzoorimul; for why should they attempt to conceal the Business from her, when it brought on no Increase of her Debt? And with respect to the Assignment granted in consequence of the Adjustment with the House of Huzoorimul, it was not the First Instance of an Allotment which had been made by her, of a Portion of the Revenue of her Lands for the Benefit of certain among her Creditors. The Assignment which took place with the Bank, was yet on a more equitable Principle, in that it granted a Payment to all her Creditors equally alike, in Proportion to the Amount of the several Demands.

Q. It

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Q. It is reported, that the Sum of 1,66,400 Rupees was divided into Thirty-six Shares, whereof Huzoorimull has a Fourth Part; that the remaining Twenty-seven Parts were divided as follows:

9 Shares to Mr. Vanfittart,
6 D° to Mr. Bathoe,
5 D° to Mr. Higginson,
4 D° to Mr. Lewis,
3 D° to Mr. Fleetwood.

As the Ranny has denied her knowing any Thing of this Transaction, I hope the Remainder of it is not true. Mr. Bathoe will give such an Answer as he pleases?

A. The Bank People have doubtless in their Possession the Vouchers or Obligations on which they made their Payments to several of the former Creditors, to whom the respective Sums were paid by them. I humbly presume, if these Vouchers are called for, as also the Persons to whom they were granted, it would very clearly and indisputably prove, that the Sums which had been disbursed on those Vouchers being brought and confirmed by the Ranny's Agents, were made in Payment of just and lawful Debts, and not for any other Account or Purpose whatever.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 20th October 1775.

Ordered, That Huzzoorimull, Bucktermull, and Dulchund do attend the Board next Council Day; and that the former be directed to bring with him the Bonds upon which his Claims on the Ranny of Amboa are founded.

Agreed, That a Copy of these Proceedings be transmitted, with the following Letter, to the Provincial Council at Burdwan, for their Information and Assistance, in the Enquiry regarding the Ranny of Amboa.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to the Chief and Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan, dated the 24th October 1775.

Enclosed we transmit you a Copy of our Examination of Mr. Bathoe, regarding the Loan said to have been made to the Ranny of Amboa. We desire you will forward to us such Observations upon both, as you think may tend to elucidate the Two Subjects.

E X T R A C T of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 27th October 1775.

Read again the Petition of Huzzoory Mull and Roy Dalchund, delivered in the 25th of July.

Huzzoory Mull attending agreeably to the Orders of last Council Day, is called in, and questioned as follows:

Governor General—Q. What is the Amount of the Bond granted to you and Rajah Dalchund, by the Ranny of Amboa?

A. Produces a Bond, and says, it is the First, dated 18th Sawun, or 31st July, for 1,66,400 Rupees, at 2 per Cent. per Month Interest.

T R A N S L A T I O N.

Sham Ram
Shuhaie.

We Kishen Ram Surma, and Ram Hurry Naug, having borrowed the Sum of One Lack and Sixty-six thousand Four hundred Sicca Rupees (1,66,400) from the House of Rajah Huzzoorymull and Rajah Dalchund, for the Purpose of discharging the Debts of Terruff Muntessur, &c. have mortgaged to them the Pergunnah of Sailpare, &c. We are to pay an Interest of Two per Cent. upon the said Sum; and will discharge it, agreeable to the Conditions of the Deed of Mortgage, from the Collections of the Revenue of the said Pergunnah.

On these Terms, we having received the Money, give this Writing, dated the 18th Day of Sawun, in the Bengal Year 1181.

Witnessed { Muddun Chun Doss,
Nur Narayne Bose,
Anundie Chund Sing.

(Signed)

Kishen Ram Surma.
1,66,400.
Ram Hurry Naug.

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Mr. Francis—Q. You are desired to produce the List of Creditors who were paid off with the Sum of 1,66,400 Rupees that you lent to the Ranny?

A. It is with his Gomastah, who is at Houghly.

Q. You are desired to produce the List of the other Creditors, to whom you say the Sum of 1,67,000 Rupees is still due from the Ranny?

A. I am not certain if the Gomastah has it or not: If he has not, the Ranny's Vackeel must have it.

Q. You are desired to send in the abovementioned Lists, with the specific Sums due to each Creditor opposite to his Name.

A. I will.

Q. You say the Ranny was pleased with this Transaction; what Reason have you to think that she was acquainted with it?

A. I have got a renewed Bond in my Possession from her, dated 1st Bhadun 1182, or 14th August 1775—Which he delivers in.

Sham Ram
Suhale.

I, who am the Mother of Maha Rajah Tailuck Chund Bahader, having borrowed the Sum of One Lack Forty-two thousand One hundred and Eighty-six Rupees Seven Annas (1,42,186) from the House of Rajah Huzoorymull and Rajah Dal Chund, have discharged therewith the Balance of the Loan of One Lack Sixty-six thousand Four hundred Rupees, took up from the said House on the 18th Day of Sawan 1181, Bengal Style, to pay off some Debts. And for the Payment of this Sum I have mortgaged the Pergunnah of Sail Parie, &c. I shall pay an Interest of One per Cent. upon it, and discharge it in the Manner specified by the Deed of Mortgage, from the Collectors of the said Pergunnah. If I alledge any Excuses for the Payment thereof, or fail to discharge it within the Time limited, the said Rajahs are to complain against me to the Supreme Court, and I must pay the Expences of Court and Attornies, as well as discharge the Loan in full.

Upon these Conditions, having received the Money, I give this Writing, dated the 1st Day of Bhadoon, in the Bengal Year 1182.

Witness,

Nunderam Sirma,
Ser Busack Taiwaree,
Sook Daib Dofs.

Q. At what Rate of Interest is this Bond?

A. One per Cent. per Month.

Q. Why did you reduce the Rate of Interest from Two per Cent. to One?

A. The Ranny represented, that she could not pay Two per Cent.; it was therefore lessened.

Q. Was it out of Compassion to the Ranny, that you consented to lower the Interest?

A. A Person on my Part, and another on her's, settled it in this Manner.

Q. Did you receive this Second Bond since you delivered in the Petition to the Governor?

A. I delivered the Petition first, and received the Bond afterwards.

Q. Have you any Letter from the Ranny of Amboa, desiring this Reduction of Interest?

A. No; my Gomastah settled the Matter with her's: He will say if there is any Letter from the Ranny in his Possession.

Kullyanmull being called in, is questioned.

The preceding Question to Huzoorymull is put to Kullyanmull.

A. No; a Vackeel came on her Part, and represented that the Ranny could not pay an Interest of Two per Cent.; and accordingly the Accounts were made out at One per Cent.

The Honourable Mr. Monson.—Q. What is that Vackeel's Name?

A. Nundomullick.

To Huzoorymull.

Q. You say, That one of the Ranny's Creditors having preferred a Complaint to the Dewanny Adawlut, had actually obtained a Decree against her; what is his Name, and for what Sum?

A. I do not remember this Circumstance; I wish to see my Petition; when I have seen it, I will give an Answer.

Q. Did you ever know his Name?

A. I know what I wrote in my Arzee; if I see that I can tell you.

General Clavering.—Q. Who was the Bank Agent at Burdwan, who transacted the original Loan?

A. Bucktmull.

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To Kullyanmull.

Q. Why does not Bucktmull attend?

A. He has been removed for a long Time, and is now sick at Houghly.

Q. How long has he been removed?

A. Ever since the Company have dissolved the Bank he has been removed.

Mr. Francis to Huzzoorymull.

Q. Did Bucktmull negotiate the Transaction of the Second Bond?

A. No.

Q. Who did?

A. Kullyanmull did, and informed me of it.

Q. Kullyanmull says, Bucktmull has been dismissed your Service from the Time of the Dissolution of the Bank; have you left any of the Papers relative to this Business in Bucktmull's Hands?

A. The Papers are in his and the Mohurer's Hands who transacted the Business of Burdwan; he is sick at Houghly.

Q. How could Kullyanmull transact the Business of the Second Bond with the Ranny, if all the Papers relative to this Business were in Bucktmull's Hands, who was not present with him?

A. The Papers are here: Bucktmull is sick there. Bucktmull negotiated the First Loan; Kullyanmull settled this Bond from the Accounts; it is not that the Accounts are known only to Bucktmull, but are in the Accounts of our House.

Q. When Kullyanmull settled this Bond, had he a List of the Ranny's Creditors, whom you had undertaken to pay?

A. What Occasion was there for a List of the Creditors Names? all he had to do was to renew the Bond, and change the Interest from Two per Cent. to One.

Q. By whom was the Sum of 40,666. 9. mentioned in your Petition, paid to the other Merchants in Part of their Loan?

A. The Gomastahs there can tell; I do not know.

Q. Have they not sent you upon a Distribution of this Money?

A. It will appear in the Burdwan Accounts. You may have my Accounts to inspect, if you please.

Q. Have you your Accounts here?

A. I have only got the Two Bonds here.

The Honourable Mr. Monson to Huzzoorymull—Q. Do you know Mootechund?

A. What Mootechund?

Q. Do you know any Body of that Name?

A. There are many Mootechunds; I have a Son named Mootechund, and there are several Mootechunds; which do you mean?

Q. You say in the Petition, That the Merchants were to receive a Lack of Rupees Annually, to which Settlement they and you agreed: Have you that Agreement?

A. The Burdwan Gomastah Bucktmull has the Papers.

Q. Is Bucktmull still in your Service?

A. He has been dismissed our Service by Kullyanmull; but must be considered our Servant till he has delivered up the Papers.

Q. Do you know the Names of the Merchants, or any of them, who consented to this Agreement?

A. I do not know.

Q. Are any of the Merchants large Creditors, or are there any with small Sums?

A. Bucktmull can answer to every Thing, he had the whole Management.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I think it unnecessary to ask him any further Questions, as from the Answers to those which have been put to him, he seems to have delivered in to the Board a Petition, the Contents of which he is unacquainted with.

General Clavering—Q. Was the Loan of 1,66,400 Rupees entirely on your own Account, or of that of others?

A. I gave the Money, and I took the Bond.

Governor General—Q. Had any other Person a Share in the Loan? has any other Person a Claim in that Bond?

A. I took the Money from others, and gave it. He desires to add, I am to receive an Interest of Two per Cent. from the Ranny, and pay One per Cent.

Q. You say, you are to receive an Interest of Two per Cent. from the Ranny, and pay One per Cent. are you now intitled to Two per Cent. Interest per Month from the Ranny?

A. No; she represented she could not pay me such an Interest: It now runs at One.

Governor General—I understood the additional Reply of Rajah Huzzoorymull, to the Question preceding the last, to be, "I was to receive," not "I am to receive;" meaning, that he borrowed at One per Cent. and lent at Two per Cent. I make this Remark, but it obviates an apparent Contradiction in his Examination.

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The Question to Mr. Bathoe, marked A, is read over, and put to Huzzoorymul; and he is asked, If this is a true Statement?

A. The Bond for the Sum of 1,66,400, which is in the Name of our House, no Body else has a Share in: Forty-one thousand Six hundred Rupees of the Amount of it, was furnished from our House; and the Rest, being One Lack and Twenty-four thousand Eight hundred Rupees, by the Gentlemen, at the Rate of One per Cent. which they will be repaid according as I receive it; they furnished it in this Proportion:

Mr. Vanfittart, in Cash	—	55,714	7	—
Mr. Bathoe, D°	—	8,347	14	—
D°, by a Dowry Bond	—	86,652	1	—
Mr. Fleetwood, D° D°	—	24,085	10	—
		1,24,800		

Mr. Vanfittart afterwards said, That a Part of the Loan had been furnished by Mr. Higginson, and Mr. Lewis, and the Gentlemen then settled the Proportions among themselves in this Manner:

Mr. Vanfittart	—	36,977	12	5
Mr. Bathoe	—	27,733	5	4
Mr. Higginson	—	23,111	1	9
Mr. Lewis	—	18,488	14	3
Mr. Fleetwood	—	18,488	14	2

Huzzoorymul is desired to withdraw.

Governor General—I lay before the Board the following progressive Account of the Loan, delivered to me by Mr. Bathoe; which I desire may be recorded.

STATEMENT of Debts due from the Amboia Ranny to sundry Persons at the Beginning of the Year 1180, and of the Fund raised for the Discharge thereof, with an Account of the Transactions thereon, to the 17th Shrawan 1181.

Sums due on Bond to the under-mentioned Persons.		Sums advanced on a Bond Loan by the under-mentioned Persons, on which, in Security for Payment, an Assignment on certain of the Dowry Lands was granted, amounting to 80,000 R ^s , for the Discharge of the joint Loan in Three Years.	
To Mr. Fleetwood	— 53,288	By Mr. Bathoe	— 30,000
Col. Sempill	— 33,000	Mr. Fleetwood	— 25,000
Capt ^a Shewen	— 11,800	Mr. M ^c Dowall	— 20,000
Lieut ^r Blacker	— 9,912	D ^r Hunter	— 33,000
Doctor Hunter	— 62,000	D° as per contra a Transfer	— 62,000
	* S ^c a R ^s 1,70,000		95,000
* Supposed to be a Transfer of a Debt originally due to Mr. W. Marriott, whom Mr. V. succeeded.		For the above Sums, Bonds are granted, under the Ranny's Seal, to each Person, for his Proportion, bearing Date the 1st Assen 1180, with Interest at Two per Cent. per Menssem	
To Mooty Chund, the Amount of a Decree passed in 1178	— 15,000		
The House of Daulchund at Amboia, through which her Revenue Payments were made	— 35,000		
Nob Kiffen	— 13,000		
To Ram Tonoo, Dutt Babejee, Gobind Tewary, Buldoo Tewary, Cofaul Chund, &c. &c.			
The exact Amount not known.			

In the Course of the Year 1180, Mr. B. advanced 13,000 for the Discharge of the Bond to Nobkiffen; Mr. Hunter advanced also 12,000, and Mr. Fleetwood 5,000, for the Payment of some other of their Debts. And there was also remitted, to assist Government Payments, nearly the Sum of

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of 13,000 Rupees from the stipulated 80,000; so that on the Adjustment of Accounts, on the Close of the Year 1180, with the afore-mentioned Persons, the Dowry stood Debtor to them thus:

To principal Amount Loan	—	S ^r R ^s	1,70,000
Balance due on adjusting Interest Account for the Year	—		19,453
			<u>1,89,453</u>
Deduct,			
Received in Part at sundry Periods	—		67,750
			<u>1,21,703</u>
Balance due on the 30th Choyte, or Close of 1180	—		
Add,			
Additional Loans in the Course of the Year 1180.			
Mr. Bathoe, in Poos	—	13,000	
Mr. Fleetwood, D ^o	—	5,000	
Doctor Hunter, D ^o	—	12,000	
		<u>30,000</u>	
Interest thereon to the 30th of Choyte 1180	—	1,428	
		<u>31,428</u>	
			<u>1,53,131</u>
Deduct, received in Part the 30th Choyte	—		131
Total Amount due on the 30th of Choyte, or Close of the	—		<u>1,53,000</u>
Year 1180; to Messrs. B. V. M ^d . and H ^r	—		

For which Amount the Ranny granted new Bonds, bearing Date the 1st Byfaack, or Commencement of the Year 1181; confirming and renewing also in Security the Assignment of 80,000 Rupees to the under-mentioned, in the following Sums:

A	Mr. Bathoe	—	35,000
B	Mr. M ^d Dowall	—	15,000
C	Mr. Fleetwood	—	23,000
	Doctor Hunter	—	*80,000
			<u>1,53,000</u>

Besides the above Sum of *80,000 Rupees in the joint Loan, Mr. Hunter had a separate Bond D for 33,000, for Sums which he had lent the Ranny apart from this joint Engagement.

When the Agents of the Ranny, in the Month of Shrawan 1181, entered into Engagement with the Bank, they directed them to pay off, from the aforementioned Accounts, the Sums marked A B C D.

Which were in principal Amount	—	1,03,000
Whereon was due Account Interest about	—	4,000
To Mooty Chund was also paid Account his Decree	—	15,000
To Nobkissen (Account a new-contracted Loan) about	—	12,000
And to sundry other native Merchants, as directed by the Ranny's Agents, the Residue of the Sum of 1,66,400: For which Amount a Bond was granted to the Bank, bearing Date the 17th Shrawan 1181.		

The clear and indisputable just Payments from the Bank, to sundry among the Amboa Ranny's legal Creditors, incontestibly prove the Justice of the Debt from her to the House of Huzzory Mull, and Daul Chund; and consequently make evident the Falsity of an Assertion from some evil-disposed Persons, that the Bond granted to them by the Ranny, was illicitly obtained, under Plea of a Debt which was ideal, and had no just Foundation.

Governor General's Motion in Consequence.

I move, That Mr. Vansittart be called upon to inform the Board of all the Circumstances of this Transaction, which passed within his Knowledge; and to send to the Board a full, particular, and progressive Account of the several Loans and Transfers, specifying the Persons Names which were brought into the Adjustment formed under his Directions; with the Accumulation of Interest on each, if he is in Possession of Materials to enable him to do it.

Ordered, That the Secretary do write to Mr. Vansittart accordingly.

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The Opinions of the Board are taken upon the Proposition of the Council of Burdwan, for the future Management of the Dowry Lands.

General Clavering—I recommend, That the Council of Burdwan do appoint a trusty Dewan to take Charge of the Superintendence and Management of all the Dowry Lands, agreeably to the Recommendation of Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Higginson.

Mr. Francis—I agree.

Mr. Barwell—I conceive the General's Motion to extend far beyond the Point recommended to the Board by the Council of Burdwan; and that it goes to the Ejection of the Ranny from the Management of her Estates, and the rendering her a mere Pensioner of Government. To this Motion I object, unless all the Dowry Lands of Burdwan are put upon the same Footing; and no Distinction made between the young Ranny, the Mother of the Rajah, who has been a very busy Agent in the Burdwan Scenes that appear upon our Records, and the Amboa Ranny, who has declined, either from a Dislike to engaging in Scenes of Contention and Complaint, or from having no Causes given her to complain in troubling this Government. This is the Ground of my Objection to any Distinction being made between the Two Rannies. I am of Opinion, that the Amboa Ranny, circumstanced as she is, being deprived of her Lands, will convey to the Minds of the Natives rather an Idea that her Conduct cannot plead the same Merits to the Favour of the Board, as the Rajah's Mother; and not that any other Cause has influenced the Resolution which shall deprive her of the Dowry Lands. Having made my Objections to the General's Motion, I will now speak to the Point recommended by the Council of Burdwan, in the Sense in which I understand it. The Words of their Recommendation are, That a trust-worthy Person be entertained, on the Part of Government, to superintend in the Management of the Farm, who may prevent the Lands being, as is at present the Case, under-let; that the full Amount of the Rents may be brought to the Ranny's Credit, by which Government may receive its due, and a Deposit be lodged for her Maintenance, and the gradual Discharge of her just Debts be effected, as soon as they may be ascertained with any Degree of Precision. This, I conceive, is not proposed to extend to the Dismissal of the Revenue Officers employed by the Ranny, or to deprive her of the Management of her Estates; but rather an Officer to be nominated with the Charge similar to a Trustee, to receive the Rents of the Estate, and to see it applied in such Manner as the Government may direct: To this Proposition I have not the least Objection. I think the Measure a very salutary one, and necessary to secure the Creditors in the Receipt of their just Dues: Without some such Check, I am sensible that the Ranny's Income will be swallowed up in the Expences of her Household. It is the Custom of People in her Situation to spend to the utmost Farthing of what may be their Income.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I agree to the Motion.

General Clavering—My Reason for agreeing to the Proposal made to us by the Council of Burdwan, represented by Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Higginson, is, that it appears that the Dowry Lands are much more valuable than the Sums at which they have been rated to pay to Government. It seems that this Settlement has been purposely so contrived, to furnish an Opportunity to make the Embezzlements which appear in the Burdwan Accounts. I am told it has not been unusual to confine the Vackeel of the Ranny, till he was compelled to submit to make Donations in her Name; and when he had the Money to pay those Donations, Sums were borrowed of a Third Person, at Two or Three per Cent. per Mensem: Hence arises the accumulated Debt of 3,33,000 and odd Rupees. The Ranny, who, as I understand, is exceedingly old, and incapable of taking any Concern herself in her Affairs, declares, in the Interrogatories which she underwent, That she did not know that any Money had been borrowed from Huzzurymull on her Account: In short, that she was totally unacquainted with the whole Transaction of the Loan which was divided amongst the Gentlemen of the Council of Burdwan. It is for this Reason that I think it necessary to take the Management of her Lands from her, and to commit them to the Charge of the Council at Burdwan. What Mr. Barwell alludes to in the Difference made between the Two Rannies, I don't understand: The entire Zemindary of the Rajah is let to Farmers; and an Allowance out of the Produce of the Rents is made to the Rajah, of 2,46,600 Rupees; out of which, I suppose, she has some Allowance made to her, but what it is I have never heard.

Governor General—I understand the Resolution of the Council of Burdwan to be no more than that a Person be appointed, on their Part, to superintend the Collection of the Dowry Lands of the Ranny of Amboa; to pay the Dues of Government from the Collections; and retain the Rest, as a Deposit to be applied to the Ranny's Maintenance, and the gradual Discharge of her Debts. This would leave the present Officers and Farmers of those Lands in the Management of them; and the Superintendant would be the Check upon the Ranny's Agent or Muttafuddies, who have been suspected of embezzling or dissipating the Money arising from the Collections. No Charge appears against the Farmers or Officers now in actual Possession; there is therefore no Reason to require or justify their Removal; on the contrary, by leaving them in Possession, the Amount of the Collections may at any Time be easily ascertained; and they will be Checks on the Superintendant, as he will be a Check upon them; but if those are to be removed at his Option, and their Places filled up with his Creatures and Dependants, the Design of the Board in this Arrangement is liable to be frustrated, as it will be equally in his Power to embezzle the Rents, as it is now in the Power of the immediate Agents of the Ranny: I therefore object to the General's Question, in the Sense in which it has been explained. I shall not enter at this Time into an Examination of the Opinion which the General has delivered

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delivered on the Subject of the Debt contracted by the old Ranny : He has prejudged the Subject, upon which many Materials are yet wanting to enable this Board to decide upon it : When we are furnished with these Materials, I will then consider the whole Subject, and offer my Opinion at large upon it, for the Information of my Superiors.

Resolved, That the General's Motion be agreed to ; and that the following Letter be accordingly written to the Council of Burdwan :

To Mr. Edward Stephenson, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Burdwan.

Gentlemen,

We have received your Letter of the 26th ultimo ; and approve of your appointing a trusty Person to the immediate Charge of the Superintendence and Management of the Dowry Lands of the Ranny of Amboa.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
the 27th October 1775.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department, dated the 3d August 1775.

Par. 40. The Governor General presented to us a Petition from Hazeroomull and Dollechund, setting forth a Claim on the Ranny of Amboa for a large Debt, for which they had an Assignment on her Lands. We have referred the Petition to the Provincial Council of Burdwan, and directed them to make a particular Examination into the Origin, Nature, and Extent of this Demand ; and regarding which our Sentiments are entered on the Proceedings.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department, dated the 24th November 1775.

Par. 41. We likewise examined Mr. Bathoe, with respect to the Assignment, which we before acquainted you the Ranny of Amboa had been under the Necessity of making, of some of her Lands, to enable her to comply with the Demands of Government upon her.

42. It appears, from the Information given us by Mr. Bathoe, as well as Hazeroomull, that the present Demand of these Merchants has accumulated by the Discharge of former Demands of English Gentlemen ; and that those of the Gentlemen of the Provincial Council amounted to 1,66,400 Rupees. The Governor General has delivered in a progressive Account of this Debt he received from Mr. Bathoe. We have called upon Mr. Vanfittart for such Information as he can give us on this Matter ; and have required from the Council of Burdwan such further Insight into it, as they may be enabled to furnish us with, in Addition to the Proceedings which they have already forwarded, and which are entered on our Consultations.

48. You will observe from their Proceedings, that Mr. Duncanfon had examined the Ranny of Amboa concerning the original Debt, and the several Transfers of it ; and particularly on the Assignment which had been made by her of her Lands to Hazeroomull ; that, from many Circumstances, she appeared to be superannuated, or very ignorant of her Affairs, since she declared she did not know that any Bond had been granted to Hazeroomull for 1,66,400 Rupees. And, as we are certainly informed, that the Lands of which she is possessed are worth considerably more than the Amount she pays for them to Government, there can have been no other Cause whatsoever for the Dissipation of her Fortune, and the Necessity she has been under to borrow Money, but Embezzlements and Mismanagements. For these Reasons we have directed the Provincial Council to appoint a Dewan to take the Management of those Lands under their Inspection.

PAPERS RESPECTING THE RANNY OF RADSHAHY.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department, dated 31st December 1773.

Par. 13. We are concerned to inform you, that Ranny Bowanny, the Zemindar of Radshahy, proves very backward in her Payments. The Collector of that District has represented to us his Apprehensions that she will not comply with her Engagements. We have empowered him to take such Measures as he may deem most advisable for the Security of the Collections, and we will hereafter inform you of the Result.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department, dated 15th March 1774.

Par. 6. We advised you in our Letter per Houghton, that Ranny Bowanny, the Zemindar of Rajeshahy, had proved very backward in her Payments. On the first Notice of this from the Collector, we empowered him to take proper Measures for securing the whole Revenues of the District, without Exception to the Ranny's Family Lands, and preventing any Part thereof being misapplied; we also directed, that no further Payments should be made of her ready Money Allowance, in order to secure every Resource possible for making good the Balance that might remain undischarged at the End of the Year. Although these Measures were attentively carried into Execution by Mr. Middleton, yet we received Advice, some Time after, from the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad, that they had not been productive of the desired Success; for that the Deficiencies in the Rajeshahy District were still very large. On this, we determined to make, through that Board, a Declaration to the Ranny, that if she did not pay up the Revenue due from her, to the End of the Bengal Month of Maug (10th February) by the 20th Phaugun (or 1st March) we should be, under the Necessity of depriving her of her Zemindary, and putting it into the Possession of those, who would be more punctual in fulfilling their Engagements with Government. Of the Effect of this Declaration the Gentlemen at Moorshedabad have not yet advised us; but you may depend on our pursuing vigorous Measures for realizing whatever Deficiency may remain uncollected, and adopting the Plan which shall appear most eligible for securing the future Revenue of the District. The former we have the certain Means of accomplishing, either by the Sale of the Zemindary, or by the Sequestration of her ready Money Allowance for a Course of Years: And we will not doubt of effecting the latter also, seeing we deem the Settlement by no Means over-rated; unless the Mismanagement of the Ranny's Officers (to which, and their Misapplication of the Rents, we solely attribute the present Deficiencies) shall have materially injured the Country.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department, dated the 18th October 1774.

Par. 53. In our Letter per Resolution, we acquainted you of the Declaration we had authorized the Gentlemen of Moorshedabad to make to the Ranny. A considerable Delay intervened before we received Advice of the Effect of this Declaration; we therefore repeated our Requisition for the Ranny's Answer, and called on the Gentlemen for such Accounts, as would serve to give us a complete Insight of the Collections of the District, and for their Sentiments of the Plan most eligible to be pursued in a future Settlement of it, should the Ranny's Reply amount to a Failure in our Demand. The Space which had intervened from the Receipt of our former Orders, the Gentlemen had occupied in realizing as much as possible of the Revenue, and ascertaining the ultimate Expectations of Recoveries from the Lands, and from the Ranny. With their Advices on these Heads, they submitted their Sentiments at large, concerning the future Management of the District; proposing to let it in Farm, but to continue the nominal Trust in the Ranny.

54. This was no satisfactory Result of our Declaration to the Ranny: And testified that it had not had the Effect which we expected upon her Conduct, and as a large Sum of the Year's Revenue would ultimately remain unpaid up, we resolved to dispossess her both of her Farm and her Zemindary, and of all Property in the Land, and to grant her a Monthly Pension of Rupees 4,000, during Life, for her Subsistence. We at the same Time issued the necessary Directions to the Council of Moorshedabad, with respect to the Settlement of the Lands for the Three remaining Years of the present Lease; approving of their Proposal for letting them anew, under the Comprehension, in the several Pergunnahs, of the Bazee Talooks, and of the other Farms held by the Ranny, her Servants and Dependants; which were Sources of Profit, and which, by being selected from the natural Division of the Country, diminished the Value of the other Lands.

55. The Principle of Tendernefs for the hereditary Rights of Zemindars, which you have always observed, and directed us to observe, did not escape us in taking the above Resolution; and instead therefore

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therefore of proceeding immediately to appoint a Successor, we only demanded an exact Genealogy of the present Family, with the Degrees of Affinity of the several Members of it, and the different Periods of Succession to the Zemindary; hoping that these Steps might still so operate upon the Conduct of the Ranny, as to entitle her, before it was too late, to the Indulgence of Government, with respect to her Zemindary; although we never could consider any Overtures from her admissible for regaining the Farm, or an Authority in the Management of the District.

56. We accordingly, some Time after, received Proposals from the Council of Moorshedabad, which had been tendered to them by the Ranny, for liquidating her Balances; enforced by a strong Recommendation from their Chief, Mr. Middleton, in consequence of the lively Representations made to him by the Ranny, of the Anxiety of Mind which she suffered from the impending irreparable Loss of her Credit and Reputation.

57. In Consideration of the Principle above noticed, of the great Length of Time that the Ranny had held the Zemindary, and of her very advanced Age, we agreed to accept of her Proposals; but under certain Conditions and Declarations, which we found it necessary to make to her, not only to preclude all Attempts of regaining an Influence in the District to the Prejudice of the Revenue, but also to defeat the secret Intentions, which she appeared to cherish, of alienating the Succession to the Zemindary, after her Decease, from her own Family into that of a favourite adopted Son. The Ranny stands accordingly restored to the Zemindary, during her natural Life: And for fuller Information of the Particulars of the Circumstances of this Proceeding, we point out to your Perusal the Consultations marked in the Margin. 28th June.

58. We beg Leave to do the same with respect to the new Settlement; which we distinguish as a separate Transaction from the Ranny's Claim to the Zemindary. In consequence of the Advertisement, Proposals were offered for farming the District. Some of these comprehended the Whole, others only partial Divisions. The former were found to be the most advantageous; but we deemed them all inequivalent to the Value of the District, in consequence of the Opinion that we entertained, that it was by no Means over-rated at the late Settlement of the Committee of Circuit, until it had suffered by the glaring Misconduct of the Ranny and her Officers. The Council of Moorshedabad were of a different Opinion; they judged the District to be over-rated, but admitted that the Cause was, in all Probability, what we had suggested. A Decision, however, of these different Opinions, was for the present unattainable. As the current Year's Revenue must have suffered exceedingly under a Delay of the new Settlement, and the making of such an Investigation was the only Criterion on which a precise Judgment could be grounded, we were obliged to content ourselves, therefore, with such Remarks on the Proposals, as were the Result of general Experience; upon the Strength of which we obtained an Improvement in the Terms offered by the new Farmers, and the Settlement was ultimately concluded, as appears in Consultation the 9th of August.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 1st March 1775.

The Governor General desires to lay before the Board the following Letters, which he has lately received from Mr. Baber, the Chief of the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad; and reports to the Board, that Rajah Ramkissen, the adopted Son of the Ranny Bowanny, and Dalul Roy the Farmer, are both arrived in Calcutta; that, to discourage such irregular and unauthorized Visits to the Presidency, he has refused to see both; and recommends it to the Board, either to cause them both forthwith to leave the Place and return, or to decide immediately upon the Competition between them, which he supposes must arise from the Subject of the Petition from the Ranny, now lying before the Board.

Dear Sir,

Mootajell, the 17th February 1775.

I flatter myself you will indulge me in the Liberty of intruding on your Time a little, when Occasion offers for me to give you my Sentiments on any Subject that I think worthy your Attention.

The Farmer of Radshai has heard, and I suppose with Exaggerations, of the Application of the Ranny, through Nundelol, her Dewan, who is in Calcutta. The adopted Son, Rajah Ramkissen, has also received pressing Invitations from the Dewan to come to Calcutta, where he is assured every Thing will be settled to his Wishes; and the Bar put to his Succession, by your Orders, in July last, be taken off. In consequence of this Information, he is impatient to get to Calcutta, and I imagine will soon go. This News has alarmed the Farmer, and he apprehends he knows not what; so that he likewise wants to go to Calcutta to plead his own Cause, and know what Foundation there really is for the various Reports he daily hears. I know not well what to do in this Situation. To shew any Solicitation about the Matter either Way, would appear as if I had an Interest in the Affair; which, believe me, Sir, is a Matter of the utmost Indifference to me in every Respect, save the single Instance, that this Confusion may occasion a Balance in the Revenue: And in that Point it affects me; for I had the greatest Hopes that I should have had the Pleasure of seeing the Settlement realized, in which I consider my own Reputation somewhat concerned. You know, Sir, what Effect these Kinds of Reports and Representations have on the Minds of the People.

The Zemindar is incensed at the Farmer, and wishes, no Doubt, to throw every Degree of Blame on him in his Power; and if, by any Means, he could occasion a Deficiency in the Rents, he would gain

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gain the very End he desires. The Farmer is no less incensed at the Zemindar; and having already succeeded in obtaining the Farm, he foresees a Degree of Shame will fall on him, in the Eyes of the People, if he is obliged to relinquish it. Neither of them cares Six Pence about what is collected, or what not, farther than as it will promote their own Interest; and the Good of the Country, and the Ease of the Inhabitants, are entirely out of the Case. The very Plea of it is used only to serve their own Purposes. For my own Part, it is a Matter of the utmost Indifference, as I have said before, whether the District is given back to the Zemindar, or continued to the Farmer. All I wish is, to have some Credit in the Station I am in; to see the People satisfied (if possible) and the Business go on quietly; but these Contests thwart my Ambition in this Respect, and add to the Trouble, which is already enough without them. The Zemindar complains of the Farmer's Oppression, and exorbitant Demands; the Farmer denies it, and asserts, that he has done nothing to forfeit the Faith of Government, which is engaged to him: In short, Sir, there is nothing wanting to make it a complete Scene of Confusion. One Circumstance I own myself interested in, and in that permit me to request your Assistance; which is, that if the Zemindary be restored to the Ranny, you would indulge me in getting it postponed till the present Year is elapsed. My Motive for this Request is, to prevent any Deficiency of the present Year's Revenue: And I will candidly own to you, that though I wish it for the Sake of the Company, my own Reputation is the primary Object. If the Zemindar be put in Possession immediately, you may depend on it that the Farmer will not pay a Rupee more; and the Zemindar will not be at all anxious to complete the Revenue, as he will throw all the Blame on the Farmer; and a Deficiency in his Engagements, he will think some Apology for the heavy Balance of last Year: So that he has a double Inducement for throwing the present Revenue in Arrears. If it should be urged, on the other Hand, that the Farmer will, when he knows he is to give it up, collect all he can, and anticipate the Rent of next Year; I beg Leave to observe, that the Eye of the Zemindar, and the Certainty of his so soon succeeding, will be a Check on him. But this *Public Reason* I wave, and beg to be permitted to urge the one I have before represented; namely, the Wish I have, for my own Reputation's Sake, to see the Settlement fulfilled. There are only Two Months to the End of the Year: The Farmer received Charge only in August. These Reasons, with what I have before urged, I hope will appear to you, Sir, a sufficient Plea for continuing the Farmer in Possession to the End of the Year.

The next Application, I expect, will be from the Zemindar of Rokunpore; and that it will be continued through the whole Circle of Zemindaries, which have been let to Farm. In a Word, Sir, these People will never be easy while they can complain.

I have the Honour to be, with sincere Esteem and Respect, &c.

(Signed)

Edw^d Baber.

Dear Sir,

I beg Leave to inform you, that the adopted Son of the Ranny of Radshai, Ramkissen, set out Yesterday, with a very pompous Retinue, for Calcutta. This has excited the Impatience of the Farmer to go there likewise: And though I apprehend his Absence may affect the Collection of the remaining Part of the Revenue, and have represented this Circumstance in the strongest Terms; yet as he seems so bent upon it, and urges the Plea of his Right, and Duty to himself, to endeavour to plead his own Cause, and preserve the Farm for the Lease granted to him; I cannot say any Thing further on the Subject: And if he continues in the same Mind, which he most probably will, he will go down immediately. Permit me, Sir, to repeat the Request I made in the former Letter on this Subject, that if the Zemindar be restored, he may not be put in Possession till the End of the Year.

I have the Honour to be, with sincere Esteem and Respect, &c.

(Signed)

Edw^d Baber.

Moidepore,

the 20th February 1775.

Agreed, That Dulall Roy, the Farmer, be called before the Board. And,

Ordered, That the Secretary do direct Dulall Roy and Rajah Kissen to return to the District; and if they have any Thing to represent, to leave their Vackeels, or to make their Representations to the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad.

Read the following Petitions, &c. from the Ranny and Ryots of Radshahy.

Petition of the Ranny Bowanny.

A very great Balance is yet due from Dulul Roy, upon his own Bundabust, after the Money he paid in by the 15th Poos (as stated in the Accounts of 1181). And now that the Year's Collections are finished, and some little Balance is yet outstanding in the Country, not seeing any Possibility of making up the Sum of his own Agreement, being 23,05,000 Rupees, he grievously has oppressed the Ryots, by exacting from them much greater Sums than in any former Years they have been used to pay; as will be immediately evident, if the Gentlemen will take the Trouble to examine the Accounts of any Four or Five Ryots. By such ill Usage and Oppression, the poor People, driven to the last Extremity, have deserted, and still continue to desert the Country, in great Numbers. From which Desertion, a very great Deficiency will arise upon the Hustobood of next Year. Delul Roy is not in the least affected by this Emigration of the Inhabitants; but the Zemindary, the Inheritance,

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heritance, and Property of your Petitioner, is thereby most severely injured, and the Loss accruing from the Depopulation, must in the End fall upon the Government. Should Delul Roy be closely pressed, and importuned for Payment of his Dues to Government, he may perhaps be able to pay, out of his own immediate Property, about 10,000 or 12,000 Rupees, beyond which he certainly can have no Ability to advance; and this is a Trifle compared with the Deficiency of the Bundobust. The present Season is the Time for cultivating the Lands: If they are neglected now, the Government's Revenues will fall very short at the Year's End: And as already, upon the Hustabood of the former Years having fallen somewhat short, Strangers, Men unconnected with the true Interest and Welfare of the Country, have been suffered to harrafs and plunder your Petitioner's Zemindary, as, upon the least Inspection, will manifestly appear to the Gentlemen of the Board, I therefore humbly request, that you would have Consideration upon the Peace and Comfort of the Ryots, and the general Good of the Zemindary; and intrust, once more, the Lands to my Management, with a new Bundobust, somewhat more moderate than the former: And my utmost Assiduity and Abilities shall be exerted to cultivate and improve the Country, to make good the Revenues of Government, according to such abated Bundobust. In case a small Balance should be due at the Year's End, I will deduct and pay the same from my monthly Stipend; or, if I am not thought sufficiently responsible to be intrusted with the Zemindary by myself, I am ready to give a Malzamin or Security for Payment of the Rents thereof. But as an Article of Expence will from thence arise upon the Revenues for the customary Fees of such Malzamin, I on that Account hesitate, and do not wish to offer the Condition. If this Condition of a Security be not approved, I beg some respectable English Gentleman may be deputed into the Country, to investigate the several Modes of Oppression by which the Ryots have been harraffed, and to report the same to the Board.

Petition of the Ryots of Rajeshahy, &c.

It is now near Four Months since we, the distressed Ryots of the Pergunnah of Rajeshahy, &c. have laid our Complaints before the Board, humbly representing, that by the oppressive and arbitrary Muthoots yearly exacted from us, we have been obliged to think of deserting those Pergunnahs, and the Country is in Danger of becoming desolate. And even now Delul Roy, by inventing several new and tyrannical Modes of Taxation, over and above his former Oppressions, takes every Opportunity to distrain and sell the little Remainder of what is still left us, as our Ploughs, Oxen, Implements of Husbandry, &c. to make good his own unjust Demands. We therefore humbly request, that, the better to discover the extraordinary Increase of Muthoot, and Security of Taxation under which we labour, you will be pleased to inspect the Accounts of some few Ryots presented herewith; that so the Necessity of a more moderate Bundobust may at once become manifest. And also that you would be pleased to appoint some just and respectable Person in the Place of Delul Roy; and to oblige him (the said Delul Roy) to give back such Sums as he has unwarrantably exacted; and that you would settle such a Bundobust, as that thereby we may be enabled to reside with Security in our respective Habitations, and to employ ourselves in the Increase of Cultivation, and in Prayers for your Prosperity.

ACCOUNT of fundry RYOTS of RAGISHAHY, &c. viz.

ACCOUNT of Coran Purramonick, Inhabitant of Mohurpoor.

Jumma of last Year, viz. Old Jumma	—	—	6	2	19	—
Muthoottee, viz. Kertunnee, or former Exactions of Collectors, established into a Go- vernment Duty	—	—	1	12	—	—
Pooftibundee	—	—	10	6	1	—
Last Year's Jumma	—	—	2	6	6	1
New Mahtoot, now under the Head of Jahood, raised in 10 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Collections as yet levied this Year	—	—	16	5	5	1
	—	—	8	9	5	1
	—	—	7	12	—	—
	—	—	16	5	5	1

ACCOUNT of Ram Kunt Munderl, of Meharpoor.

Jumma of last Year, viz. Old Jumma	—	—	—	10	4	10
Muthoottee, viz. Kirtunneh Pooftibundee	—	—	3	8	—	—
Last Year's Jumma	—	—	1	1	17	—
New Mahtoot, or Najie Tahood	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Collections as yet levied this Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	14	14	7	—
	—	—	11	8	—	—
	—	—	26	6	7	—

ACCOUNT of Ramzanny Mundeel, of Sunderpoor, in Pergunnah Meherpoor.

Jumma of last Year, viz. Old Jumma	—	—	—	10	5	7
Muthoottee, viz. Kertunneh Pooftibundee	—	—	3	8	—	—
Last Year's Jumma	—	—	1	1	18	—
New Mahtoot of this Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of this Year's Collections	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	14	15	5	—
	—	—	16	—	—	—
	—	—	30	15	5	—

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ACCOUNT of Dyaram Purramonick, of Sunderpoor.

Old Jumma	—	—	2	13	3	2
Mahtoot, viz. Kertunneh Pooftibundee	—	—	10	10	—	—
Jumma of last Year	—	—	4	1	2	—
New Muthoot	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of last Year's Collections	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	3	11	15	—
	—	—	7	8	—	—
	—	—	11	3	15	—

ACCOUNT of Ramkunt, of Chundbeegheh.

Old Jumma	—	—	—	—	33	1	17
Muthoottee, viz. Kirtunneh Pooftibundee	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Jumma of last New Muthoot	—	—	—	3	8	3	—
Total of last Year's Collections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	45	10	—	—	—
	—	—	47	—	—	—	—
	—	—	92	10	—	—	—

ACCOUNT of Moodnairain, Inhabitant of Pookscak.

Old Jumma	—	—	—	134	14	3
Muthoottee Pergunnah Charges	—	—	—	18	9	10
Last Year's Jumma	—	—	—	1	13	1
New Mahtoot, viz. Muthool increased for 8 Months. Tax Account Izard, or Farm Charges Durbar Charges, Barberdarry, or oc- cational Charges of Persons travel- ling Aumeen Charges	—	—	—	21	4	—
Total of this Year's Collections	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	5	5	—
	—	—	—	10	10	—
	—	—	42	8	—	—
	—	—	197	12	14	—

ACCOUNTS of Labooreah and Kirrut Chund, Inhabitants of Nuldee, in the Pergunnah of Boofneh.

Old Jumma	—	83	14	10	—
Muthoottee	—	39	9	3	3
Laft Year's Jumma	—	123	7	13	3
New Mathoot, viz ^t					
Increase on Hajaye Ta-					
hood	—	13	—	—	—
Izardarry, or Farm					
Charges	—	4	—	—	—
Durbar Charges, &c.	—	4	—	—	—
Foujdarry Muthoot	—	4	—	—	—
Conjectural Increase	—	12	9	5	—
Jant Bekayeh, or Pay-					
ment to make good					
the Engagements of					
deserted Ryotts	—	4	—	—	—
Total of this Year's Collections	—	165	18	3	—

ACCOUNTS of the Pergunnah of Rájeshahy &c. the Zemindary of the Ran

										Bundobust.
Viz ^t										
Bundobust of the Year 1177	—	—	29,76,900	1	14	3				
To be deducted,										
Mulhoot	—	—	87,806	6	12					
Bazee Jumma, as calls										
for Goods and Crimes										
Viz ^t for criminal Causes			31,265	4	1					
not allowed	—	—								
Separate Collection of										
Kiffin Inden Hota			17,556	16	1					
			1,36,627	10	18	3				
			28,40,272	6	16	—				
To be added,										
Increase upon new Term of the Lease	—	—	2,50,089	8	12	—				
			30,90,361	15	8	—				
Deduct, to be added upon the following Years,										
in the ensuing Proportions :										
In the Year 1180	—	1,00,000	—	—	—					
Viz ^t D ^o 1181	—	1,25,000	—	—	—					
D ^o 1182	—	1,25,000	—	—	—					
D ^o 1183	—	1,50,000	—	—	—					
			5,00,000	—	—	—				
			25,90,361	15						

Huftabood, viz^t

To Revenue of Lands

To Muthoot collected this Year by the Aumils, as per Particulars on the other Side

To Resumption of Deficiency of former Years, (or Bagyah le Runney)

Jumma, viz^t

Collected by Mr. Rous

D^o by Mr. Middleton, as per Particulars,

Collections of the Mofufil

Borrowed by the Zemindar, in Part Payment

of Balances

District of Chougahor, collected by Mr. Mid-

dleton

Total Payment to Government

Balance deficient, as per Sundries, viz^t

By Sayer Chultuntch, or Land Tolls

By Charges of Aumeens, sent from Mootejill

By Polbundy Expences

By Lands overflowed

By Neemtukkee, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per Centage on Revenue, for Cannongoes

By Incroachments of Zemindar of Lufkerpore

By Muthoots, &c. separated with the Talook of Kishen Inderhotas

By Ruffud, or Increase of Rent due from small Talookdars

By Expences of Mr. Gladwin

By this Year's Collections, taken to supply last Year's Balance of the Per-

gunnah of Betitouah, under Mr. Rous

By Dawk Charges for Muffals, Oil, &c.

By Loss accruing upon the Incursions of the Sinaffies

PARTICULAR of new Muthoots collected in Purgunnah Rajshahy, &c.

SER. COM. REP. XI.

Viz.	Year 1179.				Year 1180.			
Pooſſeh Bunde, or embanking the Rivers	80,108	8	13	2	75,101	12	16	2
Sood Beyleh, or Intereſt of Money formerly ſupplied to the Zemindars by Government, and not repaid	48,555	15	12	—	45,524	5	12	—
Peidakhtee, or Tax levied upon the Ryots, to make good voluntary Donations of the Zemindar, or the Wages of his								
Servants	62,554	7	10	1	58,654	5	10	1
Nuzzerannah, or ſmall Prefents to Superiors	31,616	7	15	—	29,640	7	15	—
Behaice Khelaut, or Prefents of Dreſſes to the various Officers of Government	66,292	1	8	2	62,147	13	8	2
Company's Nuzzur	8,731	2	—	—	8,185	6	—	—
Furniſhing Chinam	8,731	2	—	—	8,185	7	—	—
Sundry petty Charges	8,731	2	—	—	8,185	7	—	—
Najace Tahood, or Completion of Engagements of the Zemindar, made beyond the State of the Buſtoobod	32,322	4	4	1	30,327	2	14	1
	3,47,653	3	3	3	3,25,952	3	16	2

A

ACCOUNTS

A P P E N D I X O.

ACCOUNT of the Purgunnah of Rajeshahy, &c. the Zemindary of the Ranny Bowanny, being Bundobust of the Bengal Year 1181.

	A ^s G. C.	Bundobust for 1181.	Particulars, as per Hufabood, &c.	Received.	Balance due.
Bundobust of the former Years	— — — 26,74,759 1 18 3				
Stated Increase for the present Year	— — — 1,25,000 — — —	27,99,759 1 18 3			
Hufabood, viz.					
To Khezannah, or Revenues per Hufabood	— — — — —		22,44,528 4 4 3		
To Najaye (or Articles for the Payment of which there is no visible Fund) viz.					
Ruslud, or established Increase of the Year, including also that of last Year	— — — 2,25,000 — — —				
To Deficiency, or Resumption of Abatement for former Years, viz.					
For the Year 1178	— — — 76,602 15 1 3				
D ^o 1179	— — — 2,53,627 14 12 1				
			5,55,230 13 14 —		
			27,99,759 1 18 3		
Bundobust of Delul Roy, admitted for the Year 1181.					
Bundobust, agreed to by Delul Roy	— — — — —	23,05,000 — — —			
Viz. Hufabood,					
To Khezannah, or Revenue per Hufabood	— — — — —		22,44,528 4 4 3		
To conjectural Increase upon the Bundobust	— — — 4,88,098 14 8 1				
Deduct Articles for which there is no Fund or Provision	— — — 4,27,627 2 13 —		62,471 11 15 1		
			23,05,000 — — —		
Jummah, viz.					
Paid into the Treasury by Delul Roy, by the 15th of the Month Poos	— — — — —			17,14,000 — — —	
Remain in Demand, from the 16th Poos to the End of the Year, being 3 Months and 14 Days	— — — — —				5,91,000 — — —

Deficiency upon the original Bundobust, being 27,99,759 1 18 3 (for Payment of which there is no visible Means, Place, or Stock) exclusive of the Money yet due upon Delul Roy's Bundobust — — — 4,94,759 1 18 3

Further

A P P E N D I X O.

Further PETITION of the Zemindar of Rajshahy.

In the Year 1179 the English Gentlemen of the Sircar did blend all the old Rents of my Lands together, and did make the Zellidarry Muttoot, and other temporary Rents, perpetual; and, making no Deduction for the great Desertion of Ryotts, I received from them the Country in this Condition, and gave a Tahood or Agreement for the Revenues. I am an old Zemindar; and not being able to see the Grievs of my Ryotts, I agreed to take the Country as a Farmer. I soon examined the Country, and found there was not enough in it to pay the Rents.

In 1179 I borrowed Money, and paid the Revenues. In 1180 former Deficiencies, from Desertion, and the Zellidarry Muttoot above mentioned, with an additional Russeed or Increase, fell heavy on me together; and I could not collect so much as the Demand on me. The high Ground of Raurah yielded nothing, for Want of Water; and in Battareah, &c. which is very low, the Gentlemen took the Poorbundee into their own Hands, and made the Banks. And in Bhadoon, or August 1773, the Banks broke, and the Ryotts Grounds and their Crops failed, by being overflowed with Water. I am a Zemindar, so was obliged to keep the Ryotts from Ruin, and gave what Ease to them I could, by giving them Time to make up their Payments; and requested the Gentlemen would, in the same Manner, give me Time, when I would also pay up the Revenue; but not crediting me, they were pleased to take the Cutcherry from my House, and bring it away to Mootijile, and employed Dullul Roy as a Servant, and Sejawaul, to collect the Revenues from me and the Country.

The Sejawaul, wishing to make me odious, and for his own Profit, did collect, by robbing the Ryotts, all the Money he could, besides the Jumma (which alone included all the just Rents); and he collected by these Means more than he brought to the Cutcherry. Raja Davi Sing did moreover stop some of the Collections (by his Aumeens going into the Country in collecting Time) which should have been made on my Account, and brought to my Credit.

Then my House was surrounded, and all my Property enquired into; what Collections I had made, as Farmer and Zemindar, was taken, what Money I borrowed, and my Monthly Allowances, all were taken, and made together R^s 22,58,674.

In the new Year 1181, for the Amount of 22,27,817, the Country was given in Farm to Dulleil Roy, taking from me all Authority. Then Dullul Roy, and Peraeen Bofs, a low Man, put on the Country more Taxes; viz.

Another Zellidarry Muttoot,
And Assey Jzaffer.

Loss of Ryotts Desertion, taken from present Ryotts, &c. These Two Men issued their Orders, and took from Ryotts all their Effects, and even Seed Grain and ploughing Bullocks, and have depopulated and destroyed the Country. I am an old Zemindar; I hope I have committed no Fault. My Country is plundered, and the Ryotts are full of Complaints. From their own Accounts you may see their sad Condition.

For these Reasons I make my Petition now; that as R^s 22,27,817 is become the Revenue which Dullul Roy is to pay for this Year, I am ready, and will take Care that the Sircar suffers no Loss, and that this Sum be paid. But be pleased to order also, that an English Gentleman may remain on the Spot, by which the Revenues will be secured at all Events, and the Ryotts will not want Encouragement, and will be saved from Ruin, while those who have run away may be brought back to the Zemindarry. Also please to order, that Dullul Roy may restore what he has taken by Force.

Dullul Roy is a very low Man; what Russeed he has agreed to for 1182, is without Calculation. If he has, in collecting the Revenue of 1181, depopulated the Country, so as that scarce Half the Revenues will remain for another Year, how will he pay a Russeed, unless he could plunder in the new Year as he has this Year, and unless the Ryotts come back? But where will he get Ryotts?

My Petition is, that with the Gentleman who may go, I will with my Life use my utmost Endeavours to bring the Country to proper Cultivation; and let him make the Hustabood of the Country, and see if it is capable of yielding that Increase; and if it is, I will also be answerable for the above Increase.

I hope you will condescend to hear my Paishcar tell you more fully the State of myself and the Zemindarry.

PETITION of many of the Ryotts of Rajshahy, in their own Names, and in the Names of all the Ryotts of the Zemindarry.

The Rents that have been demanded of us have been Yearly increased of late Years, till, in the Year 1176, or 1769-70, they had been doubled upon us, by which many have deserted the Zemindarry. In 1179, or 1772-3, when the Committee were settling the Bundbust, the Zemindar, in Compassion to our Suffering, took us under her own Protection; and farmed the Zemindarry herself, without having any collecting Officer or Farmer joined with her: But soon she found that the Country would not produce the Sum she had stipulated; for this Reason she sold her Effects to pay the Revenue, but did not increase the Jumma upon us, or make any fresh Demands, by levying new Taxes or Muttoots.

A P P E N D I X O.

In 1180, or 1773-4, Dullul Roy and Perawn Bofs did increafe the Jumma and the Demands upon us, levying new Taxes, and thereby making the Demand againft us, contrary to public Orders, much more than it was when the Committee let out the Lands; notwithstanding, they did not pay the whole Revenue at the City, nor to the Zemindar, but they kept the Amount to themselves, and made her appear to be in Fault, whereby she was obliged to pay much of the Revenue out of her Allowances.

In 1181, or 1774-5, what Sums they plundered from us the Ryotts, compared with what was juftly due from us, alfo what Sums were embezzled, are already made known by a former Petition; and we now again prefent our Accounts, and the Embezzlements and Extortions of Dullul Roy and Perrun Bofs, praying you will take Compaffion on us, and allow that our Rents may be collected from us under the Direction of fome Gentleman, who will fee Juftice done, and who may entice back the Ryotts that have deferted the Zemindarry. This is the Time for Cultivation, and if we cannot, with a quiet Mind, go to our Labour, the Revenues will be greatly hurt the enfuing Year alfo; and thefe old Ryotts, who have been drove away by Oppreffion, will never come back. We are poor Ryotts, who have come from our Homes to complain to you, Gentlemen; and are obliged to neglect our Bufinefs, and be at great Expenfe in Calcutta: So humbly pray you will grant us Redrefs in our Hardfhip.

ACCOUNT of EXTORTIONS made upon the Ryotts of Rajeshahy, in Two Years, viz. 1180 and 1181, or 1773 and 1774, by Dulliel Roy and Perawn Bofs; levied by extraordinary Taxes, and not paid or carried to the Credit of the Zemindar and Farmer in the Year 1180, and not paid or accounted for to the Cutcherry in 1181.

By Dulliel Roy.

Sums embezzled out of the Collections at the Cutcherry, which is known by Check Books having been kept, that are ready to be produced, more or lefs	—	—	—	—	—	52,000
Sums exacted privately in different Pergunnahs, and never brought to Cutcherry, or otherwise accounted for, but applied to the Use of Dulliel Roy, as is ready to be shewn, more or lefs	—	—	—	—	—	1,48,000
						<u>2,00,000</u>

Sums exacted by Dulliel Roy's Gomastahs, on his Account; viz.

Davvian Mozendar, in 1180, at Boofna	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Kiffunchurn Miffeer, at Battereah	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Pemey Sing, Dulliel's Son-in-Law	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Soonder Meter, in Rajeshahy proper	—	—	—	—	—	3,500
Kelloo, at Naloor	—	—	—	—	—	1,101
						<u>18,601</u>

Sums taken by Peraun Bofs.

In Ruttereah	—	—	—	—	—	47,366
In Boofna, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	82,131
In Buttereah, under another Head of Muttoot	—	—	—	—	—	38,000
						<u>1,67,497</u>

Sums taken by Choyton Sean, Dulliel Roy's Agent.

In Pookereah Pergunnah, by a Muttoot	—	—	—	—	—	17,500
						<u>17,500</u>
					Total Rupees	4,03,598

A P P E N D I X O.

An exact ACCOUNT of the Collections made from One Ryott, in Maherpore Pergunnah, &c. &c. as in Ooter Surrapoor.

Amount of Jumma, or most ancient Demand, on the Land I now cultivate.

On the Begas I hold as Khoodkerfta Ryott	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Amount of Abieobb, or old Taxes, but not so ancient as the Jumma	—	—	—	—	36	10	—
Total Demand of the 12 Months, according to the Dues and Taxes, at the Time of the Committee farming out the Land	—	—	—	—	45	10	—
Deduct Demand for Three Months, January, February, and March, 1775	—	—	—	—	13	10	—
Total due to the End of Pofs, or 28th December 1774	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Amount collected 24th December 1774, besides what may be collected since	—	—	—	—	69	—	—
Total Amount of exacted Collections over and above the just Demand	—	—	—	—	R' 37	—	—

An exact Account of the Collections made from One Ryott, in the Turruff of Bussenpore, &c. as in Ooter Surapoor.

Amount of the Jumma, or most ancient Demand, on the Land I now cultivate.

On the Begas I hold as Khoodkeefta Ryott	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
On D ^e the Abevabbor old Taxes, but not so ancient as the Jumma	—	—	—	—	11	15	5
Total Demand for 12 Months, according to the Dues and Taxes at the Time of the Committee's farming out the Land	—	—	—	—	14	15	5
Deduct Demand for Three Months, January, February, and March 1775	—	—	—	—	2	15	5
Total due to the End of Pofs, or 28th December 1774	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Collected till 24th December 1774, besides what may be since collected	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Total Amount exacted Collection, over and above the just Demand	—	—	—	—	R' 16	—	—

An exact Amount of the Collection made from one Ryott in Ooter Surapoor Pergunnah, in the Zemindary of Rajeshahy; being similar to that from all the Ryotts in Rajeshahy, though in some Pergunnahs the Collections and additional Taxes have been more, some less.

Deduct Demand for Three Months, January, February, and March 1775	—	—	—	—	52	5	—
Total due the End of Pofs, or 30th December 1774	—	—	—	—	S ^a 167	11	18
Amount collected the End of Augun, or 30th November 1774	—	—	—	—	263	—	—
Amount collected over and above the just Demand, besides what may be collected since, of which we have not the Accounts	—	—	—	—	S ^a 95	4	2
Moreover, a Penalty has been taken by Dulliel Sing's Gomastah	—	—	—	—	401	—	—
Total Exactions	—	—	—	—	Rupees 496	—	—

Agreed, That Copies of the foregoing Petitions be transmitted to the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad, with the following Letter:

along Extract of Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal to the Chief and Council at Moorshedabad, the 1st March 1775.

Inclosed we transmit you Copies of sundry Petitions, which we desire you will immediately return us, with a proper and full Explanation of all Circumstances which may enable us to come to a Decision upon them.

Ordered, That the Superintendant of the Khalsa Records be directed to report to the Board the Substance of each of the foregoing Petitions, and a brief Account of the State and Management of the Zemindary of Radshahy, from the Time of the Settlement formed by the Committee of Circuit.

EXTRACT

A P P E N D I X O.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultation, the 7th March 1775.

The Secretary reports to the Board, That, agreeable to their Orders of the 1st Instant, he has directed Rajah Ramkissen, and Duleel Roy, the Farmer of the District of Rajshahy, to return into that Province: To which the former has sent him an Answer, of which the accompanying is a Translation; and the latter has promised to go back: And further informs the Board, that Rajah Ramkissen last Night requested him to withdraw it.

TRANSLATION of a Note received by the Secretary from Rajah Ram Kissen.

I have received your Favours, giving me to understand that it is the Desire of the Council I should return home: Their Will be done. In compliance with the ancient Customs of this Country, which permit the Subject, when aggrieved, to rehearse his Sufferings, uncited or desired, to Government; I, groaning past Endurance under the Oppressions of the Farmer, who has laid waste the Country, and maltreated my Dependants, to the great Disparagement of my Character, repaired to Calcutta, solely with a View of seeking Redress from the Equity of the Council. If I return without obtaining that End, no Body will look upon me: What would it avail me, then, to go back to the Country? Having thus fully unfolded my Situation to you, let the Council determine what is to be done.

The Governor moves, That the Order be repeated to Ramkissen for his leaving Calcutta. He cannot help remarking the extraordinary Style in which this Man has dared to address the Board; arraigning their Justice, and appealing to it for Redress, as the Proprietor of a Country to which he has not even the Shadow of a present Claim, and to which his Pretensions in Reversion have been invalidated by a formal Decree passed in the last Administration.

Ordered, That the Secretary repeat to Ramkissen the former Order of the Board.

Mundee Loll, the Dewan of Radshahy, being in waiting, agreeable to the Orders of the Board, is called in; and the following Question being proposed by Mr. Francis, is put to him:

Q. Whether he gave pressing Invitations to Ramkissen, to come to Calcutta, with an Assurance that every Thing would be settled to his (Ramkissen's) Wishes; and the Bar put to his Succession by the Governor's Order in July last, be taken off, if he would come?

A. It is false—he did not write any such Thing.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 1st April 1775.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter, addressed to them on the 22d ultimo, together with the Minutes of the several Members on the Subject.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I beg Leave to inform you, that I have received a Letter from Rajah Ramkissen, the adopted Son of the Ranny of Rajshahy, advising of his leaving Calcutta, agreeably to the Orders of the Board; and requesting Permission to repair to Calcutta, to pay his Compliments to the Members of the Government.

Rev^d Dep^s,
22d March 1775.

I am, with Respect,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) R^d Sumner, Sec.

As the Disrespect seems, in a Degree, to be allowed for, I see no Objection to Permission being given to Ramkissen to repair to Calcutta.

(Signed) Richard Barwell.

I understood that the Rajah was sent away, not for his having been wanting in Respect, but because the Complaints were all referred to the Council of Moorshedabad. It was besides represented, that he was not acknowledged by the Government: That his remaining in Calcutta was a great Detriment to the actual Farmer, on Account of the Number of People who quitted the Province to solicit Favour here. For these Reasons I cannot agree to his coming.

(Signed) John Clavering.
Philip Francis.

I thought the Rajah had been ordered to return to Radshahy, because the Farmer of that District had represented to Mr. Baber, that the People had left the Cultivation of the Lands, and had repaired to Calcutta with him, which was a great Detriment to the Revenue; I therefore cannot now consent to his Return here, as the same Representation may again be made from the Chief at Muxadavad, and be

A P P E N D I X Q.

be given as an Excuse for not receiving the Rents. The Rajah has as yet never obeyed the Order of Council, as I understand it.

(Signed) George Monson.
Philip Francis.

I think the Petition of Ramkissen cannot be granted.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.
Philip Francis.

Resolved, That his Request be not complied with; and that the Secretary do notify it to him accordingly.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 1st April 1775.

Read the following Letter to the Secretary, and Petition of the Vaqueel of Radshahy, in Behalf of Ramkissen.

To Mr. Sumner, Secretary to the Revenue Department.

Sir,

I request you will lay before the Honourable Board, in their Revenue Department, the accompanying Papers.

Calcutta,
the 1st April 1775.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

{ The Signature of Coffinaut }
{ Dofs, Vakeel of Rajesoy, &c. }

TRANSLATION of the accompanying Letter from Rajah Ramkissen, Zemindar of Radshahy, &c.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council of Revenue of Fort William.

I came from Kurnagur to Culcutta with this Intention, that, being happily admitted into your Prefence, I might lay before you an Account of the desolate State of the District, and the Embezzlements of the English Gentlemen, by Means of their Banyans, within these Two Years past; but my ill Fortune prevented me from waiting upon you. I afterwards heard, that it was not your Pleasure I should remain in Calcutta; from the Fear of incurring your Displeasure I therefore retired to the Village of Kurnagur. The Particulars of what I would lay before you are these: That the Defendants, besides the Sums that they have oppressively and unjustly taken from the Zemindary, have not paid into the Company's Cash the Sums which I raised from my own Estate (by the Sale of Jewels and Apparatus of Worship, and by Loans of Money) for the Discharge of the Revenues; but the whole Sum has been sunk; and the Defendants have written off the Amount to Balance: A separate Account of these Sums accompanies this. I humbly request that I may be called into your Prefence, and allowed to prove my Allegations respecting these Sums; and to lay my Complaint against all those who, under the Name of Farmers of Land in my Zemindary, have embezzled to very great Amounts. If the Oppressor deny the Charge specified in the accompanying Account, I request that an Aumeen be appointed, before whom I will incontestibly prove the Truth of what I have advanced. Delaleram, who is a weak Man, and totally unqualified to manage the Accounts, or transact the Business of the Country, has united himself with Praun Bose, a low Servant, who is accountable to me for very large Sums of Money; and, having taken a Farm, drives the Ryots from their Habitation, and renders the Country desolate. There are now in Calcutta Numbers of the Ryots preferring their Complaints against him. I humbly hope, that Delaleram may be discharged, and some other Person appointed to his Place; that in settling the Revenues of the present Year I may unite my Endeavours with him to render the Country flourishing, and transact the Business through him. I humbly hope, that the several Requests contained in the accompanying Paper will be graciously complied with; and, being thus myself made happy by your Goodness, shall ever offer up my Prayers for the Continuance of your Lives, and the Increase of your Prosperity and Dignity.

Ram Chund Sean

Kauzim Ally Khawn

Signed
and
Sealed

The Seal of
Kauzim Ally
Khawn.

Witnesses to Rajah
Ramkissen's having
affixed his Seal to
this Petition.

The

A P P E N D I X O.

The TRANSLATION of the accompanying Papers, N^o 1. and 2. Particulars of the Money extorted from the Purgunnah Rajesoy, by the following Persons, from Bengal Year 1179 to Bengal Year 1181; viz.

Received by Cantoo Baboo.

Ready Money	—	—	—	—	1,25,000	—	—
From the Ezarah or Farm Rent	—	—	—	—	2,56,140	9	1

3,81,141 9 1

Ditto, by Santiram Singuery, &c.

Ready Money	—	—	—	—	2,00,000	—	—
From the Ezarah or Farm Rent	—	—	—	—	81,231	6	1

2,81,231 6 1

Received by Bobaneychurn Mitter.

Ready Money	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1,15,000 — —

Ditto, by Rajah Rajebullub, from 1174 to 1181.

From the Ezarah or Farm Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2,23,500 — —

Ditto, by Delate Roy and Poraun Bose, &c.

From the Ezarah or Farm Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5,19,296 14 6

Rupees

15,20,169 13 8

Ordered, That the original Letter be translated.

Mr. Barwell—I move that the Question be put, whether the Prayer of his Petition shall be granted, or not?

Mr. Francis—I think that the Person who calls himself Rajah Ramkissen, should be ordered to attend this Board, to make good the Charges which he has brought against several Individuals; but I do not agree that Dulul Ram should be discharged. I cannot give any other Answer to the Third Part of the Petition, until I know what the actual State of the Zemindary is, and am better acquainted than I am at present, with the Nature of Ramkissen's Pretensions, and the Interest which he alleges to have in the Zemindary.

Mr. Barwell—The First Prayer of the Petition, by a Reference to the Secretary's Letter of the 22d ultimo, I was for complying with: I was then singular in my Opinion.—The Reasons urged by the Majority as strongly exist now as at that Time: The Merits of Ramkissen to the Favor of the Board I do not think enhanced, by his urging, as a Plea, the preferring Complaints. At any Period of Time these Complaints can be enquired into; I would therefore, if possible, have the Board avoid an Appearance which this may seem to carry on the Face, that nothing could influence the Board to mitigate the Displeasure observed towards Ramkissen, or introduce him into their Presence, but the Plea of his having Complaints to prefer. I am therefore against Ramkissen's Appearance in Calcutta, until the Sense expressed by the Majority, touching his being ordered to repair to Moorshedabad, be complied with.—To the Second Prayer of the Petition; I have always been for giving the Management of the Lands to the Zemindar.—To the Third, about Ramkissen's being united in the Management of the Lands of Rajeshahy; I think the Ranny has a Right to employ whom she pleases.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—With regard to the Request contained in Ramkissen's Letter to the Board, circulated by the Secretary, I understood he desired to come to Calcutta, to make good his Claim to the Zemindary of Radshahy. I now understand, by the Petition presented to the Board this Day, that he requests to appear before the Board, to make good certain Charges contained in that Petition; I therefore consent to the First Prayer of the Petition. As to the Second Prayer of his Petition, I can give no Answer to it, until he shall have made good the Complaints against the Renter. As to the Third, if the Renter, Dulul Roy, should be culpable, as represented by the Rajah, I can by no Means consent to his being united with him in the Collections of the Revenue of that District.

General Clavering—On a Reference to our Proceedings of the 1st of March last, I perceive that Rajah Ramkissen had come to Calcutta; and that the Board, conceiving that his coming was irregular, without the Leave of the Board, he was ordered to return to his own Country, leaving his Vakeel here to make any Representations that he pleases to the Council. Upon his Request being made, in his Letter to the Board of 22d ultimo, simply requiring his Return here, I gave my Vote that it might be denied to him, seeing that his Letter contained no Reason whatever for it. At present, that his Petition expresses his Desire of laying before the Board an Account of the desolate State of the Province, and the Embezzlements which have been committed by the English Gentlemen by Means of their Banians, within these Two Years last past; and particularly, that the Sums which had been received by them from the Zemindary, had not been accounted for to the Company; I think I should be wanting in my Duty, if I did not give my Vote for his being ordered to come up. But I cannot agree to the Second Request, till his Representations may have been heard, that Doolobram should be obliged to relinquish his Farm, or that the Petitioner should be united to him in it.

Governor General—I object to the whole Prayer of the Petition, which is all that I shall at present

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sent say upon the Question ; but I think it necessary to remark, that of the Papers now brought before the Board, one only comes authenticated, namely, the Petition of Ramkissen, without any Inclosure, and without his Signature ; but with a Seal apparently bearing the Impression of his Name.

On the Back of the Petition I find an extraordinary Indorsement of Attestations, under the Signature of Ramchund Sein, and the Seal of Cauffim (or Cauzim) Ally Cawn ; that Rajah Ramkissen had affixed his Seal to the Cover of the Petition, which is impossible. The Petition refers expressly to a separate Ferd or Account, and a separate Account enclosed in a Cover, with an English Direction, and an English Family Seal, is delivered in by the Vackeel, written in the Bengal Language, and signed with Bengal Characters, which I understand to be the Name of Ranny Bowanny, the Ranny of Rajeshahee. This seems to be the Paper, of which the English Account is a Translation.

As this Account contains neither the Seal nor Signature of Ramkissen, nor any other Mark which can authenticate it to be the Account referred to in his Petition, the latter, if it was really written with the Knowledge of Ramkissen, was in Effect an intended Authentication of any Paper which the Person to whose Charge it was delivered might think proper to produce. In a Word, it seems to be a Charte Blanche for any Kind of Information or Accusation, which he thereby engages himself to acknowledge.

General Clavering—The Persian Letter delivered by Rajah Ramkissen's Vackeel has his Seal upon the Cover of it, which is, I understand, the usual Mark by which all Letters are authenticated. The Translation, I have no Doubt, has been made in Calcutta, where the Translations of all Petitions are made ; besides, it is authenticated by Ramchund Sean, and Kauzim Ally Khan, the Two Persons who have fixed their Hands, and declare Rajah Ramkissen's Seal was affixed to the Petition. At all Events, Rajah Ramkissen's Vackeel has delivered in both the Persian Petition and the Translation, together with the annexed Papers, and is answerable to the Board for their Authority. With regard to the Assertions contained in the Petition itself, Rajah Ramkissen desires that he may be permitted to come to Calcutta, to be examined upon them.

Governor General—It is not very usual for Persons not in high Authority to affix any Signature to Letters written in the common Course of Business ; but I believe this is seldom omitted in Petitions ; and it seems very extraordinary and unaccountable, that it could be omitted upon this Occasion, and Two Strangers called upon to affix their Names to a Petition, to which such an Authentication was deemed essential.

The Board being of Opinion, that Rajah Ramkissen should be allowed to come to Calcutta ;

Ordered, That the Secretary do inform him thereof, to make good the Allegations in his Petition.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 7th April 1775.

Read the following Translation of the original Letter from Ram Kissen ; delivered in the 1st April 1775.

To the Governor General, and the other Gentlemen of the Council.

In consequence of the Oppressions I had suffered, I left Burnagore, and came down to Calcutta, to seek an Opportunity of obtaining the Happiness of an Interview with the Gentlemen in Council, that I might under that Advantage set forth the miserable Situation of the Country, and the Embezzlements which have been committed for these some Years back by English Gentlemen through their Mutsuddies ; but as my ill Fate made me despond of succeeding in that Attempt, I concluded that my staying in Calcutta was not agreeable, and therefore retired dejected to Koenagur.

The following are the Circumstances, Gentlemen, that I have to represent :—Besides the Sums that were unjustly exacted from my Zemindary, I sold Jewels from my own House, together with the religious Ornaments, &c. of the Family Idols, and took up Loans from Merchants to pay the Revenues ; but these Sums were not received by Government, but were dissipated in another Manner, and a Balance now stands against me in consequence.

An Account of what I have above alluded to is sent accompanying, and will, I hope, fall under your Notice. I am hopeful also, that you will be pleased to order me into your Presence, that I may prove, before you, the Embezzlements stated in this Account, under the Head of Money, as well as those committed by different People, under the Name of Farmers. If the Parties do not themselves acknowledge these Charges, let an Aumeen be deputed in the Country to ascertain them, and the Matter will then be proved beyond a Dispute.

Dulail Ram, a weak Man, and one utterly unacquainted with the Nature of the Revenue Business, having formed a Connection with Prawn Bose, one of my inferior Servants, who is accountable to me for considerable Sums, became Farmer, and has in that Capacity ruined the Face of the Country, and forced the Ryots to abscond, as is evinced by the many Thousands of them who are now in Calcutta complaining against him. I pray therefore that this Person may be removed, and that some other be appointed in his Room, with whose joint Aid I may be able to frame a Settlement, adapted to the Benefit of the Country, and through whom I may pay the Revenue. I am hopeful that the several Requests I have made in the accompanying Account will meet with your Appro-

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bation, that I may, by your Bounty, eat my Bread in Content of Mind, and in constant Prayer for a long Continuance of Life to you, attended with Increase of Rank and Fortune.

Indorsement.

Rajah Ram Kishen put his Seal to the Cover of this Letter in my Presence, as witness my Seal.

Rajah Ram Kishen wrote this Letter, and affixed his Seal to the Cover of it, before me,

(Signed) Ram Chunder Saine.



Translated

W. Chalmers,
Pⁿ Tran^r to the Khalsa.

Read the following Letter from Rajah Ram Kishen.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council of Revenue, of Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

In Conformity to the Orders of Council, I am now arrived in Calcutta, and have already given in my Complaint. I humbly hope that you will be pleased to take the same into Consideration.

I am, &c.

Calcutta,
the 7th April 1775.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 7th April 1775.

Extract of Letter from the Chief and Council of Moorshedabad, to the Governor General and Council.

We have had the Honour to receive your Commands of the 1st Instant; and, in Obedience to them, we will do ourselves the Pleasure to send you, as soon as possible, a proper and full Explanation of every Circumstance relative to the Rajahy Petitions. But we take the Liberty at the same Time to represent to you, that it will not be in our Power to do it immediately, as it will take up some Time to examine the Accounts of the Farmer and the Ryots who have complained, neither of whom are at present on the Spot.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 14th April 1775.

Read the following Petition, and Account accompanying, from the Zemindar of Rajahy.

To the Honourable the Council of Revenue of Fort William.

The humble Petition of the Zemindar of Rajahy,

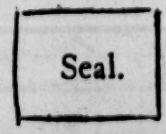
Sheweth,

That the Books and Papers of your Petitioner's Zemindary are carried under Guard to Motyheel, by Order of the Durbar there; which, unless they are brought here, your Petitioner will not be able to support and properly explain the Assertions advanced on Account of the Embezzlement already given in.

That the Bengal Year 1181 is elapsed, and the Bengal Year 1182 commenced, the 11th April 1775. The Revenue of the new Year, your Petitioner requests, may not be demanded in Part of the former Year, before the Settlement is made.

Your Petitioner further requests, That this Honourable Board will dispatch the Ryots (of your Petitioner's Zemindary) who are detained here, in order for being redressed for the Injuries done them by Dalil Roy, Under Collector of Revenue, by whose Cruelties the Whole of your Petitioner's Zemindary is in a deplorable Situation: Wherefore he most humbly prays this Honourable Board will cause the said Dalil Roy to be removed, and order another in the room; and your Petitioner will ever pray.

Rajah Ramkissen.



The

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The TRANSLATION of the accompanying Paper, N^o 1 & 2, of the Money extorted from the Purgunnah Rajeshy, by the following Persons; viz,

Received by Cantoo Baboo from Purgunnah Rajeshy, &c.			
In Year 1179, ready Money	—	40,452	—
D ^o 1180, D ^o from the Month of Byfack to Jait	—	20,000	—
		60,452	—
D ^o by D ^o from Baharbunder, &c.			
In Year 1179, ready Money	—	27,432	6
D ^o 1180 D ^o	—	27,572	7
D ^o 1181 D ^o	—	9,544	3
		64,549	—
			1,25,001
D ^o by Santaram Singue from Purgunnah Rajeshy.			
In Year 1179, ready Money	—	75,000	—
D ^o D ^o through Muzcoony	—	5,000	—
		80,000	—
D ^o 1180, ready Money	—	20,000	—
D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	1,00,000	—
		1,20,000	—
			2,00,000
D ^o by Babanny Nutter, from Rajeshy, &c.			
In Year 1179, ready Money	—	1,00,000	—
D ^o D ^o D ^o	—	15,000	—
			1,15,000
		Rupees	4,40,001

N. B. The above Sums were received through the Hands of Gooney and Mooraby, Pardars, Nundekessore and Bonykett, Sircars, &c.

Governor General—I propose that Rajah Ramkissen be called upon to deliver in a List or Account of the Books and Papers he wants.
Agreed to, and ordered accordingly.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 28th April 1775.

Read the following Translation of a Letter from Maha Ranny Bowanny.

Translation of a Letter from Maha Ranny Bowanny.

I have already repeatedly represented my distressed Situation, as well as the miserable State the Country is reduced to, from the undue Demands, and the Exaction of Muthoote, and made by the Farmer, which tend to the annihilating of my Zemindarry. As Justice has not yet been rendered me, and the Country is suffering Prejudice daily from the Oppressions of Dulail Roy, the Farmer, as will appear from the clamorous Ryots, who are now in Calcutta complaining; and as the Season for Cultivation is elapsing, I have sent down my Son Rajah Ram Kissen, who is the Soul of my Body, and the Channel by which I speak to obtain the Happiness of a Meeting with the Gentlemen in Council; that, having laid before them the Misery I labour under, he may be honoured with Redress, and get some Person of Honesty appointed Farmer, in the room of Dulail Roy, who would join his Endeavours with my People to bring the Country into an improved State, and to pay Government's Revenue. Let whatever the Rajah lets forth be considered as coming from me.

Mark.

Maha Rannee Bowannee's Signature.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

W^m Chalmers.

Written on the Cover.

This Seal (the Seal on the Cover) was affixed in the Presence of me,

Ram Gopaul,
Narrayin Shumun.

Ram Ram Paul.
Sere Ram Cunt Dats.

General

A P P E N D I X O.

General Clavering—The Ranny having acknowledged Rajah Ramkishen for her adopted Son, and he having before applied to us, by his Letter entered in Consultation the 1st April, informing the Governor General and Council, that Sums to a very great Amount had been oppressively and unjustly taken from the Zemindarry; which Sums, instead of being appropriated to the paying the Balances due from the Zemindarry, had been embezzled, and applied to private Purposes; and the Rajah having offered to prove the Allegations of his Petition before this Board, if the Books and Papers belonging to his Zemindarry, which he says have been carried under a Guard to Mootey-gill, were delivered to him, I move that all these Papers be now delivered to him, or to such Persons as he shall appoint; and that an Order be sent to the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad for that Purpose.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 28th April 1775.

Governor General—I desire that the Secretary will inform the Board, whether he delivered, or caused to be delivered, to the Rajah, the Order of the Board of the 14th Instant.

The Secretary informs the Board, that he sent a Message to the Rajah, desiring him to depute a Vackeel to him, to receive the Board's Instructions; and on the Vackeel's waiting on him, he directed the Vackeel to inform his Master of the Board's Orders; and has since received no Answers thereto.

Mr. Francis—The Ranny's Letter, read this Day, puts it out of all Doubt that Rajah Ram Kishen is her adopted Son, and authorized Representative. I think the Whole of the Papers belonging to the Zemindary, and now at Motéygil, ought to be delivered to him.

Mr. Barwell—I think the Rajah should have what Papers he requires; excepting those which relate to the Farm, or can any Way interfere with the Management of the Revenue. I should suppose the Rajah's Servants must have all the Zemindary Papers in their Possession, and that the Want of Papers was only a Pretext to decline the Prosecution of the Allegations he has made. The same Papers that would have furnished him with those Allegations, can likewise furnish him with the Proofs. His Object seems to me to be, to obtain, by any Means, the Management of the Revenue, and to procure the Ejection of Dulail Roy. From the Manner in which he has proceeded in this Business, I apprehend he will neglect no Means that may ensure him Success. The Charge of Malversations, in his First Petition, is confined wholly to Dulail Roy, and the Arguments in it entirely calculated to deprive that Man of the Management of the Zemindary. These have failed. He seems now to have adopted another Mode of Proceeding; whether that will prove more promotive of the End, can only be determined by the Sequel. I have no Objection to the Gentlemen of Moorshedabad being written to, to deliver any Papers of which the Rajah may give a List: A general Order for all Papers, may impede the Collections to be made by the Farmers.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—From the Letter now before the Board, of the Ranny of Radshahy, I understand she has authorized the Person called Rajah Ram Kishen to be her Representative; and, as he requires certain Books and Accounts, in order to make good the Allegations set forth in a Petition presented to this Board on the 1st April, I am of Opinion that they should be given him, or any other Person he may depute. I am not in the least surprized, that Rajah Ram Kishen should wish to recover his Zemindary from the Hands of the present Renter, who holds it at an Annual Rent of several Lacks of Rupees less than when the Ranny was dispossessed of it. Terms so advantageous to the present Renter must, I suppose, be allowed, from good Causes. I make no Doubt the Ranny would have paid the present Rent, if she had been permitted to remain in Possession of her Zemindary; but the exorbitant Increase that was demanded of her by the Committee of Circuit, made it impossible for her to fulfil her Engagements with Government; and was made the subsequent Pretence of dispossessing her of her ancient Rights, in order to introduce the present Renter, who was an old Servant in the Family, as I have understood, and had the Management of the Country, when it fell so much in Arrears to Government.

Governor General—I object to the Question, because I don't know what Books and Papers Ramkishen wants: The Board thought it necessary, when he made this Requisition, to desire that he would specify them. He has not thought proper to comply with their Orders; and I presume there can be no more Reason now, but rather less, to comply with his Demand, than at the Time at which it was made. I have no Objection, however, to his being allowed such Books and Accounts as he may require, whether those belonging to the Family or to the Collection, provided the Business of the Collections shall not be impeded by it. I say nothing to the Authority of the Letter, as that is not a Question before the Board.

The Majority of the Board being for the Motion;

Agreed, in consequence, that the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad be written to as follows.

abn. 19

A P P E N D I X O.

To Mr. Edward Baber, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

The Ranny of Radshahy having made an Application, through Rajah Ram Kissen, to receive the Paper and Books of Accounts belonging to her Zemindary, we direct you to deliver them to Ramcunt Bhaduree, and Junke Baugchee, Mohorirs, taking a List and regular Receipt for all Papers so delivered.

Ordered, That the Secretary do acquaint the Rajah accordingly.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 9th May 1775.

General Clavering—Rajah Ramkissen came to me Yesterday Morning, to desire me to apply to the Board, that they would appoint a Day for his coming before us, to make good Part of the Allegations set forth in his Letter; reserving himself to prove the rest, when he shall receive the Papers which the Board have been pleased to order should be given him.

Ordered, That Rajah Ramkissen do attend the Board on Friday next.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 12th May 1775.

Rajah Ramkissen being called in, and shewn the Persian Petition delivered in the last Council Day, and questioned if it is his Seal?

He answers, Yes.

Rajah Ramkissen delivers in the following Petition, and Enclosures.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, President and Governor General, &c. Supreme Council of Revenue.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

In the Year 1179, I took the Purgunnah of Rajeshye, &c. in Farm from the Company, and discharged the Revenues of the First Year. At the Conclusion of the Year, I with Difficulty, by the Sale of my Goods, and taking up Money upon Interest, raised the stipulated Amount. The Officers on the Part of the Company, with great Injustice, did not bring to Account the Whole of this Amount paid by me, and there was in consequence a Nett Balance declared to be due from me, of R² 2,00,000. I was then turned out of the Farm, and it was given to Deloil Roy, at the Rent of R² 23,05,000. The Conduct of Deloil Roy has been so oppressive in the Management of the Farm, that there are now at the Presidency Five hundred of the principal Ryots with Complaints against him. The Ryots have no other Interest in the Continuance or Removal of those who are set over them, than as they find themselves leniently or oppressively treated. The Difficulties and Expences, to plain unlettered Men, attending an Appeal to the superior Members of Government, is an Inducement to them to bear, when it is not excessive, even some Degree of Oppression. The Oppressions committed upon the Body and inferior Part of the People, more peculiarly cry out for the Attention of Government; they may be said to crush the very Seeds of Fertility and Prosperity in the Country, and they discover in the strongest Manner the deliberate and studied Rapaciousness of the Oppressor, who can travel through every Village and Hamlet, collecting with patient Cruelty the scanty Fruits of Industry and Labour. These Motives have always induced the former Rulers of this Country to listen with peculiar Indulgence to the Remonstrances and Complaints of this useful Body of Men. The present Occasion particularly demands the Ear of the Honourable Board. This is now the Season for tilling the Earth, a great Part of it is indeed elapsed. The Ryots, who are now at the Presidency, are the principal Men in their several Villages; they may be said to represent the Villages to which they belong. Their Companions and Labourers at Home wait the Success of those who have ventured with Complaints to the Presidency; and will very languidly, if at all, enter upon their Labours, till they be assured, by the Reception their Fellows meet with, that they will be permitted to reap the Fruit of their Toils. Several of the unhappy Complainants, who first came to Calcutta, are now dead; many returned to their own Country, in despair of obtaining Redress; where representing the melancholy Success of their Applications, they discourage their Fellow Ryots, who fly from the Pergunnah, and leave it a Desert.—Imagining that the Number and Diversity of these Complaints, might make an Enquiry into the Whole of them too long and tedious, I have drawn an Account of Ten only, which I take the Liberty to accompany with this; at the same Time begging Leave to represent, that should further Instances be thought necessary, they are immediately producible, upon the Honourable Board's signifying such their Pleasure. I herewith transmit to the Honourable Board, an Account of the Exactions that have been made from my private Fortune, the Proofs of which are immediately producible. When the Accounts of the Zemindars are delivered up to me, I doubt not but that I shall be able to support the Charge I have advanced, of the great Enormities committed in the District. I beg Leave however, with great Submission, to suggest to the

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the Consideration of the Honourable Board, that the Officers of the Zemindary are those who are the principal Witnesses to the Embezzlements and Exactions I have complained of: That if Deloil Roy cannot be called an Accomplice of those who so unjustly deprived me of the Farm, yet, as he is deeply interested in their Success in the present Cause, he will undoubtedly use all his Power with the Officers of the Zemindary, to prevent their appearing as Evidence in my Favour: And that, whilst Deloil Roy continues with full Power at the Head of the District, I must suppose there are but few of the Officers who will, from a mere Principle of Conscience, expose themselves and their Families to his powerful Resentment, when their Silence only would procure them Safety.

Calcutta,
9th May, 1775.

I remain, with great Respect,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most faithful, &c.

Seal.

The Signature of Rajah Ramkissen.

The JUMMAH WASSEL BAWKEY of Purgunnah Rajeshye, for the Bengal Year 1181, taken down for Ten Ryots only, of the whole aggrieved Multitude, to shew how much they are oppressed by the rapacious Delail Roy, the Farmer of that Purgunnah.

A P P E N D I X O.

Names of the Ryots.	Rent imposed for the Year.	Abacab, or Taxes, under various Denominations.	Chout, &c. also a Tax.	An Addition of the Three foregoing Articles.	A Tax intitled Mathout, imposed and collected in the Year 1179, and it is brought into a Precedent by Administration to be collected Yearly.	Total Amount due by the Ryots.	Collected with Rigor, in the Course of the Year.	Over collected by Delail Roy, to the great Prejudice of the poor Ryots.
Hidaram, of Purgunnah Rajepore	45 11 15	60 1 15	28 10 —	134 7 10	23 7 15	157 15 5	263 9 —	105 9 15
Jund Cawn, of —	346 8 —	109 7 —	90 9 —	546 8 —	112 7 —	658 15 —	1,277 11 10	618 12 10
Onup Roy, of —	58 7 15	5 4 15	23 11 16	87 8 6	16 6 8	103 14 14	149 8 10	45 9 16
Buham Dofs, of —	59 15 4	12 5 5	28 1 17	90 6 6	45 7 11	135 13 17	182 9 7	46 11 10
Mohadeb Pordar, of —	2 8 11	— 15 2	1 7 2	4 14 15	2 5 11	7 4 6	21 12 15	14 8 9
Coonjoram Dofs, of —	2 14 10	1 2 15	1 10 5	5 11 10	2 10 10	8 6 —	31 7 15	23 1 15
Govend Goffe, of —	44 15 —	1 4 15	24 14 —	71 1 15	38 8 —	109 9 15	156 2 —	46 8 5
Gopaul Shoor, of —	12 7 —	8 8 —	7 — —	27 15 —	12 7 —	40 6 —	67 14 —	27 8 8
Moodnarain, of —	100 9 15	— — —	32 8 8	133 2 3	20 5 10	153 7 13	125 3 —	71 11 7
Nurging Goffe, of —	46 10 13	5 5 —	5 11 —	57 10 13	18 11 —	76 5 13	108 — —	31 10 7

Calcutta, 9th May 1775.

The Signature of Rajah Ramkissen.

Seal.

along

60,452

2,00,000

1,15,000

3,75,452

4,40,001

S.

Mr.

The JUMMAH WASSEL BAWKEY of Purgunnah Rajshye, for the Bengal Year 1181, taken down for Ten Ryots only, of the whole aggrieved Multitude, to shew how much they are oppressed by the rapacious Delail Roy, the Farmer of that Purgunnah.

A P P E N D I X O.

Names of the Ryots.	Rent imposed for the Year.	Abacab, or Taxes, under various Denominations.	Chout, &c. also a Tax.	An Addition of the Three foregoing Articles.	A Tax intituled Mathout, imposed and collected in the Year 1179, and it is brought into a Precedent by Administration to be collected Yearly.	Total Amount due by the Ryots.	Collected with Ri- gor, in the Course of the Year.	Over collected by Delail Roy, to the great Prejudice of the poor Ryots.
Hidaram, of Purgunnah Rajepore	45 11 15	60 1 15	28 10	134 7 10	23 7 15	157 15 5	263 9	105 9 15
Jund Cawn, of Batora	346 8	109 7	90 9	546 8	112 7	658 15	1,277 11 10	618 12 10
Onup Roy, of D°	58 7 15	5 4 15	23 11 16	87 8 6	16 6 8	103 14 14	149 8 10	45 9 16
Buham Dofs, of Solore	59 15 4	12 5 5	28 1 17	90 6 6	45 7 11	135 13 17	182 9 7	46 11 10
Mohadeb Pordar, of Nefeb Shoy	2 8 11	15 2	1 7 2	4 14 15	2 5 11	7 4 6	21 12 15	14 8 9
Coonjoram Dofs, of D°	2 14 10	1 2 15	1 10 5	5 11 10	2 10 10	8 6	31 7 15	23 1 15
Govend Goffe, of Luldee	44 15	1 4 15	24 14	71 1 15	38 8	109 9 15	156 2	46 8 5
Gopaul Shoor, of Jolley Havelly	12 7	8 8	7	27 15	12 7	40 6	67 14	27 8
Moodnarain, of Pohrah	100 9 15	—	32 8 8	133 2 3	20 5 10	153 7 13	125 3	71 11 7
Nuring Goffe, of Sarruppore	46 10 13	5 5	5 11	57 10 13	18 11	76 5 13	108	31 10 7

Calcutta, 9th May 1775.

The Signature of Rajah Ramkissen.

Seal.

A P P E N D I X O.

An ACCOUNT of Exactions by the undermentioned Persons, from Ramkissen, the Rajah of Rajeshye Purgunnah, &c.

Alonzo

1179.				
Ashin 8.	By Cantoo Baboo, and received through the Hands of Morulley and Sc-			
	danund, Podars	—	—	14,000
	Deduct returned	—	—	9
				13,991
Jait 10.	D° D° D°, through Hattoo Biffoas and Moruttey,			
	Podar	—	—	5,000
13.	D° D° D°, through Morully, Podar	—	—	1,000
Ashad 19.	D° D° D° D° — — —			5,461
	D° D° D°, by a Deduction from the Rent of			
	Purgunnah Shaw Ujial, due by Cantoo to the			
	Rajah	—	—	15,000
1180.				20,461
Jait 12.	D° D° D°, by a Bill on another Aaid Banker	—	—	20,000
N. B. There are in the Whole, Rup ^s 1,25,001 exacted by Cantoo Ba-				
boo, of which the Particulars, R ^s 60,452, have been received				
as above; and an Account of the Remainder, R ^s 64,549,				
shall be given, when received from Purgunnah Bahar Chund.				
1179.				
Ashin 30th.	By Santeram Singee, and received through the Hands of Jugul Wokul			
	and Roop Podar	—	—	40,000
Kailick 2nd.	D° D° D°, through Jugul Mohal	—	—	2,000
Oghum 10th.	D° D° D°, through Morulley, Podar	—	—	3,000
Poish 25th.	D° D° D°, through Jugul Wokul	—	—	5,000
29th.	D° D° D°, through Morully, Podar	—	—	30,000
1180.				
Chey 27th.	D° D° D°, by a Deduction from the Rent of Pur-			
	gunnah Iscampoor, &c. due by Santeram to the Rajah			20,000
Jayt 10th.	D° D° D°, from the Factory of Juggut Seat, being			
	the Amount Sales of the Rajah's Jewels and Plate	—	—	1,00,000
1179.				
Ashin 5th.	By Bobhanny Metre, and received through the Hands of			
	Noyan and Morully, Podars	—	—	34,944
6.	D° D° D°, through Ramkissen and Morulley, Podars			14,590
12.	D° D° D°, through Morulley and Akil, Podars	—	—	6,066
Kontick 11.	D° D° D°, through Anunderam Wahul, by a Paut			
	or Draught of Motichund, Banker	—	—	3,400
17.	D° D° D°, by a Draught on Purgunnah Nurrullah,			
	through Derpnarain Wakiel, &c. at Dacca	—	—	5,000
Poist 1.	By Bobhanny Metre, and received through the Hands of			
	Ramkiffore and Morully, Podars	—	—	10,000
6.	D° D° D°, through Sadanund, and the Assistant of			
	Morulley, Podar	—	—	15,000
Maug 7.	D° D° D°, through Anunderam Wakul and Poucklet			
	Morer	—	—	26,000
				1,15,000
Rupees				3,75,452

N. B. The above Sum	—	3,75,452
The Amount exacted by Cantoo Baboo, as above set forth, the Particulars of which are not yet come to Hand	—	64,549

In whole Exactions — — — — — Rup^s 4,40,001

(Signed)

In Signature of Rajah Ramkissen.

S.

Calcutta,
the 9th of May 1775.

A P P E N D I X, O.

Mr. Barwell—I desire the First Petition delivered in by the Rajah may be produced, that the Board may see whether this Account of Ryots tally with that he formerly gave in.

The Governor (Question to Ramkissen)—Was this Petition written by your Order? (Shewing him the Persian Petition.)

A. It was.

Q. Did you dictate it?

A. Yes. I spoke it, another wrote it.

Q. Who wrote it?

A. One of my People.

Governor General—I move that the Persian Petition be delivered for Translation.

Mr. Francis—I have no Objection to its being translated; but as the Rajah has delivered in a Translation, which he authenticates by his Signature, and for which he is answerable. I think the Board ought to proceed upon the Contents of that.

Mr. Barwell—I think the Petition should be translated.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I have no Objection to its being translated.

General Clavering—I have no Objection to its being translated; but that we may proceed upon the translated Petition, allowing it, since he has authenticated it, and is answerable for the Contents.

Ordered, The Persian Petition be translated accordingly.

General Clavering.—Q. Have you the Witnesses here to prove what you have asserted in your Petition?

Mr. Barwell—I have already moved, that the First Petition of the Rajah may come under the Cognizance of the Board, and the Orders of the Board, in consequence of it, may be here inserted; because it is necessary we should recur to our former Resolutions on this Point, and the Sense of the Board taken upon the Necessity of a Deviation from them; and that the Rajah should be asked, Why he has neglected in compliance with the Orders of the Board for the Return of the Ryotts to Moorshedabad?

Foregoing Question of the General's, to Ramkissen, put.

A. Yes.—I have the Witnesses, with a Vackeel, attending with the Papers.

General Clavering.—Q. Have you the Witnesses to prove that 14,000 Rupees were paid to Cantoo Baboo, and received through the Hands of Morulley and Sodanund, Podars, (excepting Nine Rupees returned).

A. My Vackeel and the Witnesses are here. Let Cantoo Baboo be asked first whether he will acknowledge the Receipt of this Money.

General Clavering.—Q. Have you Witnesses that will prove it.

A. Yes.

General.—Name what Witnesses will prove that Sum to have been paid.

A. Ram Gopaul is my Vackeel, who will answer to this. There is another Witness, named Jugull, who paid the Money into the Hands of Santeram Sing. Let Cantoo Baboo first be interrogated.

Ramkissen is informed, that he must produce Witnesses who shall prove his Allegations; and that he is not, for this Purpose, to draw Proofs from Questions proposed to Persons accused.

A. I can. But it is not the Custom for one like me to act myself in Matters of this Kind.—And desires therefore to be heard by his Vackeel.

Q. Are you acquainted with the Facts and Circumstances contained in your Petition?

A. I am. I have read them.

Q. What is the Substance of your Complaint?

Mr. Francis—I object to the Question, because the Substance of the Complaint is set forth in the Persian Petition, which he has acknowledged, and for which he is answerable. If there be any Doubt of the Petition's being his, that ought to be cleared up.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I think it is unnecessary to put this Question to the Rajah, as he has already acknowledged the Petition to be his.

General Clavering—The Rajah having acknowledged the Petition, I consider every Question that shall divert the Attention of the Board from the main Object (which is to enquire whether Cantoo Baboo, and the other Persons named therein, have received the specific Sums which the Rajah has brought Witnesses to prove) as tending to protract and obstruct the Enquiry; I therefore object to the Question to be put to him, and desire that the Witnesses may immediately be called in.

Governor General—I think it proper to mention, that my Motive for proposing the Question was to know whether Rajah Ramkissen was really acquainted with the Charges he has produced before the Board.

General Clavering—The Rajah, who is very young, and uninformed of the Affairs of his Zemin-dary, has already said, that he means to prove the Allegations by the Means of his Vackeel, who is now attending without.

Resolved, The Question, as proposed by the Governor General, be not put; and that the Vackeel be called in.

Ramgopaul,

A P P E N D I X O.

Ramgopaul, Vackeel, being called in, is questioned as follows?

Q. Have you the Witnesses to prove that 14,000 Rupees was paid to Cantoo Baboo, and received through the Hands of Morrully and Sodanund, Podars (excepting Nine Rupees returned)?

A. Morrully, One of the Podars, through whom the Money was paid, is here present.

Morrully, Podar, is called in.

Q. What is your Name?

A. Morrully, Podar.

Q. What Profession are you?

A. A Podar. I weigh and sort Money.

Question to the Vackeel.—Q. Have you not taken down the Depositions of the several Witnesses in Writing?

A. Yes.

Q. Where is it?

A. This Man has it (pointing to Morrully).

Morrully produces a Bengal Paper, together with the following Translation of it.

Calcutta, the 30th of the last Byfaack, 1181.

I, Morrully, Podar, do hereby declare, That Cantoo Baboo has received, through my Hands, the following Sums of Money:

1179.									
Ashin 8th.	Paid him at	Cossimbuzar,	by me	—	—	—	—	13,991	—
Jayt 11.	D°	D°	D°	—	—	—	—	5,000	—
13.	D°	D°	D°	—	—	—	—	1,000	—
Ashar 19.	D°	D°	D°	—	—	—	5,461	—	—
A Transfer made by me on the Rent of Purgunnah Shaw Ugial,				—	—	—	15,000	—	—
due by him				—	—	—	—	20,461	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	Rupees	40,452	—
				—	—	—	(Signed)	Morrully, Podar.	—

General Clavering to Morrully.—Q. Will you swear to the Truth of what is written in this Paper?—(Shewing him the Bengal Paper.)

A. Yes. (He is sworn accordingly, to answer truly to what is asked him.)

Q. Is what is written on this Paper true? (Shewing him the Bengal Paper.)

A. Yes.

Q. When you paid these several Sums to Cantoo Baboo, do you know on what Account they were paid him?

A. The Zemindar told me to pay it.—I paid it.

Q. Do you know for whose Use the Money was intended?

A. I do not know so much as that: When the Zemindar tells me to pay Money, I pay it.

Q. Have you any more Witnesses to prove these Payments?

A. Not here.

Q. Have you any Witnesses elsewhere?

A. Yes; I have One at Mootejill.

Q. Tell him to come down.

Question to the Vackeel.

Can you prove the Payment of the 20,000 R° by a Bill on the Mothur Aid Banker?

A. Pinnanund, Vackeel, who is in waiting, can prove it.

Ordered he be called in.

Q. to him (Pinnanund, Vackeel) as above.

A. A Bill for 20,000 Rupees, drawn upon Mooterand and Doololl Dier, was sent to me, which I shewed to Cantoo Baboo; who said to me, Carry it to the Person's Shop upon whom it is drawn, and get it accepted. I sent the Bill by Cossinaut to the Shop, and the Shroff having accepted and dated it, sent it back to me. After that I sent the Bill to Cantoo Baboo, by Hotoo Beshwaf, Vackeel; Cantoo sent a Man of his own, who received the Money. I wrote a Receipt upon the Back of the Bill.

Q. By whose Orders did you pay the Money?

A. The Ranny wrote me a Letter to pay it.

A P P E N D I X O.

Q. For whose Use was the Money to be given to Cantoo Baboo?

A. She wrote to me to pay it to Cantoo Baboo.

Q. Will you swear to the Truth of what you have answered?

A. I have not told a Lye; the People are present who can prove it.

Q. What Men?

A. Coffinaut is here, Mooterand lives in the Buzar. He is not present.

Coffinaut, called in, is asked, If he'll swear to speak the Truth to such Questions as are put to him?

A. Yes.—(Sworn accordingly.)

Q. to Coffinaut. Did you go with a Bill payable to Cantoo Baboo, drawn upon Moolerand and Doololl Dher, to their House for Acceptance?

A. I did carry a Bill for 20,000 R^s to the House of Moolerand and Doololl; and the Agent of Cantoo Baboo received the Money, and Permanund wrote a Receipt for the same.

Q. About what Time did you carry the Bill; do you recollect?

A. The Money was carried to Cantoo Baboo the 12th Jeyt 1181, about a Year ago.

Q. To the Vackeel Ramgopaul.—Q. Have you any other Persons here to prove the Payment of the Money?

A. Yes; Ingul and Anunderam.

Ordered, That Ingul be called in.—(He is sworn.)

Q. Have you written down what you know, concerning Money paid to Santeram?

A. Yes:—And delivers in a Bengal Paper, and the following Translation:

Calcutta, 30th of the last Bysack, in 1181.

I Ingul, Vackeel, do hereby declare, That Santeram Singee has received, through my Hands, the following Sums of Money:

1179.										
Ashin 30th.	Paid into the House of Dhurrunney Cojanchy, at Mutejhal,									
	by her Desire									
Kartick 2d.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	—	—	—	—	40,000	—
Poish 25th.	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	D ^o	—	—	—	—	2,000	—
									5,000	—
									S. Rupees	47,000

(Signed)

Jugul, Vackeel,

Q. Is it all true that is related in this Paper?

A. Yes.

Question asked upon each Sum.

A. Yes.

Q. By whose Order did you pay this 40,000 Rupees?

A. By Santeram Sing's.

Q. Who is Santeram Sing?

A. He was Mr. Middleton's Dewan.

Q. On what Account was this Money paid to Santeram Sing?

A. The Maha Rajah ordered it to be sent from Burnagud;—I don't know on what Account.

Anunderam called in—is sworn.

Q. Do you know any Thing of any Money being paid to Santeram Sing?

A. I have no Connection in paying Money to Santeram Sing—mine is to Bowany Metre.

Q. Have you put down in Writing what you have paid to Bowany Metre?

A. Delivers in Bengal Accounts, together with the following Translations.

Calcutta, 30th of last Bysack, in 1181.

We, Anunderam Dofs and Parichett Sain, do hereby declare, That Bubbaney Churn Metre has received, through our Hands, the under-mentioned Sum of Money:

1179.										
Maug 7th.	Paid him by us				—	—	—	—	26,000	Rupees.

(Signed)

Anunderam, and
Parichett Sain,

I Anunderam,

A P P E N D I X O.

Calcutta, 30th of the last Bysack, in 1181.

I, Anunderam, Vackeel, do hereby declare, That Bobanny Metre has received, through my Hands, the under-mentioned Two Draughts:

1179.			
Kartick 11th.	A Paut or Draught of Motichund, Banker, in his Favour, for	— 3,400 —	—
17th.	A Draught, or Purgunnah Nurrullah, from Darnarain, Vackeel, &c. at Dacca	— 5,000 —	—
		Rupees	— 8,400 —

Q. Is what is here written true?
A. Yes.

Q. Who is Bowanny Metre?

A. He is at Burdwan.

Q. What was he when you paid this Money?

A. He was Mr. Graham's Dewan.

Q. In what Capacity is he at Burdwan?

A. He is the Council's Dewan.

Q. On what Account was this 26,000 Rupees paid to Bowanny Metre?

A. He took it—I don't know the Reason.

Q. Is there any one else present to prove these Payments?

A. Yes, one named Parcket.

Ordered, he be called in; and, being sworn, is questioned.

Q. Do you know of 26,000 Rupees being paid to Bowanny Metre?

A. Yes.

Q. In what Year?

A. In the Year 1179.

Q. By whose Order was the Money paid?

A. By the Order of Bowanny Metre it was paid.

Q. Repeated.

A. By the Order of the Rajah my Master.

Q. What was Bowanny Metre at that Time?

A. He was Mr. Graham's Dewan.

Q. Do you know on what Account that Money was paid?

A. My Master ordered me; I paid it. How should I know on what Account?

Q. Have you any more Witnesses?

A. No.

Morully Podar called in.

Q. You have sworn, that Cantoo Baboo has received, through your Hands, 40,452 Rupees.
Who is Cantoo Baboo?

A. Mr. Hastings's Dewan.

Permanund called in.

Q. Who is Cantoo Baboo?

A. The Governor's Mutsuddie.

Question to the Vackeel Ramgopaul.

Q. There are several other Sums mentioned, which you have not proved. How and by whom do you intend to prove these Payments?

A. The Witnesses in the Muffussil are unable to come, from the Fear of Dolubroy; when they are brought here, I will prove them.

Q. What Number of Witnesses have you here to prove the Oppression committed by the Farmer?

A. There are Plenty of Witnesses, but they can't come, from Fear of the Farmer.

Q. You said you had Ten People here; where are they?

A. There are Ten Ryots, who delivered in Accounts respecting the Oppressions of Dulul Roy.

The several Witnesses are ordered to withdraw.

The following Question is put.

Question. Whether it appears to the Board, that the Sums of 40,452 Rupees to Cantoo Baboo, 47,000 Rupees to Santeram Sing, 34,400 to Bowanny Metre, have been paid to those Persons respectively?

Mr. Francis—The Evidence being positive, particular, and upon Oath, I see no Reason to doubt that such Payments were made.

Mr. Barwell—I see no Necessity for this Question; the stating the Evidence would answer every Purpose; and the Judicature can alone judge whether there is sufficient Proof.

SEL. COM. REP. XI.

F

The

26th
19

A P P E N D I X O.

Abn^o 9
The Honourable Mr. Monson—I think it appears from the Evidence, which was in general delivered upon Oath, that the Sums above-mentioned were paid to the Persons to whom the Rajah ordered them to be paid.

General Clavering—It appears from the Evidence, in my Opinion, that the several Sums mentioned in the above Examination have been paid to Cantoo Baboo, to Santeram Sing, and to Bowany Metre.

Governor General—I think it not proved.

Resolved, That the several Sums do appear to have been paid to the several People.

Governor General—I desire that the Members of the Board, who conduct this Examination, will inform me, what is the Object of it, and whether it is meant as a regular and judicial Enquiry, or as preparative only to an Investigation of these Accusations before a Court of Justice.

Mr. Francis—I came here without a determined Resolution of any Sort; until I heard the Evidence, I could form no Opinion whatsoever, nor do I mean to propose any further Proceeding in Consequence of this Enquiry. The Facts will appear before the Court of Directors, and I conceive it to be my Duty to contribute my utmost Endeavours to procure every possible Information for the Court of Directors, when Charges of this Nature are brought before the Board.

Mr. Barwell—I have no Opinion to give upon this Requisition.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I came here without any decided Opinion upon this Petition. It is my Intention to form my Judgment upon the Evidence that may be produced. I do not conceive this Board to have any judicial Authority with regard to Questions of this Nature. I mean the Investigation of this Petition for the Information of the Court of Directors, that they may judge how far it is possible for the Rajahs and Zemindars of this Country to pay their Rents duly to the Company, when such considerable Sums as mentioned in the Petition are taken from them by the Banians of the principal Gentlemen in Government. I think the Rajah might have his Remedy at Law; but that is for him to judge of as he shall think proper.

General Clavering—I conceive that the Object of this Enquiry is for the Relief of the Rajah of Rajeshy, who represents that he should have been able to have paid the Rent of his Zemindary, which was fixed at an encreasing Rent, from 25,74,000 to 30,74,000 Rupees, had the Money which he paid, or which was extorted from him, by the Banians or Persons at that Time very high in the Service of this Government, been reserved for the Use of the Company. It is but too well known how many Farmers, who took Farms from the Committee of Circuit, have been ruined by such Extortions, and the Balances, I am afraid, for ever lost to the Company; but this Examination, as well as many others which we have gone through since the Establishment of the new Government, will prove, beyond a Doubt, into what Hands those Balances are gone. I don't know what Steps we can take here for the Recovery of the Money, which we are able to prove has been embezzled; but I trust that either the Court of Directors or the Legislature will be able to devise some more effectual Method than we can find here, for the Recovery of them.

In Consequence of the Request made by the Committee to deliver an Opinion on the Orders of the Court of Directors, and on a Clause in the late Act of Parliament, Mr. Francis begs Leave to give in his Opinion.

Mr. Francis—If due Obedience had been paid to the positive Orders of the Court of Directors, contained in the 18th and 19th Paragraphs of their Letter of 17th May 1766, I should have deemed it unnecessary and irregular to have introduced a Question concerning the true Meaning and Propriety of those Orders: But since it appears, not only from the Disposition of the Salt Farms claimed by Mr. Barwell, but from other Instances of a similar Nature now before the Board, that the Company's covenanted Servants, and other British Subjects, have been permitted to hold Land, and to be concerned in Farms and Revenues, contrary to the Prohibition contained in the Paragraphs above-mentioned; I think that the Court of Directors ought to be furnished with our several Opinions on this Subject, that they may understand upon what Grounds a Deviation from their Orders has been permitted; and at the same Time be enabled to judge of the Expediency of recalling or enforcing them for the future.

The particular and immediate Reason for giving them is clearly stated by the Court of Directors themselves. The general Principles which establish the Necessity of such Restrictions have not, in my Opinion, lost any Part of their Force by the Increase or Confirmation of the British Influence in Bengal.

1st. If nothing but Grants of Waste Lands were in question, it would still be an Object of serious Consideration: First, to the British Government, whether or no it would be advisable to encourage Colonization here: Secondly, to the East India Company, whether it be for their Interest to suffer their Servants to engage in the Business of Farming, which cannot be done without relinquishing their commercial Views and Occupations. This Opinion is not meant to prohibit the Introduction of new Articles of Commerce, which can only be raised or brought to Perfection by the Skill of Europeans, and which are likely to bring Money into the Country. Encouragement should be given to every Improvement of this Nature; and in this View I conceive, that Grants of Waste Lands, under certain Restrictions, may be made to Europeans with general Advantage to the Company.

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A P P E N D I X O.

pany. The employing Waste Lands in the Production of new Articles, tends to encrease the Value of Lands already in Cultivation.

2. With respect to their renting improved Farms from the Company, the Objections to such a Measure appear very weighty. If the Farms are put up to public Sale, what Native will venture to bid against a British Subject? If they are otherwise disposed of, it may happen that the most beneficial Farms may be selected and engrossed by Gentlemen high in the Company's Service, or by their Friends, Servants, or Dependants.

3. It seems contrary to every Principle of good Government, that the same Persons who act as Trustees for the Company, which is more or less the Case with all the Company's Servants, should make Agreements with themselves in Behalf of the Company, or that they should be allowed to place themselves in a Situation in which they and their Employers must have opposite Interests. Institutions of a public and general Nature should trust as little as possible to accidental Motives of Action, such as the Integrity of Individuals.

4. The Soil of Right belongs to the Natives. Former Conquerors contented themselves with exacting a Tribute from the Lands, and left the Natives in quiet Possession of them. To alienate them in favour of Strangers may be found a dangerous as well as an unjust Measure. We cannot understand the Arts of Cultivation in this Soil and Climate so well as the Natives. The Landholder will consider us with Jealousy and Hatred, as the Invaders of his Rights and Property. The Ryotts, attached by Custom, Religion, and Prejudice, to the Authority of their ancient Masters, will not readily submit to labour for new ones, to whom they are not bound by any natural Relation of Manners or Religion, or by reciprocal Obligations of Protection and Dependance. A few Europeans will be thinly scattered over the Face of the Country: The native Inhabitants will desert it.

5. Every Variation hitherto introduced from the ancient Customs and Establishments of the Country appears to have been attended with fatal Consequences; insomuch that I understand it to be the general Opinion, that at least Two Thirds of the whole Surface of Bengal and Bahar are in a State of total Depopulation. The timid Hindoo flies from the Tyranny which he dare not resist.

6. If the same Persons should be employed as Collectors of Rents, for which they are themselves accountable to the Company as Farmers; or if, which in Effect is the same, they should hold the Farms under substituted Names, I see no Security for the due Recovery of the Rents of such Farms, supposing them to be in Arrear, but a Degree of Rigour on the Part of Government, which it is not likely will be exerted against Gentlemen high in Rank, Power, and Office, or against Persons protected by them.

7. When the Court of Directors are now informed by us, for the First Time, that some considerable Farms have been held by their Servants, in the Names of Natives who had no real Interest or Concern in them; and that, in consequence of the Settlement made by the Committee of Circuit, many of the most beneficial Farms in this Province have fallen into the Hands of Banyans, it is possible they may be led to suspect that the various Remissions of Rent, recommended by Gentlemen employed in the Collections, have been principally granted in favour of such Farms; and that the Amount of the heavy Balance which appears on the Company's Books, and which, it is to be feared, are by this Time irrecoverable, may have been collected from the Ryotts, though not exacted from the Farmers. A direct Disobedience to positive Orders will justify almost any Degree of Distrust and Suspicion in the Minds of our Superiors.

8. The due Cultivation and Improvement of the Soil supposes the Farmer to have a permanent Interest in it, and to reside constantly on the Farm. An European can have no such permanent Interest, nor is it possible for him to reside, if he be in the Company's Service. His Purpose, in general, is to make a Fortune as fast as possible, and carry it out of the Country: This can only be effected by a temporary Strain of the Estate, which he then leaves behind him, languishing and exhausted, and without any other Chance of Recovery but a Remission of Arrears, and Diminution of Rents, both which he urgently recommends to Government.

9. His Servants or Substitutes, acting on the same System, and under his Protection, help to forward the Ruin of the Farms, by Exactions and bad Management, from which perhaps their Principal derives no Benefit.

10. A Measure which tends to throw the farming of Lands into the Hands of Europeans, must, independent of every other Consideration, be attended with Difficulties prejudicial to the Company's Revenues. The Mode of Collection in this Country must at once be rigid, regular, and summary. The Natives have at all Times been subject to the Decisions of the Duan, or of the Courts instituted by his Authority. If British Subjects, or their Servants, are permitted to rent Farms, there will be no Way of recovering any Arrears or Balances due from them to the Company, but by instituting Suits against the Parties in the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Delays and Expence of such a Mode of Proceeding are obvious. It appears to me, that under such a System the Revenues could not be realized; the Collections would universally fail, and in the End our Possession of the Country would be very precarious.

A considerable Balance now appears to be due to Government from the Farms actually held by Mr. Christie, in the District of Dingepore, and which he claims in his own Right, although the Lease runs in the Name of his Banyan; should this Balance be withheld or disputed by Mr. Christie, I apprehend the Force of the preceding Considerations will be confirmed by the Difficulties to which I foresee the Board will be reduced, in recovering it by a Suit in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

A P P E N D I X O.

By the Clause in the Act of Parliament quoted in the Report made by General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and myself, on Coja Kework's Petition, I understand it to be the Intention of the Legislature to restrict every British Subject, except the East India Company in their Corporate Capacity, from being anyway concerned in the inland Purchase or Sale of Salt, from the First of August 1774. The Person who manufactures, or engages to manufacture, any Article of Trade, is concerned in that Trade, not only as the Maker, but as the first Seller. A Salt Farmer, who receives the Company's Advances, who manufactures the Salt, and contracts to deliver the Produce, according to certain Rates, to the Company, cannot, in my Opinion, be said not to engage, intermeddle, or be anyway concerned, directly or indirectly, in the inland Trade in Salt. If he transfers his Interest in the Farm, by a private Engagement, to another Person, for a valuable Consideration, he is still answerable, as Farmer, for the Execution of the Contract, and does not cease to be concerned on his own Account, indirectly at least, in the inland Trade in Salt.—A Subject of His Majesty, so concerned in such Trade, acts, as I apprehend, against the specific Provision of the Act now under our Consideration.

Mr. Monson—The late Act of Parliament prohibits any of His Majesty's Subjects to engage, intermeddle, or be anyway concerned, directly or indirectly, in the inland Trade, in Salt, Beetle Nut, &c. An European who holds a Salt Farm, and obtains an Advantage from the manufacturing of that Article of Trade, and contracts with ostensible Farmers or Agents, to deliver certain Quantities of Salt at fixed Rates to the Government, will, I think, come within the Spirit of the Law.

If the Paragraphs in the General Letter of the 17th of March had been attended to, and the positive Orders then given by the Court of Directors had been observed as invariable Laws, I should not have found myself now in the unpleasant Situation, either to censure the Acts of the late Administration, or to give a Sanction to their Conduct, in opposition to the Mandates of my Honourable Employers.

The Question now before the Board, on which I am required to give an Opinion, may be considered in a political View.

1st. Whether it is for the Interest of Great Britain to colonize in East India.

2d. Whether such a Colony would be for the Advantage of the India Company.

The Migrations to Countries, believed to be the Regions of Wealth, would be so considerable, that the Mother Country would soon feel the dire Consequences of them.

Every Person who comes into this Country is impressed with the Idea of making, in a short Time, a considerable independent Fortune: The Means to be pursued for this End operate to the Impoverishment and Destruction of the Country. If Europeans were allowed to hold Farms, as their Influence is great, they would in some Degree oppress the Natives, as in the Instance now before us. Such Checks on the Cultivation of the Lands will occasion them to fall considerably under their Value. Besides, they are entirely unacquainted with the Mode of Culture in this Country: The Language, the Customs, and Manners of the People, are so dissimilar to theirs, that it is impossible for Foreigners to cultivate on equal Terms with the Natives.

Their Manner of Life will not permit them to give equal Profits to the Government with the Natives: As their Expence on every Article of Subsistence is more considerable, consequently the Europeans will be in a worse Condition than the Native; or Government must be satisfied with a less Revenue from the Lands, in order to enable them to live.

The few Wants of the Natives, who are satisfied with the mere Necessaries of Life, will allow them to pay larger Taxes to Government, from the same Quantity of Land, in the same State of Culture, than an European can afford to do; it is evident, therefore, that it cannot be for the Interest of the Company to allow Europeans to become Land-holders.

The uncultivated Lands, under a mild and fixed Government, might soon be brought into Culture, by giving Premiums, and making Advances of Money to the Natives.

Providence has ordained, by her Formation of the Constitution of Europeans, that they should not become the Cultivators of this Country. They can only be Task-masters, and will enrich themselves, having no permanent Interest here, to the Prejudice of the Natives, and to the Loss of Government.

The Contrivance and Execution of all general Arrangements take Time: The Abuses now complained of require an immediate Stop to be put to them; for the Repetition of them may have such fatal Effects, that a general Remedy may come too late.

The Reasons that induced the Directors to prohibit their Servants, in 1776, to hold Farms, directly or indirectly, or to be concerned in the Revenue, are more cogent now than they were at the Time the Orders were given, as the Influence of their Servants is become more considerable.

General Clavering—The Two Paragraphs in the General Letter of the 17th March 1766, contain, in my Opinion, the fullest Restriction that can possibly be laid by Masters on their Servants.

The 18th Paragraph is filled with the severest Reproaches against the Servants of the Company, for having abused the Confidence which the Court of Directors had placed in them, by selecting the most lucrative Farms on their own Account. Not contented with prohibiting them, they enforce this Prohibition by a Declaration, in the ensuing Paragraph, That such of their covenanted Servants shall be dismissed their Service, who shall for the future be found to hold any Land on his own Account, directly or indirectly, in his own Name, or that of others, to be concerned in any Farms or Revenue whatever. These Restrictions, when they have not been observed, serve to prove, that those Servants, who have been guilty of an Inobservance of them, failed less from being ignorant of their

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Duty and the Company's Commands, than from a determined Design to evade them whenever they interfered with their private Interest.

EXTRACT of the Separate Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated
12th May 1775.

The Committee being met, agreeable to the Resolutions in the Morning, to examine the Ten Ryotts, who complained against the Farmer of Rajeshy, call in Hederam, the First Complainant; who is sworn, and questioned as follows:

1st Q. Was any Pottah granted to you by the Farmer of Rajeshahy, Dulul Roy?

A. A Pottah was given to me.

2d Q. How much should you have paid to the Farmer, according to your Pottah?

A. I should pay, according to the Terms of my Pottah, 158 R^s per Annum.

3d Q. How much was collected from you?

A. 263 R^s.

4th Q. Under what Pretence did he collect this extraordinary Tax?

A. My Rent, as I have before said, was only 158 R^s. He, over and above, collected 108. He, being Master, took it by Force.

Zinde Cawn, being called in, is sworn.

To Question the 1st, he answers—I have had a Pottah for Ten Generations past. I got no new one when Dulul Roy took the Farm.

2d Q. How much should you have paid to the Farmer?

A. 658 Rupees 15 Annaes.

To Q. 3. he answers, 1277 R^s 8 Annaes.

To Q. 4th. He took it by Force, seizing the Grain, &c. &c.

Oneep Roy, being called in, is sworn.

To Q. the 1st. he answers, He gave no Pottah. I had been in Possession of the Lands long before he held the Farm.

To Q. 2d. 103 Rupees 14 Annaes 14 Gunder.

To Q. 3d. 149. 8. 10.

To Q. 4th. He collected, over and above my stipulated Rent, 45. 9. 16. which he took from me by selling my Cattle, &c.

Bulram Dofs is called in, and sworn.

To Q. 1st. he answers, He did not.

To Q. 2d. 135. 13. 7.

To Q. 3d. 182. 9 7.

To Q. 4th. By selling my Cattle by Force.

Mohadeb, Podar, being called in, is sworn.

To Q. 1st. he answers, No, I had one before.

To Q. 2d. 7. 4. 6.

To Q. 3d. 21. 12. 15.

To Q. 4th. By Force.

Coonjoram Dofs is called in, and sworn.

To Q. the 1st. he answers, No.

To Q. 2d. 8. 6.

To Q. 3d. 32.

To Q. 4th. Forcibly.

Govind Gose being called in, is sworn.

To Q. the 1st. he answers, No.

To Q. 2d. 109.

To Q. 3d. 156.

To Q. 4th. He collected it by way of Tax.

Gopaul Shoor being called in, is sworn.

To Q. the 1st. he answers, No.

To Q. 2d. 40. 6.

To Q. 3d. 67. 14.

To Q. 4th. Selling my Cows, and taking them by Force.

Moodnarain is called in, and sworn.

To Q. the 1st. he answers, No.

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To Q. 2d. 153. 7. 13.
To Q. 3d. 256.
To Q. 4th. Forcibly ; he was the Master.

Nursing Gose is called in, and sworn.

To Q. the 1st. he answers, Yes.

To Q. 2d. 76.

To Q. 3d. 115.

To Q. 4th. Under different Names, as Taxes over-rated above the stipulated Rents.

The following Question is put : Does it appear, by the Representation of these Ten People, that the present Farmer, Dulul Roy, has collected more from them than he ought to have done by the Settlement made with him ?

Mr. Francis—I think it does, beyond Dispute.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I think it does ; and that the Farmer has exceeded the Powers which I understand are given to all Farmers by the Amulnama, or Deed of Possession, settled in 1772, in which it is expressed, in the 11th and 13th Articles, “ that no Farmers are to exceed the Demands “ of the former Years, or to raise any Mathoot or Taxes.” This Farmer having raised arbitrary Fines and Taxes, is subject to the Penalties expressed in the foregoing Articles.

General Clavering—It appears to me, from the Examination of the Ten Ryotts, that very considerable Sums have been collected from them, under various Denominations, under the Titles of Chout and Mathoot, more than was stipulated by the Settlement. These Taxes were expressly prohibited by the Pottah granted by the Committee of Circuit ; therefore I am of Opinion, agreeably to the 11th Article of it, that Dulul Roy ought not only to repay to the Ryotts the Sums which he has extorted from them, but make a proportionable Forfeiture to Government.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board, to deprive Dulul Roy of the Farm of Rajeshy ; and that the Rannee be reinstated in the Possession of her Lands in Farm.

The Committee are confirmed in their Opinion in Favour of the Rannee, from the following Passage in Mr. Middleton's Letter of the 5th February last, which they think ought to be quoted in this Place, for the immediate Observation of the Court of Directors :

“ The Zemindar is, in every Light he can be viewed, the properest and the only Person to “ whom Government can, consistently with the Welfare of the Country, let the Lands. The Ryotts “ respect him, and will gladly submit to every Thing, but the most cruel Hardships, from his Hands, “ without repining, as they look towards him as their natural Master and Protector ; and he himself, “ considering his Interests as permanent in the Country, will avoid every Oppression, which, as it must “ injure the Country, must also tend in the End to the Detriment of himself and Family. Very “ different is the Case with the Izardar. No ways concerned in the Welfare of the Country beyond “ the Date of his Engagements, his only Care is to realize, as fast as he can, what he has contracted “ to pay Government, and to appropriate to himself a considerable Sum of Money ; perfectly indif- “ ferent, when these Ends are accomplished, how far the Country may be distressed, and the future “ Revenues of the Government diminished.”

Resolved, It is the Opinion of this Board, that the Rannee be permitted to recommend to Govern- ment, for their Approbation, a proper Person to be Dewan, in the room of Nun Dulul Roy, who, we understand, is her present Dewan ; and that the new Settlement be made out at the next Meeting of the Board.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 19th May 1775.

Read the Proceedings of the Committee of the 12th Instant.

Governor General—I beg Leave to minute, That I do not remember I was repeatedly called upon to give my Opinion upon the Questions proposed by the Committee, or that I was particularly desired by the Members of the Board to meet them at the Committee, on the Evening of the 12th Instant. The Purpose for which it was agreed in Council that the Committee should assemble that Evening, was for the Examination of the Radashahy Ryotts ; nor did I know of any Intention of bringing other Business before it, till the General informed me, and certainly did desire that I would attend. I excused myself, assigning, as I believe, for Reason, that I had not read the Proceedings, and therefore was not prepared to pass a Judgment upon them. As the Proceedings of this Committee are very full, and contain every Circumstance on which my Judgment can be founded, and as it has been referred to the Court of Directors, who will of course be in Possession of the same Materials, I think my Opinion upon it is not materially necessary ; nevertheless, I mean to bestow what leisure Time and Attention I can, upon the Perusal and Examination of these Papers ; and, if I shall then judge it necessary, will submit my Sentiments upon them for the Information of the Court of Directors : With respect to the particular Points on which the Determination of the Board is required, upon this I will give my Opinion in Writing.

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EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 19th of May 1775.

Read the Examination of the Ten Ryotts of Radshahy, entered on the Committee's Proceedings of the 12th Instant, with the Opinion of the Committee thereon.

Governor General—I beg Leave to remark, that the Examination of the Ryotts, on the Charge of Exactions levied on them by the Farmer, Dulul Roy, being unsupported by Proof or Evidence, although their Complaints are delivered on Oath, are not sufficient to authorize his being dispossessed of his Farms, especially as he himself is absent, and possibly might, were he present to make his own Defence, either acquit himself altogether of the Charges against him, or explain the Facts in such a Manner as to remove the Blame imputed from them. I have not a Doubt of the Reality of the Complaints, having been assured that these Exactions were actually made, both by him and his Predecessor, Ramkissen, when the latter had the Management of the Farms, under the Authority of Ranny Bowanny; and that Dulul Roy formed his Bundubust, or Settlement, with the Ryotts, precisely on that which had been before formed by Ramkissen: This, I think, if it be Fact, would greatly exculpate the present Farmer. But, granting that he has no such Excuse to plead, and that the Exactions were clearly proved against him by a regular Investigation, still no greater Punishment can be regularly inflicted on him, than the Forfeiture of double the Sums exacted by him from the Ryotts, unless convicted of a Repetition of the same Oppression a Second Time. I understand that Dulul Roy has paid up the Full of his Arrears to Government. For all these Reasons I object to his being deprived of his Farm. I object also to the Motion for reinstating the Ranny in the Farm of Radshahy, believing her, from Experience, to be incapable of paying due Attention to it; and that the Country will become a Prey, as it did before, to the Aumils and Collectors employed under her Authority. The Objections stated in Mr. Middleton's Letter (to every Word of which I heartily agree) apply with equal Force to Ramkissen as to any other Farmer; as he can only hope to retain the Benefit of the Farm during the Term of the present Lease, or the Life of the Ranny, after which the Zemindary must of course devolve to the natural Heirs; and as he can never expect, from his present Connection with the Ranny, to be employed after that Period in any Charge of the Collections; it becomes of course his Interest to make the most of the present Time, without Regard to future Consequences, having no future Interest, as the Zemindar has, to the good State of the Lands. In this Respect he stands precisely in the same Predicament with a common Farmer; and I know of no other Merit or Pretension which he can have to the Farm, unless his being the Instrument of bringing Accusations before this Board can be supposed to give him a just Claim to so great an Indulgence. I should not have made this latter Remark, but that I find another Resolution following the former, to recommend the Appointment of another Duan, in the Place of Mundaloll, but without any Reason assigned. I am credibly informed, that this Man has all along refused to have any Concern in the above Accusations. I object to the Interference of the Board in obtaining his Dismissal.

The Honourable Mr. Monson—I beg Leave to observe, in Answer to what the Governor General has been pleased to say—That he is credibly informed that Mundaloll refused to be concerned in any of these Accusations—I some Time ago was shewn a Paper, which I was told came from Mundaloll. The Paper was in Persian; the Contents of it, as I was told by an English Gentleman, contained Accusations against the Governor General, and several other English Gentlemen, in the Receipt of Five Lacks and a Half of Rupees, for Transactions during the Governor General's Residence at Moorshedabad. I told the Person who shewed me the Paper, I would not be concerned in making public any such Representation: That I had Reason to think that it was a Contrivance of Mundaloll's, in order to induce me to bring before the Board an Accusation against the Governor General, which he would afterwards disown; as I knew, at the same Time, the Connections between this Man and the Governor General's Banyan, Cantoo Baboo, made me give little Credit to this Information; and I only looked upon it as a Device, in order to justify the Governor General's Conduct, and to cast an Odium upon Persons who might be so incautious as to make the like Representations. I esteem Mundaloll a very artful and insidious Man, and very improper to be entrusted with the Conduct of any Affairs. With regard to the other Objections stated by the Governor General, in the former Part of his Minute, I must observe, that I look upon Ramkissen as the adopted Heir of the Ranny; and I think he was acknowledged to be such by the late Administration; but not to succeed to the Zemindary of Radshahy, for what Reason I am unacquainted; as, according to the Laws of this Country, an adopted Child, in default of legitimate Offspring, succeeds to the Inheritance. I therefore think Ramkissen the properest Person to be intrusted with this Zemindary, as he will esteem it his Inheritance, and treat the Ryotts in a suitable Manner. He will undoubtedly succeed to it, unless the Influence of Government should grant it to some other Person. I therefore abide by the Opinion I gave in the Committee, That the Ranny should be reinstated in the Possession of her Farm, and that she should be allowed to recommend for our Approbation another Person to be Duan.

Mr. Francis—I adhere to the several Opinions delivered at the Committee, respecting the Restoration of the Farm to the Ranny or her Representatives, and to her being left at Liberty to recommend another Duan, in the room of Mundaloll.

General Clavering—I confirm the Opinions that I gave at the Committee, that the Farm should be restored

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restored to the Ranny, or her Representative Rajah Ramkissen; and that Mundaloll should be removed from the Office of Duan, because I believe him to be a Man of very bad Character, and connected very closely with the Governor General's Banyan, which Reason alone would be an Exception with me against employing any Person as a Duan to any Province or District.

Governor General—As the Opinion of a Member of this Board has been recorded, that Ramkissen has a legal Right, as the adopted Son of Ranny Bowanny, to the Inheritance of the Zemindary of Radshahy, when it shall become vacant by her Death, I move, That the Secretary be ordered to extract from the Consultations all the Proceedings which have been already taken upon the Subject of this Inheritance; the respective Claims of Ramkissen, and the lineal Descendants of the Family from which the present Ranny derives her Right and Title to the Zemindary, by her Marriage with the last Rajah; and the Genealogy of that Family; and that the Opinions of the Canongoes and Pundits be taken upon the Right of the future Inheritance; that the Whole may be transmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, for their Decision thereon.

General Clavering—I have no Objection either to the extracting of the Proceedings relating to this Subject, nor to the taking the Opinions of the Pundits upon the Right of Inheritance; but previously I declare, that I have no Faith whatever in any of the Proceedings of the late Administration; because I have seen many which have been registered to answer a particular Purpose, and others suppressed, when it might serve the particular Interests of the Party concerned. I understand that the Pundits are all dependent on the Roy Royan, and whose Answers probably will correspond to the Views which the Questions are proposed to serve.

Governor General—I am forced to reply to the Declaration made by General Clavering, which appears calculated merely for Provocation. He has been pleased to assert, that he has “seen many Proceedings which have been registered to answer a particular Purpose, and others suppressed, when it might serve the particular Interests of the Party concerned.” To an Assertion so peremptory, and so personal, which the General cannot know to be true, I have no Way to reply, but by a solemn Denial;—and I solemnly declare, that it is not true.

General Clavering—When I shall lay before the Board the Deductions and Allowances which have been made upon Cantoo Baboo's Accounts for his Farms, which he has been permitted to relinquish, I will pledge myself to shew, that Deductions are allowed therein, which have been registered for the Purpose of the Indulgence of that Banyan; and with regard to the Suppression of Consultations, I call upon the Governor General, to produce the Consultation wherein Mr. Barwell's taking the Farm from Coja Kaworke and Coja Michael, giving that Farm to Bussunt Roy and Kiffendeb, and afterwards restoring the same Farm again to the Two Armenians, the original Farmers.—As to the Governor General's supposing that I meant to provoke him, I declare I did not do it. I wish I could convey the Truth of my Assertions to the Court of Directors in such Terms as the Governor General could have no Objection to, and I would do it.

Governor General—The General has called upon me to produce Consultations on a Subject with which I am utterly unacquainted, inasmuch that even the Name of Coja Kaworke was totally unknown to me, until it came before the Board, on the Occasion of the Habeas Corpus that was issued some Months ago against him. If there was any Consultation which contains the Matters asserted by the General, he will doubtless be enabled to furnish the Board with the Particulars of the Suppression, by the same Means by which he obtained the Knowledge of the Suppression; If not, the Secretary will undoubtedly be able to furnish the Original, and some authentic Information for the Board on the Subject.

General Clavering—I beg it may be an Order of the Board to the Secretary, to furnish those Two Consultations of the divesting Coja Kaworke of the Farm of Duccansavagepore, and giving that Farm to the Two Persons above-mentioned; and likewise the Consultation wherein they were divested of the Farm, and its being restored to Coja Kaworke and Michael: In short, that the Secretary do furnish the Trace by which it may appear that those Transactions had the Authority of Government.

Ordered accordingly.

Resolved, That Rajah Duleel Roy be deprived of the Farm of Radshahy; that the Ranny be re-instated in the Possession of her Lands in Farm; and that she be permitted to recommend to Government a Person to be Duan in the room of Mundaloll the present Duan.

The Board, taking into Consideration the Terms of the New Settlement to be formed with the Ranny Bowanny, the Question is put, Whether she shall hold the Farm upon the Terms of the present Farmer; that is, 23,80,000 Rupees for the present, and 24,80,000 Rupees for the next Year?

Mr. Francis

and

Colonel Monson

} are for the Question.

General Clavering—Considering how much the Farm has been ruined, as I understand, from the Extortions and Oppressions of the former Farmer, I am almost afraid that the Rajah will not be able to collect, without having Recourse to the same Means as his Predecessor used, enough to allow of the present or next Year's Increase. Mr. Middleton, Mr. Dacres, and Mr. Vansittart, all agree that the Rents of the Lands should be lowered. And Mr. Middleton, speaking of the Zemindary

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of Radshahy, says it has suffered greatly. If the Governor General will be pleased to declare his Opinion that the Zemindary can bear an Increase, I will agree to it.

Governor General—I am of Opinion that the same Rent should be required from the Ranny as was settled with Duleel Roy: I believe the Zemindary will bear it; provided proper Persons are employed in the Collections, and a Man well versed in the Business of the Revenue appointed to assist the Ranny, or her adopted Son, in the general Superintendance. I can inform the Board that I have, long ago, understood, by universal Report, that the Ranny had not one Person in her Service, excepting Mundaloll, who was not charged either with Oppression or Incapacity. Great Care, therefore, ought to be taken in the Choice of a new Duan, as the whole Success of the present Settlement will depend entirely upon him.

Resolved, That the Farm of Radshahy be granted to the Ranny Bowanny, upon the Terms of the present Farmer; that is 23,80,000 Rupees for the present, and 24,80,000 Rupees for the next Year.

General Clavering—I move that an Aumeen be sent into the District, to ascertain the Amount of the over Collections made by Duleel Roy.

Mr. Francis, }
Colonel Monson, } agree to the Motion.

Governor General—I have many Objections to an Aumeen, because I think the Temptation too great for the Integrity of any Man who has not given most undoubted Proofs of it.

Agreed, That we defer the Consideration of this Point till Tuesday next: And;

Agreed, That we write the following Letter to the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad.

To Mr. Edward Baber, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

Having received sundry Depositions, setting forth the great Extortions used by Duleel Roy in collecting the Rents of the Rajeshahy District, we have resolved to deprive him of the Farm thereof, and to reinstate the Ranny in the Possession of her Lands.

We have accordingly offered them to her on the Terms on which they were held by the former Farmer; that is, to pay a nett Revenue of 23,80,000 Rupees, for the present Bengal Year 1182, and the next Year, 1183, an Increase of One Lack upon this Year's Jumma.

We direct therefore that you immediately put the Ranny in Possession of her Zemindary, dating the Commencement of her Lease from the 1st Bysack, or Beginning of this Year; and we desire you will oblige the former Renter to account with her Agents for the Collections made from the Beginning of the present Bengal Year.

Fort William,
the 19th May 1775.

We are, &c.

Ordered, That the Secretary do acquaint Rajah Ramkissen with such Part of the late Resolutions as respect the Grant of the Farm to the Ranny, and the Power left to her to recommend a Duan for the Board's Approbation.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, the 13th June 1775.

Read the following Translation of a Petition from Rajah Ramkissen.

Translation of a Petition from Rajah Ramkissen.

I represent to the Board, that their Order having went to Mr. Baber for Dulail Roy to account with my Gomastah for the Collections he may have made in the Current Year 1182, that Gentleman issued a Perwannah, desiring that an Account of these Collections should be transmitted to Mooryjell, in order to be adjusted there. In this Affair, I am surprized that the Council's Orders have not been carried into Execution.

Prawn Bose is an old Servant of mine, and I have Accounts of large Sums of Money to receive from him; but having served Dulail Roy for some Time last Year, he will not deliver him over to me. Gopaul Doss, and many others who are under the same Predicament, and who have caused the Ryots to desert the Country by their undue Exactions, I confined in the Mossuffil Cutcherry on account of their Accounts; but the said Gentleman sent to require them, upon the Complaint of Dulail Roy. Dulail Roy also does not render a Sherista Account of the last Year's Settlement, by which Means the Settlement of the Current Year cannot be properly formed. I am hopeful that a Person may be sent, on the Part of the Government, with a Letter, directing that Dulail Roy may attend on my Gomastah, in order to account with him for his Collections; that he be caused to give me the

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Accounts of last Year's Settlement, and to deliver up Prawn Bose to me, that I may receive his Accounts from him; and further, that Gopaul Dofs, and the others whom Mr. Baber sent his People to recall, may be put into my Custody, should they have arrived at Mootyjell yet.

Suchaill,
Rajah Ram Kishen.

Translated.

(Signed) W. Chalmers,
Pⁿ Trans^r to y^e Khalsa.

General Clavering—I propose, That Dulul Roy be ordered to go into the Mofussil, and be obliged to render an Account to the Rajah of all the Sums he has collected, from the Commencement of the present Year, and the Exactions he has been guilty of during the preceding Years.

Agreed, That this Question do remain for Consideration till To-morrow.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations; dated 14th June 1775.

Resumed the Consideration of the Question proposed Yesterday by the General.

The Honourable Mr. Monson delivers in the following Opinion upon the Question.

Mr. Monson—I am of Opinion, that Dulul Roy should be sent into the Mofussil, to account with the present Farmer's Gomastah for all Collections he may have made in the Current Year 1182; and as he is said to have made unwarrantable Exactions on the Ryots, his Conduct should be enquired into, conformable to the Regulations that Izadars are on no Account to demand more from the Ryots than what is mentioned in their own Pottah and Cabooleat, and in the Pottah of the Ryots; should it be proved that they have received more, they must not only refund what they had so taken, but also pay a perpetual Fine to Government.

Prawn Bose, an old Servant of the Rajah, ought not to be detained by Dulail Roy; I do not know by what Authority or Right he detains him; it appears essential to the Settlement of this Year's Rent, that he, and the Sherista Account of the last Year's Settlement, be delivered over to the new Renter, to form the proper Bundabust of the Year, and to enable the Rajah to recover his old Debts from him. If the Rajah's Debtors be improperly protected by Persons out of Authority, and kept from him, it cannot be expected that he should make good his Engagements with Government. Mr. Baber has exceeded his Authority in sending for Gopaul Dofs and others; as it is an express Injunction, that no Sepoys or Peons are to be sent by the Collector into the Districts of the Farmers, except when the Power of the Farmer is insufficient to enforce Justice or maintain the Peace of the Country. The Farmer did not require the Interposition of Government, he would have settled his Affairs with these Persons, if the Authority of Government had not interfered; by which Means he is deprived of these Advantages which he has a Right to expect from it; these Persons therefore should be ordered to the Mofussil.

(Signed) George Monson.

Mr. Francis—I agree to the Opinion of Colonel Monson.

(Signed) Philip Francis.

Governor General—I object to the Question, for the following Reasons:

1st. Because an Order to Dulal Roy, the old Farmer, to go into the Mofussil and render an Account required of him to the Rajah Ramkissen, would in Effect be to deliver over to the Custody of Rajah Ramkissen, his professed Enemy, his Accuser, and his late Competitor for the Farm of which he has been dispossessed in Favour of Ramkissen; of course, the most improper Person to be made the Judge of his Conduct. It is the Business of the Provincial Council of Moorsshedabad to oblige Dulul Roy to come to an Adjustment of his Accounts; they have an Office constituted for this special Purpose, called the Mazooly Duster. 2dly. Because I believe it is hitherto without a Precedent, either in the former Government, or in that of the Company, to give any Authority to a new Farmer over the dispossessed Farmer, for the Purpose of bringing the latter to an Adjustment of his Accounts: I cannot assert it upon my own Knowledge, but I wish the Board to ascertain this Point by any Enquiries, which may satisfy them whether there ever was an Instance of the Kind. The Mode which I understand has been usually practised, and which I recommend, is this: If the old Farmer has made any Collections since the Commencement of the present Year, or anticipated the Rents of it by a Hautbunget in the last, the new Farmer will, as is the Custom, make a Scrutiny into the Accounts of the Collections; that is to say, he will call upon the Sheekdars for the Accounts of their Receipts and Disbursements, and Remittances to the Sudder, or to the Head Farmer; and he will inlike Manner call upon the Pautwaries Cunumecharies for the Accounts of the Receipts from the Ryotts, of their necessary Charges, and of the Remittances made by them to the Sheekdars. If from these

these Accounts he finds that any Part of the Collections of the present Year have been made by the Farmer, or by his Authority, it will be regular in him to make his Application to the Provincial Council, who will call upon the old Farmer for the Accounts of his Collections, the Truth of which will be ascertained by Comparison of them with the Accounts collected in the Manner above specified by the new Farmer, to whom he will be made accountable for the Balance appearing against him. If there shall appear any Difference between the old Farm Accounts and the Accounts of the Sheekdars, it may be adjusted by an Inspection of the Darkust or Receipts of the Sheekdars. If these again shall appear to have received more from the Pautwaries, &c. than they have brought to their Credit in their Accounts, I understand it is usual on such Occasions to depute an Aumeen to investigate the Truth by the like Inspection of the Darkust or Receipts given by the Sheekdars to the Pautwaries, &c.; in the like Manner any Accounts of the Collections, required for the Information of Government, may be also adjusted: Nor can it answer any Purpose to send the old Farmer himself into the Mofussil, as he acts only by the Agency of others, who only can or ought to be made immediately accountable, in the Manner which I have described;—immediately, I say, because the Farmers must ultimately be made responsible for their Conduct. It is possible I may be mistaken in this Account of the Process used in the Investigation of Zemindary Accounts. The Board may easily correct any Errors of mine, by an Enquiry of those who are acquainted with the ancient and official Practice of Government in Cases of this Nature. 3dly. Because I am informed that Dulal Roy has made no Collections since the Commencement of the new Year, the Ceremony of the Poonea not having been performed in any Part of the Zemindary. If this is true, the Farmer has no Claim on him, and the Council of Moorshedabad may easily obtain the most certain Information. 4thly. Because the Investigation of the Accounts of the last Year's Collections is no Concern of the present Farmer: It is the immediate and sole Province of Government; not for the Purpose of recovering, for its own Use, any Thing which may have been unjustly extorted from the Ryotts, but for the Use of the Ryotts, to whom that Reparation is due. Instead therefore of committing this Enquiry to the Charge of Ramkissen, I recommend that the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad be directed to make it in the usual and regular Manner, which I believe to be that I have above described.

General Clavering—I understand that the Farmers throughout all Bengal enjoy the Privilege of confining the Persons of the Under Renters and Collectors, until they have rendered a faithful Account of the Money which they have collected, to the Upper Farmer. I will not justify the Propriety of delegating such a Power to a Farmer; and it appears to me to be one of those Institutions which ought to be abolished before this Government can recover its former flourishing State: When the Collectors have established any unusual Tax, and raised more from the Ryotts than they were authorized to do by the Terms of the Pottahs, it has been the Practice to send Aumeens into the Districts to investigate the Facts, and redress the Complaints. I once proposed that Mode, but the Governor General excepted to it, by saying that the Aumeens could not be depended on; and as there appears to me no other Method of making a local Investigation, than by ordering the Farmer himself, and his Collectors, into the Zemindary, before whom an Investigation of the Ryotts Complaints may take place, I am compelled to adhere to my former Proposition; otherwise I am afraid the present Farmer will have but too much Reason to plead the Inability of the Ryotts to pay their Rents to him, if the Ryotts are not reimbursed the immense Sums which have been oppressively raised upon him by different Kinds of Mathoot, by Dulal Roy.

Governor General—I must observe, that the Case is widely different between the Practice quoted by the General, of allowing the Head Farmers the Liberty of using coercive Means with their Under Farmers for the Recovery of their Rents, and that proposed to be now introduced, of investing the new Farmer with the like Authority over his Predecessor in the same Trust.—In the first Case, the Principal, by the Nature of the Engagements, has a Right to make the Man accountable to him to whom he has delegated his Authority, and from whom he has legal Claims. It is a Privilege which may be safely allowed to the Head Farmer, with the Reserve of an Appeal to Government, for its Intervention, in Cases of disputed Claims, of which the Principal, being a Party, cannot, with Propriety, be the Judge. But in the Second Case, it would be to arm one Man with a Power to exercise the most rigorous Oppressions over his Equal, over his Enemy, and Competitor, without any Pretext of actual Engagements, and with the strongest Temptations of Self-Interest, as well as Revenge, to abuse the Trust thus reposed in him. To commit so dangerous an Authority to the Charge of Ramkissen, the present Farmer, in the Investigation of Complaints from his own Ryotts, of former unwarranted Exactions, would be attended with this further ill Consequence, That it would enable him, at the same Time, to effect the Concealment of the like Exactions committed by himself while he had the Farm, before Dulal Roy was appointed to it. I have been informed that the latter formed his Collections precisely on the Settlement which had been before made by Ramkissen, or whoever had the Direction of the Farm for the Ranny of Rajeshahy.

To do effectual Justice to the Ryotts, and to prevent the Investigation from appearing a partial Act of Rigour exercised on Dulal Roy, it should be carried back into the Period of the former Lease, and full Redress afforded to the Sufferers, if it shall appear that they have been injured.

I confess I do not like the Deputation of Aumeens, because I think they are not to be trusted; but surely they are more deserving of Confidence than the Farmer himself, who, besides the com-

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moh Temptation of Corruption, has every Incentive of Self-Interest and Resentment to abuse his Trust, and none to bind his Integrity. I have proposed Aumeens as the last Resource, and as the regular Mode established by ancient Usage; but in a Matter of so important a Nature as the Investigation proposed in the latter Part of the Question, I should recommend the Appointment of a Company's covenanted Servant to execute it, if it should be found necessary.

Mr. Francis—I believe it is not meant by the Motion, that the late Farmer should be put under the Power or Custody of the present; but only that he should be ordered into the Mofuffil, to attend in the public Cutcherry, in order that the Account of the actual Collections made by him from the Ryotts may be settled in his Presence. I would not give Rajah Ramkissen any Authority over his Person.

General Clavering—The Court of Directors will observe, in the Proceedings of the 12th May, that 10 Ryotts had been examined upon Oath, who all of them positively affirmed, that new Taxes, under the Title of Mathoot, had been created by Dulol Roy, and that some of them had paid near double the Sum of their Rent, as it was established in their Pottahs; that this Man, in order to recover this Money from them, had sold their Cattle and their Grain; and it was on this Ground that the Board came to the Resolution to dispossess Dulol Roy of his Farm: All I contend for in this Business is, that the Ryotts should have Satisfaction made to them, and that Dulol Roy, the principal Farmer, appear on the Spot to do it, otherwise his Agents will plead, as they do every Day, when they are called on to answer for their Principals, that they had no Authority from them for complying with the Injunctions that may be made upon them.

Governor General—I concur with the General, and with the Board, in wishing to do Justice to the Ryotts; but to do it effectually, as I have said before, the Enquiry must be carried back beyond the short Period of Dulol Roy's Lease; because, added to the Informations which I have had, which I had before quoted, I am convinced, beyond almost a Possibility of a Doubt, that the extraordinary Taxes levied on the Ryotts by Dulol Roy, were not entirely of his Creation.—He may have added a Part; but if the Assertions of the Ryotts be true, that he collected double the Amount of the Rents actually due from them, I consider it next to an Impossibility, that so violent an Oppression could have been committed, without such Clamour from the whole Country, as would have compelled the Government to have afforded them Redress, unless they had been gradually introduced. If they were of many Years standing, and no new Taxes were added by Ramkissen or Dulol Roy, I cannot say that I should wish to make either accountable for the past; but if these Innovations were of their making, both should be called to an Account for them, and both obliged to make Restitution.

General Clavering—I have said before, that this Board grounded their Opinion, that Dulol Roy should be dispossessed of his Farm, on Account of the Oppressions which they understood from the Ryotts he had made on them. If those Taxes called Mathoot had been usual ones, the Ryotts would have had no Reason to complain; but it was from their being created by Dulol Roy, and raised by him oppressively, that it was judged an Act of Justice in the Board to dispossess him, and restore the former Zemindar. That the Ryotts, or the Zemindar, had not complained before our Arrival, it is no Wonder. Rajah Ramkissen has proved, by several Witnesses at this Board, that large Sums of Money had been extorted from him, and had represented that several of the Ryotts did actually quit their Zemindary because they could get no Redress. I am told, he is now ready to bring Proof of the Receipt of the remaining Sums, which he asserted had been levied from him, whenever the Board is at Leisure to enter into that Investigation.

Governor General—The Ryotts who complained, were Ryotts brought by Ramkissen himself; neither their Complaints, nor his, introduced for the Purpose of strengthening his Solicitation to the Board for the Farm of Rajeshahy, are to be admitted as conclusive Evidence. I must again observe, that I do not conceive the Exactions of Dulol Roy to have been created by him, if by that Expression is meant that they were wholly of his Invention, and that no Part of them existed before. I have read over the Examination of the Complainants, entered in Committee's Proceedings 12th May, and I find nothing in them which justifies such a Construction; and I have given very substantial Reasons why they could not have been wholly introduced by Dulol Roy. It is for this Reason I have desired the Conduct of Ramkissen may be subject to the like Scrutiny. It rests with the Board to determine, whether it shall be extended to him, or to assign their Reasons why it should be restricted to Dulol Roy.

Read the following Petition from Rajah Ramkissen.

Translation of a Petition from Rajah Ramkissen:

I represent to the Gentlemen of the Council, that the Purgunnahs of Muhura Shahee, Nuserat Shahee, Ibrahimpoor, &c. Islampoor, Nazerpoor, and others of my Zemindarree Muhals, have been taken in Farm by Cantoo Baboo, Seinteram Sing, and other Mutsuddies; and am hopeful, as a Loss will ensue to the Revenues if they are continued in their Hands, that an Order may be issued for my renting and collecting the Revenue of these Muhals myself.

Translated.

(Signed)

W^m Chalmers,

Persian Translator to the Khalsah.

Suhairce
Rajah Ram
Kissen

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Governor General—I move, That the Farms under-rented by Cantoo Baboo, be received back from him, and granted in Farm to Ramkissen: On him it will be no Injustice, as I can inform the Board he is willing to give an Estaffa, or Paper of Relinquishment.

Resolved, That the following additional Paragraphs be added to the foregoing Letter to Moorshedabad; and that Copies of the Petition of Ramkissen, entered Yesterday, and the one just now read, be also transmitted to them.

Enclosed we transmit you Copies of Two Petitions, which have been presented to us on Behalf of the Rannee of Rajeshahy. We desire you will direct Dulol Roy to go into the Mofussil, where he is to attend in the public Cutcherry, when called upon by the Rannee or her Agents, to render an Account of the whole Sums collected by him from the Ryotts since he had Possession of the Farm. We do not mean, by this Order, that Dulol Roy should be under the Custody of the present Farmer, or that the latter should have any Authority over his Person, except to prevent his going out of the District, until he has rendered to the present Farmer an Account of his Collections.

You must order Prawn Bose, Gopaul Dofs, and the other Persons who are said to have been recalled, to attend also at this Investigation of the Accounts in the Mofussil.

As the Farms mentioned in the enclosed Petition, appertained, we imagined, to the Zemindary of Rajeshahy, we desire you will cause the Rannee to be put in immediate Possession of them, upon the same Footing on which she holds the other Part of the Lands.

We desire you will send us your Monthly Proceedings, brought up to the latest Period, as soon as possible.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, 30th June 1775.

Extract of Letter from the Provincial Council at Moorshedabad, to the Governor General and Council of Revenue at Fort William; dated 19th June 1775:

In Obedience to your Orders, we have directed Dulol Roy to attend the Zemindar's Cutcherry, as also Parambose, &c. and communicated your Commands to the Ranny; in consequence of which, we have received a Representation from Dulal Roy, and have informed him, in Answer, that it is a Subject on which we cannot give any Orders, but those you have been pleased to direct: At his earnest Solicitation, however, we have taken the Liberty to submit his Petition to you, Gentlemen; and accordingly enclose it.

The Arzee of Roy Dukeel Roy:

I have received an Order from the Huzzoor, to attend and render my Accounts at the Cutcherry of the Zemindar of Radshy, &c.; but the Cutcherry of the Zemindar is not separate from his House, and no Farmer belonging to the Company attends the Zemindar's House to render his Accounts. The Khalfah Sherufah is the Place at which, by the Committee's Regulations, every Person who is removed, must attend to settle his Papers. Such being however the Orders of my Superiors, which I think it my Duty to obey, I now go to render my Accounts at the Zemindar's House. The Zemindar's People, since my Removal, have confined in Irons, and greatly distressed, Gopaul Dofs, Peraun Bose, and my Under Farmers, together with my Officers and Dependants, and have kept all the Papers of the Mofussil. Unless the Under Farmers and the Officers be released, and the Papers restored me, how am I to render my Accounts? The Farm was, moreover, settled upon me for the Term of Three Years, and a Lease granted me. Notwithstanding there are many outstanding Balances due to me in the Country, I have compleatly paid the Malguzarry; and by the strict Attention I have paid to Cultivation, have the fairest Prospect of discharging the Rusud of the ensuing Year, over and above the preceding Mulguzarry; yet this Right has been this Year taken from me, at the Instance of the Zemindar, without any Fault on my Part, and the Business of my Accounts have been put into the Hands of the Complainant: How then is my Knowledge of Business, or the Fairness of my Proceedings, to be proved? This Consideration induces me to hope you will give an Order to the Khalfah Sherufah Muttluddies, to investigate this Affair; that if I be found to have faithfully discharged my Duty to the Company, I may meet with the deserved Approbation; if I have acted otherwise, be brought to condign Punishment.

A true Translation.

Moorshedabad.

(Signed)

Edward Otto Ives,
Persian Translator.

Anunderam, the Rajeshy Vackeel, being called, who accordingly attends the Board, the following Questions are put to him.

Q. Do you know where Gopaul Dofs and Peraun Bose are?

A. Gopaul Dofs is with the Rajah, and Peraun Bose at Mootegil.

SEL. COM. REP. XI.

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Q. Where

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- Q. Where is the Rajah?
- A. In Calcutta.
- Q. Do you know any other Person of the Name of Gopaul Dofs, who is either a Renter or Dependant of Duleel Roy?
- A. No.—This Man is my Mistress's Servant.
- Q. Was he ever Duleel Roy's Servant?
- A. He was formerly my Farmer; and upon Duleel Roy's becoming, he was his, and is now indebted to me.
- Q. How came Gopaul Dofs in Calcutta?
- A. He is not here, he is at the Rajah's House in the Country; the Ranny's.
- Q. In what Place is the Ranny's House?
- A. At Bargagun.
- Q. Did he go there of his own free Will, or did he go by Compulsion?
- A. He was summoned, and carried there, on Account of some Balances.
- Q. Is he confined?
- A. I don't know whether he is confined; I only know that he is there on Account of some Money that he owes.
- Q. Where is Praun Bose?
- A. He is with Duleel Roy.
- Q. Is there any Person of Confidence on the Part of the Ranny, attendant on the Council of Moorshedabad?
- A. A Vackeel on the Part of the Ranny.
- Q. Who is it?
- A. Shewnaut.
- Q. Who has been sent to the Management of Affairs in the Mofussil?
- A. Baboo Ram Bisno Churn, Aumeen, and others.
- The Vackeel is told, that the Board are informed there are no Persons of Consequence either attending at the City or in the Mofussil.
- He answers, that he will represent it to the Rajah.

Agreed, That we reply to the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad as follows.

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EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council of Revenue at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Chief, &c. Provincial Council at Moorshedabad; dated 30th June 1775.

We are not pleased that you forwarded to us the Petition from Duleel Roy, without a single Comment upon it; which was the more necessary, as you must have been competent Judges of the Facts, which were reported to have happened under your immediate Inspection. We before directed, that Duleel Roy, and the other Farmers and Dependants of the Zemindary, should attend the Ranny and her Officers, to settle their Accounts; but we shall neither authorize nor allow any Violence to be used on their Persons by the Ranny, or by any Person acting in her Behalf. We do not know that any Violence has been used, but desire you will take proper Means to prevent it. If either Gopaul Dofs, Praun Bose, or any other Persons, are in Irons, and in Custody of the Ranny, as is represented by Duleel Roy in his Petition, we direct that you do cause them to be immediately released; but that you do keep them under Restraint, and oblige them to attend on the Officers appointed by the Ranny, until they shall have rendered their Accounts, as directed in our Letter of the 14th instant.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department; dated the 21st March 1775.

7. Rajah Ramkissen, the adopted Son of the Ranny of Rajeshahy, having come down to Calcutta, to support the Accusations and Complaints which have been presented to us, on the Part of the Ranny; and the Farmer having likewise absented himself from his District, with a View of defending his Cause; the Governor General represented to us the Irregularity and Impropriety of this Step, without their having previously obtained the Permission of the Board, and laid before us Two Letters from the Chief of the Provincial Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, pointing out the Detriment that might arise to the Revenues from their Absence; we directed them therefore immediately to return, leaving Vackeels to make such Representations as they might wish to lay before us; and, in the Interim, we have referred the Petitions for Investigation, to the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad, and to the Superintendant of the Khalsa Records.

8. The Rajah applied to us, in Answer to this Order, for Leave to remain at the Presidency; but as we did not approve of the unusual Stile of his Letter, we thought it necessary to repeat our Order for his Return.

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EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council in Bengal, in their Revenue Department; dated 16th May 1775.

Par. 16. An Application having been made to us by Rajah Ramkissen, to be allowed to come to the Presidency, in consequence of his having obeyed our Orders for his Return, we refused complying with his Request, as we did not think the Reasons removed, which guided us in our Opinion that he should return: But on receiving from him a Petition, setting forth the great Oppressions he had suffered from the Embezzlements of Individuals, the Board resolved to comply with the Prayer of his Petition, and to allow him to come to Calcutta, to make good his Allegations.

17. For this Purpose he requested that Dulol Roy, the present Collector of the Revenues of his Zemindary, might be removed from the Charge of the District; and that he might be permitted to receive the Accounts thereof, to prove what he had asserted; which we were of Opinion should be allowed, and accordingly complied with his Request of having the Papers delivered to him; but did not think it proper to dismiss the Farmer from the Charge of the Collections.

18. He, in consequence, requested Permission to appear before us, to make good such Part of the Charges as he might be able, without the Assistance of the Accounts; and acquainted us, that when they should arrive, he would deliver the Particulars of the Whole. This Application we accordingly granted; and having attended on the Board, it appeared from the Evidence, that the Payments of 40,452 to Cantoo Baboo, 47,000 Rupees to Santeram Sing, and 34,400 to Bowanny Metre, were made.

It appearing also to the Committee, that the Farmer had absolutely been guilty of the Extortions represented by the Ryotts, confirmed by the Evidence of Ten upon Oath, they were of Opinion, that the present Farmer ought to be removed, and the Ranny replaced in the Possession of the Zemindary, in Form.

For our several Debates and Opinions on this Subject, we beg Leave to refer you to the Proceedings marked in the Margin.

31st March.
1st April.
7th D^o.
14th D^o.
9th May.
12th D^o.

EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General and Council at Bengal, in their Revenue Department; dated the 3d August 1775.

Par. 8. The Proceedings and Resolutions of the Committee of the 12th May having been laid before the Board at large, you will find our further Opinions on the Subjects already submitted to your Attention, in the 19th and 20th Paragraphs of our Letter of the 16th May.

9. We accordingly dispossessed Dulell Roy of the Farm of Rajeshahy, and replaced the Ranny in Possession of the Farm of her Zemindary, at the Rate the late Farmer held it, of 23,80,000 Rupees for the present, and 24,80,000 for the ensuing Year.

10. The Ranny having made Application for Duleel Roy, the late Farmer, to be sent into the Mofussil, that an Account might be rendered her of all the Collections made during the Course of his holding the Farm, we directed he should go there, to deliver this Account; but that he should not be delivered into the Custody of the present Farmer, or the latter have any Authority over his Person, except to prevent his leaving the District until he had complied with our Orders; and having also applied to be put in Possession of the Farms which had been under-let by the late Farmer, we complied with her Request, imagining these Lands to appertain to her Zemindary.

EXTRACT of Bengal Revenue Consultations, 14th September 1775.

Extract of Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated Fort William, 18th May 1775.

You will be informed, by the General Letter from the Revenue Department, that Rajah Ram Kissen, the adopted Son of the Ranny of Rajah Shahee, has produced a second and amended List of Accusations, and appeared in Council to support them by the Evidence of his Vackeels and other Dependants.

The Majority, in a Committee held by them on the same Evening, have resolved to recommend to the Board, to deprive Deleel Roy, the Farmer of Rajah Shahee, of his Farm, on account of the Complaints of sundry Ryots, that he had exacted from them more than the Rents due by their Pot-tahs. These Ryots were introduced by Ram Kissen, a declared Competitor for the Farm, and their Complaints taken on Oath; but no other Evidence called on in support of them. I believe, however, that they may be true; as I am credibly informed that Duleel Roy did levy these Excesses on the Ryots; and that he formed his Bunderbust, or Settlement with the Ryots, precisely on that on which Ram Kissen himself had made his Collections while he held the Management of them for the Ranny of Rajah Shahee. Had the Farmer been allowed the Right of common Justice, to be heard in his own Defence, he would probably have given this Explanation of the Charge against him; but

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but he was condemned without a Hearing, and even without a Knowledge of the Trial held upon him.

If I am not mistaken in my Recollection of the Terms of the Farmers Engagements, he is made liable only to a Penalty of double the Sum exacted, for the First Offence of this Kind which may be proved against him. His Dismission is therefore every Way unjust.

By the same Resolution the Majority agreed on giving the Farms to the Ranny Bowanny, this is to Ram Kissen; with what Views, and for what Services, I leave it to you, Honourable Sirs, to judge from the Fact itself; having first informed you, that by the best Accounts received from the Council of Moorshedabad, and ending with the past Year, Duleel Roy had paid up his Rents for the whole Year, excepting only a Balance of about 38,000 Rupees, a Sum remaining, as I understand, for Adjustments; an Instance of Punctuality uncommon in so large a District.

Nundalol, the Dewan of Rajashahee, had refused to be concerned in the Accusations preferred to the Board by Ram Kissen: The Committee passed a Resolution for appointing another Duan in his room.

The following is an exact Copy of the above Resolutions.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue, the 12th May 1775.

“Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board, to deprive Rajah Delul Roy of the Farm of Rajashahee; and that the Ranny be reinstated in the Possession of her Lands in Form.”

“Resolved, It is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Ranny should be permitted to recommend to Government, for their Approbation, a proper Person to be Dewan, in the room of Nundalol, who, we understand, is the present Dewan; and that the new Settlement be made at the next Meeting of the Board.”

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated Fort William, 20th May 1775.

I have intruded much upon your Patience, and feel the strongest Repugnance to make myself the Object of so many repeated References to your Honourable Court; but it is not my Act; and as my Cause, in whatever Light it may be viewed, is intimately connected with that of the Public, I beg you will afford me your Attention once more, for the last Time of this Season, on the Subject of the enclosed Papers. These contain a Copy of the Proceedings of the Council held Yesterday in the Revenue Department: I most earnestly recommend them to your attentive Perusal and Consideration. I shall make no other Comment upon them, but to observe, that they contain, in the Transactions of One Day, Three most striking Instances of the unwarrantable Methods which are pursued by the Gentlemen of the Majority, to excite Accusations and Evidences against me.

Ram Kissen is rewarded with the Farm of Rajashahee, in Violation of the Rights of the Farmer, held under the Faith of Government, and with the presumptive Inheritance of the Zemindarry of Rajashahee, in Violation of the Rights of the lineal Heirs, for having been the Instrument of preferring Accusations against me to the Board.

His Dewan, Nundoolol, is dismissed from his Office, for having refused to join in these Accusations.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Governor General to the Court of Directors; dated the 31st July 1775.

My former Letters by the Northumberland, intended for her First Dispatch, bear the following Dates; the 16th, 18th, and 20th of May: They contain the following Events; viz.

The Accusation of Meer Zeyhal Abdeen; the consequent Dismission of the Fouzdar of Houghly, appointed by the late Administration, and the Appointment of Mirza Mouda, a Creature of Maha Rajah Nundcomar, to that Office, in his stead;—the Accusation of Rajah Ram Kissen, the adopted Son of the Ranny of Rajashahee, against Cantoo Baboo, my Banyan, and others;—the consequent Dispossession of Deleel Roy, the Farmer, and Nundoolol, the Dewan of Rajashahee;—and the Grant of that Farm to Ramkissen, with a Declaration of his Right to the eventual Succession to the Zemindary.

For the subsequent Proceedings against Deleel Roy and his Agents, I refer, for Brevity, to the Consultations of the 14th and 30th June, in the Revenue Department. In these you will find the Transactions of the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad wholly suspended, for the Sake of investing Ram Kissen, the new Farmer, with an Authority to make a judicial Enquiry into the Conduct of the Man whom he has dispossessed, and to decide on the Accounts depending between them; an Act equally subversive of every Principle of Justice and Policy, and unwarranted by a single Instance, in the most arbitrary Times, even of the Mogul Government.

For a Testimony of the Estimation in which the Council of Moorshedabad held the Character and Conduct

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Conduct of Deleel Roy, and of the uncommon Punctuality with which he had fulfilled his Engagements, I request your Attention to the following Paragraph of their Letter to the Board, dated the 11th May, and entered in Consultation of the 13th June :

“ The Farmer Deleelroy hath behaved extremely well, and shewn himself to be a Man of Capacity and good Character.”

By some Mistake, which I beg Leave in this Place to correct, I find that I have mentioned the Balance of his Farm, at the Close of the Year, to be 38,000 Rupees, instead of 3,999. 8. 12. a Sum remaining only for Adjustment.

EXTRACT of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis; dated 16th May 1775.

Par. 7. We beg Leave to annex to this Minute, an * Account of several Sums of Money paid by the Rannee of Radhy to the Banyans of Mr. Hastings, Mr. Middleton, and Mr. Graham. The Examination taken at the Revenue Board on the 12th instant, in the Presence of the young Rajah, establishes the Receipt of these Sums : Whether they were taken by the Banyans, with the Connivance of their Masters, cannot be easily ascertained. The Sums stated in the inclosed Paper, make but a small Part of the Sums said to be exacted from the Rannee of Radhy. The District was let to her by the Committee of Circuit, at the Rent of 25,74,759 Rupees for the First Year, and to increase every Year during the Five Years Settlement. The Rent of the last Year was to be 30,74,760 Rupees. The Rannee says, in her Petition, that she did compleat the Payments in the First and Second Year ; but that considerable Sums, to the Amount of Fifteen Lacks, having been embezzled, she was charged with heavy Arrears to the Company ; and that her Country is now let to a Farmer, who does not pay more than was actually brought to Account by the Company's Servants, notwithstanding he raises double the Sum on the Ryots, by Matoot and other Exactions. The Rajah Ramkissen being called upon to make good the Allegations of the Petition, declared, That the Papers of the Zemindarry had lately been carried off to Muxadavad, out of which alone he could prove the greatest Part of the Facts. In the mean Time, however, he produced Witnesses to prove the Sums paid to the Banyans above-mentioned. The Oppressions committed by the Farmer were likewise proved by the Depositions of Ten different Ryots, out of a Multitude now attending at Calcutta ; some of these Men had paid double the Sum at which they took their Farms. We have given our Opinion, that the Farm should be restored to the Rannee.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, 25th January 1776.

Extract of Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, dated 15th September 1775.

18. The Governor admits, that Deloll Roy, the late Farmer of Rajeshahy, did levy those Excesses on the Ryots, with which Rajah Ram Kissen charged him ; he had no Plea or Excuse for such Extortions, since the Farm was let to him at a Rent considerably lower than it was before let to the Ranny, without having suffered the Extortions which were exacted from her. She is the Zemindar of the District, and the Farm is now restored to her. Our permitting her to recommend another Dewan, in the room of Nun Dollol, was just and reasonable, since she is now responsible for the Collections. Mr. Hastings attributes this Resolution to his having refused to be concerned in the Accusations preferred to the Board by Ram Kissen ; an Assertion, wholly unsupported by Proof or Probability, admits of no Answer, but a Denial. We can make no other Reply to his Assertion, that we have determined the Succession to the Zemindarry in Favour of Rajah Ram Kissen, but that it is not Fact.

EXTRACT of the Governor General's Minute, containing Observations on that of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, dated 15th September 1775.

Par. 18. I beg Leave to refer to the Consultations in the Revenue Department, dated the 19th of May, for the best Reply to this Paragraph.

* Taken in the Proceedings of the 12th May 1775.

A P P E N D I X P.

MR. ANNIS'S EVIDENCE.

MR. John Annis, Auditor of Indian Accounts to the East India Company, attending, according to Order, was asked, Whether the Bonds granted to the Governor General by the Council, of the 1st and 2d October 1780, do appear different from the Bonds usually granted to other Individuals who lend Money to the Company on Bond? he said, They do not appear different; and he begged Leave to remark, that, upon the Face of the Account, it appears that the Governor General is credited for Interest upon the Bonds to 30th April 1781, to the Amount of Current Rupees 16,910; but he does not appear to have received any Interest thereon up to 31st May 1782, the last Accounts received.

Being asked, Whether the Accounts to which the Governor General, in his Letter of 22d May 1782, refers for an Account of the Expenditure of the 19,64,990 Rupees, are arrived in England? he said, He does not know that they are; he believes not.—Being asked, Whether the Expenditures which are entered in the General Books of Bengal, do not come under the Inspection of his Office? he said, Yes.—Being asked, What is the latest Period to which the Accounts of Expenditure in the General Books extend, he said, To the 30th of April 1781.

Being asked, Whether there is any Account Current of the Governor General, intituled, "Durbar Charges?" he said, There is.—Being asked, To what Time it was made up? he said, He thinks to April 1781.—Being asked, To what Sum the Account amounts which he has seen made up? he said, To 2,32,000 Current Rupees.—Being asked, Whether those Durbar Charges are specified and detailed in the Particulars, as they are only under a particular Head? he said, They are specified and detailed in the Account, with the Date of each Expenditure.—Being asked, Whether it appears in that Account, from whence the Sums laid out under the Head of Durbar Charges accrue to the Governor General? he said, Partly from the Company's Treasury, and partly from Sums expended by himself.



